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THE EAST NEUK OF FIFE.



THE
EAST NEUK OF FIFE:

ITS
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES,
GEOLOGY, BOTANY,
AND
NATURAL HISTORY IN GENERAL.

BY THE
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P R E F A C E.

THERE is not much in this work that is original; what is new, is chiefly what is so old that it has been forgotten. The object of the Author has been to collect from every quarter what might serve to illustrate the history of a district endeared to him by residence and by hereditary connection. His collection of materials was commenced years ago, without any very definite purpose; and, unfortunately, the sources of information have not always been recorded. To have quoted the authorities for every fact stated, even when these could have been recovered, would have loaded the pages with matter not interesting to the general reader, and would have materially increased the size of the volume.

The greatest difficulty which the Author has had to encounter has been the arrangement of the facts in his possession relating to the civil history of the district. The method which has been adopted is founded generally upon chronological sequence, and the dates at the head of each page will be found to be on the whole a tolerably correct index to the date of the contents.

The Author has to record his obligations to William Baird, Esq. of Elie, for permitting him to have free access to an immense mass of papers in his possession, from which many interesting facts have been gleaned. Also to Thomas Barclay, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk of Fife, for the opportunity of examining the old Records lying in his office ; and for information in regard to the botany of the district. In common with every one who has been engaged in similar pursuits, he has received much kind assistance from David Laing, Esq., Librarian of the Signet Library, and from Joseph Robertson, Esq., Superintendent of Searches in the Literary and Antiquarian department of the Register House. In his inquiries in the Advocates' Library, he was much assisted by the kind services of James D. Haig, Esq., late assistant librarian there. And his thanks are also due to the kirk-sessions of Kilconquhar, Largo, and Newburn, for permission to inspect their Records. With regard to the Natural History of the District, the Author acknowledges the great obligations under which he lies to his friend and relative, the Rev. Thomas Brown, to Mr Charles Howie for the *habitat* of many plants, and to Dr James M'Bain, R.N., for the first complete list which has been published of the Marine Flora and Fauna of the Firth of Forth.

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INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

ELIE is the centre of the district of Fife which is the subject of this volume. A journey of nine miles westward brings the traveller into the parish of Scoonie, and a somewhat longer excursion in the opposite direction, to Fifeness and Kingsbarns. This district is well marked, lying between the Firth of Forth on the south, and the high ridge of barren land which separates it from the "How of Fife" on the north. From time immemorial it has been known as the "East Neuk of Fife." The soil is generally fertile, reminding us of the observation of one of our kings, that Fife was like "a beggar's cloak with a gold border," the interior of the country being poor when compared with the coast. The general characteristics of the climate of the East of Fife are cool summers and mild winters, inclement springs and long autumns, which are easily accounted for by the vicinity of the sea.

We shall not insist on dragging our readers along with us in a preliminary tour through the district, in order to point out the several towns and villages, to describe their beauties, and inform them as to the schools, churches, and post offices to be found in each. These are points which they will probably be better pleased to be left to discover for themselves. Instead of this, we shall invite them to accompany us to the highest point of Kincaig Braes, within

two miles of the town of Elie. There, standing by a small cairn of stones marking one of the stations of the Ordnance surveyors, we have a panoramic view, not only of almost the whole district which is the subject of our volume, but of the shores of Fife and the Lothians, from Queensferry to Anstruther on the one side, and to the Lammermuirs towards St Abb's Head on the other. We shall therefore be able, from this station, to point out and name all the prominent objects which meet the eye.

Let us begin with the Bass Rock. To the west of this prominent object a promontory is discernible, forming the eastern extremity of a range of cliffs which bound the sea towards North Berwick, and on the upper line of which the massy ruins of Tantallon are prominently conspicuous. Close to the eastern extremity of these cliffs the gables and plantations of Seacliff House may be distinguished. Beyond this point the coast trends almost in the line of sight, so that the portion lying between Seacliff and the Bass is much more distant. Here the square tower of Dunbar church may be seen with a glass; and the heights above are the summits of the Lammermuirs in the neighbourhood of Oldhamstocks, and eastward through Cockburnspath to the point on which stands Fast Castle, which terminates the coast in that direction. From a point farther east, such as Crail, St Abb's Head comes into view.

Returning to the neighbourhood of Dunbar, the sloping sides of Doon Hill, from which the troops descended to the battle of Dunbar, are seen above Tantallon; then North Berwick Law, with the town at its foot; immediately to the west the more distant height of Traprain Law, and nearer Fenton Tower. There are several islands along the coast: Craigleith to the east of North Berwick; the Lamb, a small island to the west of it; farther west, Fidra, shewing two rocky summits; and in the same direction, Ibris. On the mainland over Fidra are the woods and castle of Dirleton; and farther

west, the long low height of Gullane point, on which may be discerned three buildings erected for experiments connected with the Bude light. Beyond this, the shore trends rapidly to the south, and becomes so distant as not to be distinctly discerned by the naked eye; but the high grounds about Tranent can be easily made out, and an iron furnace in that neighbourhood shews itself by night; and the burning of Bankton House some years ago was distinctly seen from Elie.

Between the shore at Dirleton and the Lammermuirs are the range of the Garlton Hills. One of them is crowned by a monument, and immediately behind it lies the town of Haddington.

The highest point of the Lammermuir range nearly above Dirleton is the Lammerlaw, and nearly over Gullane point is the place where the road to Lauder crosses the range at Soutra Hill, above Blackshiels.

Between Gullane point and Inchkeith the spire of Inveresk church may be seen with a glass, and nearly in a line with it the spire of the new church at Dalkeith.

Then follow Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crag, and behind these the range of the Pentlands. Farther west the woods of Dalmeny, and immediately over Pettycur Point, the rising ground between Dalmeny and the Almond.

On the Fife shore the most distant promontory visible, stretching out into the sea, is Pettycur Point, over which the Bin of Burntisland lifts its bare forehead. Then Dysart Point, and the white wall of Wemyss Castle, among the trees beneath which lies West Wemyss. Buckhaven and East Wemyss are seen nearly in one; then Methill pier, and Innerleven, and Leven, where the spire of the parish church, and, more to the east, of the Free church, stand clearly out; next, Drummochie and Lower Largo, from which the bay sweeps round to Shooter's Point.

Further inland, the sky-line northwards from the Bin of

Burntisland is formed by the high ground which extends to Auchtertool, a village which, though not visible, is exactly in the line from the eye of the spectator to Raith Tower. More to the north, and more distant, are Saline Hill, 1178 feet high, and the Knockhill; which shew a double top. The range in the extreme distance northward of the Saline Hills is in Perthshire, beyond Abdie; and these again are shut out by the Cleish hills and Benarty, which run east and west. Next to Benarty the two Lomonds tower aloft, and the ragged edge of the West Lomond stretches southwards towards the north end of Benarty. The interval between them is filled up by the Perthshire hills already mentioned, while much nearer there is a lower ridge lying in the parish of Kinglassie, on one of the summits of which, very near to Benarty, Blyth's Tower is very conspicuous. Goat-milk Hill, a little farther north in the same range, is exactly over the westmost house in Innerleven. Thornton Junction lies on the near side of this ridge, and the trains on their way to and from Dysart may easily be traced by their puffs of white steam. The church spire of Markinch and a portion of the village may be discerned with the aid of a telescope almost directly over the parish church of Leven. In the same line, and between Markinch and Leven, a circular clump of plantation is visible, which marks the site of the Maiden Castle, near Kennoway.

Just at the point where the sky line of the eastern slope of the Lomond is intercepted by the nearer heights, is another circular plantation, behind which lie Carriston and Auchtermairnie, of which last a portion of the wood is visible. Along the crest of the hill lie Lalathan, Whalleyden, and, over the westmost house in Drummochie, Kilmux. This last is a blue stone house among plantations, 500 feet above the level of the sea, having a large farm steading to the east of it (Easter Kilmux), and the tall chimney of Kilmux colliery a little lower down, but shewing consider-

ably to the west. Farther to the east, and still on the crest of the hill, is Pratis, 50 feet higher than Kilmux, and the woods of Mon thrive, which form the sky-line just before it dips behind Largo Law. On the slope, over the railway station at Largo, is the farmhouse of Pilmuir, with a few trees, and above it Letham. Nearer the shore are the woods of Durie, lying between the spectator and the Lomonds, and next to them the plantations of Lundie. The flagstaff on Lundie tower may be seen rising from the trees, and a little to the east the standing stones may be seen with a glass. Eastward is Largo House, then the spire of Largo church embosomed in woods, then the farm of Buckhorns, then Strathairlie, and a little to the east the village of Drumeldrie. Between the spectator and Strathairlie is Broomhall, a small farmhouse, and nearer the shore is Johnston's mill. Between it and Lower Largo is Viewforth, and the village which seems to form the east end of Largo is called the Temple. Over the east end of Strathairlie plantations is the farm of Chesterton, and farther east, near a detached cump of planting, is Monturpie. Above these is the summit of Largo Law, nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The school-house of Drumeldrie and the manse of Newburn are almost hid in the woods; then Halhill or Lahill presents itself a little west of Newburn church, and beneath it Dumbarnie farmhouse. Somewhat higher up is the house of Coates and the farm of Easter Coates. The next prominent object is Charlton, easily distinguished by the graceful sweep of its plantations. Balchrystie is a very little to the west, where the woods are thickest; high up on the ridge is the farmhouse of Rires, 500 feet above the level of the sea; and farther east, Balcarres, with its Craig. In the lower foreground between Rires and Balcarres is Muircambus, a new house of blue stone. Below Balcarres is the town of Colinsburgh, between which and the spectator is Muircambus mill. To

the east of Colinsburgh, in the lower part of the plantations, is Cairnie, and in the same line, but higher up, is Pitcorthie, a conspicuous house of white stone. Kilconquhar House is almost in a line with Kilconquhar church tower, but a little to the east. Over the highest point of these plantations is the village of Arncroach, and the Free church of Carnbee, 250 feet above the sea. Beyond Pitcorthie are the woods of Giblyston, and further east, nearly on a line with the top of Kellie Law, is the free manse of Carnbee, somewhat conspicuous from the white colour of the stone of which it is built. Kellie Law rises somewhat more than 500 feet above the sea. On its eastern slope the sky line is broken by Carnbee church and manse, exactly in a line with Arncroach. Nearer, but in the same line, is Kellie Castle, to the south of which, in the patch of planting, is Balcormo. Further south, Balcaskie peers out of a mass of woods. Between the spectator and Balcaskie is the village and manse of Abercrombie, and still nearer the farm of Balbuthie, both in one line; and in the level ground nearer yet is Sandford, a little to the right of which is the farmhouse of Broomlees.

Looking along the eastern shore, Earlsferry and Elie are almost under our feet, and the pinnacle of Elie House rises from among the trees; then the old castle of Newark, appearing as a roofless gable; then the steeple of St Monans, and further on, Pittenweem. The steeple of Easter Anstruther appears beyond it, apparently standing alone, the town being entirely hidden. The view in this direction is bounded by the woods of Innergelly, out of which the steeple of Kilrenny church rises like a needle point.

We commenced our survey with the Bass Rock, and we complete it with the Isle of May, the white cliffs of which are conspicuous in the bosom of the Firth.

HISTORY OF THE EAST NEUK.

VARIOUS derivations have been given of "Fife," the name of this county. Perhaps as likely a one as any is that which supposes that it comes from the cotton-grass, *Lanugo palustris*, the name of which, in the Scandinavian tongues, is *Fifa*. During the times of the Romans, the county of Fife was inhabited by the warlike tribe of the Horestii, but there do not appear any traces of Roman occupation in the eastern portion of the shire, unless we suppose that Roman stations are indicated by Chesterton, on the slope of Largo Law, Chesterhill, in the parish of Wester Anstruther, and Carnbee. These stations, if they were such, may have been a line communicating to the westward with Carberry, in the parish of Dysart, where there is said to have been a Roman camp. On a tumulus to the north of Largo House, called Norrie's Law, or Norro-way's Law, and which tradition had long pointed out as the burial place of a warrior, to which it gave the name of Tammy Norie, some antiquities were discovered about the year 1819, which unfortunately were not preserved entire. A labourer digging sand at this place came accidentally upon a stone coffin, in which he found a complete suit of scale armour, which, with the shield, sword-handle, and scabbard, were entirely of silver. A few portions of the armour were obtained by General Durham, and are still preserved at Largo House. These appear to have belonged

to a period subsequent to the Roman occupation, and a description of them is given in Swan's Views of Fife. But along with them it is said that there were found a number of small silver coins bearing the stamp of the earlier Roman emperors.

The light of history, however, first breaks dimly and uncertainly upon this portion of Fife, in the midst of the troubles occasioned by the Danish invasions of the ninth and tenth centuries. Constantine, who was king of Scotland from 864 to 882, encountered a large band of these piratical marauders somewhere on the banks of the Leven; and, having defeated one detachment, crossed the river to attack their camp, which was strongly fortified. In this attack the Danish leader was repulsed, and his army fled in shameful confusion. Not long after the fight at Leven Water, there was another at the East Neuk, where the Scots were overcome. Constantine is said to have been put to death in a cave, which is still pointed out near Crail under the name of the Devil's Cove; and a rude rampart in the same neighbourhood, enclosing the extreme angle of the coast, still bears the name of the "Danes' Dyke." Another descent is said to have been made by the Danes, in 1033, during the reign of Duncan, when they were repulsed with great slaughter in the neighbourhood of Kinghorn. But there must have been many other invasions of the coast of Fife, besides those of which tradition has preserved the remembrance. One of these probably took place at Lundie, and the standing-stones of Lundie are probably the memorials of the burial of the slain. (See an article on Stonehenge in the *Quarterly Review* for July 1860, for a successful argument that this was the origin of such monuments.) There is every reason to believe that another descent took place at Earlsferry. Stone coffins have been discovered at various points along the shore, and, in 1857, in lowering the level of the road at the north-west corner of Earlsferry House, a

whole range of them was exposed to view. They lay side by side, and were formed of rough slabs of stone, evidently brought from the shore. The bones which they contained were much decayed, and appeared to have belonged to men of mature age. The place of burial must have been at the time just above the high-water mark, as the land has been gradually gaining upon the sea all along this bay, owing to the sand-drift. The only reasonable hypothesis to account for this mode of sepulture appears to be that the Danes had landed here, and that a battle had been fought. Victory must have been on the side of the invaders, or else they could not have had the opportunity of burying their dead; and most probably the survivors formed a settlement on the spot, for the inhabitants of Earlsferry, like those of all the fishing towns on the east coast of Scotland, long exhibited a peculiarity of race distinguishing them from the aboriginal inhabitants of the district. This event must have occurred before 1033, about which time the Danes, having met with so many defeats in Fife that it was commonly called their "burial place," entered into a solemn engagement never to return thither.

Stone coffins of a similar description have been discovered at various points along the coast. Thus, at Leven, on the east side of the river, on what was probably the scene of the battle just alluded to; at Aithernie in the same parish, under a cairn, about twenty coffins were found, with a quantity of beads, but no weapons; at various places in the neighbourhood of Elie and Earlsferry; at Ardrross, in a subterraneous excavation, executed with care and lined with rough rubble work, first opened about 1760, were found several coffins ranged in the shape of a horse-shoe: along with them were bones of several animals; at Balhousie, in the parish of Largo, similar remains were found, one containing the bones of a child; at Chesterhill, in West Anstruther, two coffins with skeletons; at Capelie, in the parish of Kilrenny; at

Castlehaven, in the parish of Crail; at Swinkie Hill, in the same parish, probably a corruption of Sueno's knoll, seven coffins were dug up; and at Wormiston about thirty were found lying in regular rows, a full account of which is preserved in the archives of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. At Kingsbarns, also, many coffins have been found in the braes along the shore. In most of these places urns of various sizes have also been found, sometimes within the coffins, and often inverted upon a square slab of stone, and containing calcined bones. In one instance the calcined bones had been deposited in a very small hole which had been carefully flagged over. Various sculptured pillars are also supposed to be Danish monuments. One of these is described in our account of Crail church; another stands on a plinth near the mansion-house of Largo, having been found in two portions in different parts of the estate; two fragments of such stones are built into the north wall of the old church of Abercrombie; and one stands in the parish of Kilrenny called the Skaith Stone, whence probably the "skaith quarter" of Kilrenny of which we often read.

To the same time belongs the earliest notice we have of the Isle of May, (a name which, in the ancient Gothic, is said to signify a green island), and of St Monans. It occurs in the Chronicle of Winton, who says,—

This Constantine king regnand
Ower the Scots in Scotland;
St Adrian, with his company,
Came of the land of Hungary,
And arrivit intil Fife,
Where that he chused to lead his life.
Then Adrian and his company
Together came to Coplately. (Caiplic or Capelochy.)
Then some intil the Isle of May
Chusit to bide while year and day:
And some of them chusit benorth,
In steds fair the water of Forth.

At Inverye St Monane,
Whilk of that company was ane,
Chusit him so near the sea
To lead his life yair endit be.

This must have been prior to the Danish invasions of the coast of Scotland, in one of which, about 872, Adrian, the superior of the monastery, was cruelly put to death. A stone coffin, half of which is in the church of West Anstruther, and the other half on the island, is said to have contained his remains. The cave at Caiply here alluded to is still in existence, bearing evident marks of having been the abode of a hermit. It is fashioned into a rude chapel, with an altar hewn out of the rock, above which are three crosses chiselled into the stone. At the farther end a few steps lead to the cell of the hermit above.

The next event in the history of Scotland which comes within our province, is the flight of Macduff from the usurper Macbeth. This must have taken place about the year 1050; and there is no reason for discrediting the tradition that he was concealed in the cave at Kincaig, which bears his name, and was ferried over the Forth by the inhabitants of Earlsferry. The descendants of the men who ferried him over are, it is said, still known in the place. A town must therefore by this time have sprung up there, but the name must be of later date, because the title of earl was not at that time used in Scotland; and besides, royal burghs do not appear to have been erected earlier than the reign of David I. or Malcolm IV. The privilege was bestowed upon the burgh, that the persons of all who should cross the Firth from thence should be for a time inviolable, no boat being allowed to leave the shore in pursuit till those who had already sailed were half way over. This privilege, which has, we believe, been more than once claimed (in the case of Douglas, and of Carnegie of Finhaven, who, in 1728, murdered the Earl of Strathmore on the street of Perth),

seems to point to the fact that Macduff had sailed from this port when pursued by the Scottish monarch. It is also said that there was a cross in the middle of Earlsferry, endowed with the same privileges as Macduff's cross near Newburgh. In itself, it is not unlikely that there should have been such a sanctuary at each of the ferries, through which the shortest route from the north to England lay. And the tradition is at least a couple of hundred years old, for the inscription of Macduff's cross is engrossed on the title page of the first volume of the Kilconquhar Session Record, the manse of which parish was, at that time and till 1717, at Earlsferry. But there is no evidence in support of it. One of the wynds is indeed called the Crosswynd, but this only proves that Earlsferry, like other boroughs, had a cross.

We may say a few words upon this cross of Macduff,

Carved with words which foil'd philologists.

The upright stone was broken to pieces in 1559, but Sir James Balfour gives an inscription, of which he says, that the stone was "so outworn that he who copied the samen had much ado to make words of some dispersed and outworn bare characters." His copy is as follows:—

Maldraradum dragos mairia laghshita largos
 Spalando spados sive nig fig knightite gnaros
 Lothea leudiscos laricingen lairia liscos
 Et colovurtos sic fit tibi bursia burtus
 Exitus et bladadrum sive lim sive lam sive labrum
 Propter Magridin et hoc oblatum
 Accipe smeleridem super limthide lamthida labrum.

An attempt has actually been made to translate this jargon, which commences thus:—"Ye Earl of Fife receive for your services as my lieutenant," &c. Cunningham, in his essay, regards the inscription as a mixture of Latin, Danish, Saxon, and old French words, the whole aped in a Latin dress. Sir James Dalrymple has published another version, which

he received from one Douglas, in Newburgh. It runs as follows :—

Ara, urget lex quos, lare egentes, atria, lis quos:
 Hoc qui laboras, haec fit tibi pactio portus.
 Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris.
 Spes tantum pacis, cum nex fit a nepote natis.
 Propter Macgidrum, et hoc oblatum accipe semel
 Haeredum super lymphato lapide labem.

The singular thing is, that none of the writers on the subject seem to have discovered that the two inscriptions are the same, the one being a corrupted form of the other. To prove this, we shall write them the one under the other, premising that the lines have been disarranged in the first inscription, and should be taken in the order 3d, 4th, 1st, 2d, 6th, and 7th, the 5th line being an interpolation, and merely a variation of the last :—

{ Ara urget lex quos lare egentes atria lis quos
 { *Lothea leudiscos laricingen lairia liscos*
 { Hoc qui laboras haec fit tibi pactio portus
 { *Et colovurtos sic fit tibi bursia burtus*
 { Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris
 { *Maldraradum dragos mairia lagshita largos*
 { Spes tantum pacis cum nex fit a nepote natis
 { *Spalando spados sive nig fig knightite gnaros*
 { Propter Macgidrum et hoc oblatum accipe semel
 { *Propter Magridin et hoc oblatum Accipe smel.*
 { Haeredum super lymphato lapide labem
 { *-eridum super limthide lamthida labrum*

The coincidences are evidently such as can only be accounted for on the supposition that Douglas's reading of the inscription was the true one, and that Balfour's one was taken down from the oral recitation of some one who had committed the first to memory without understanding it, so that he possessed little more than the jingle of the Latin verses.

It is a matter of some difficulty as well as interest to

ascertain the meaning of the inscription. I am persuaded that the 3d and 4th line have been transposed; and I would also suggest the following emendations of probable corruptions:—in the 2d line, “Huc” for “hoc”; in the 4th, “nex fit nepote” for “nex fit a nepote.” The last line I would read either “Haeredum subter lymphato,” or “Insuper haeredum lymphato.” With these alterations, the following is a literal translation:—

“An altar for those whom law pursues, a hall for those whom strife pursues, being without a home. Who makest thy way hither, to thee this paction becomes a harbour. But there is hope of peace only when the murder has been committed by those born of my grandson. I set free the accused, a fine of a thousand drachms from his lands. On account of Macgridin and of this offering, take once for all the cleansing of my heirs beneath this stone filled with water.”

Macgridin was the saint whose name is still preserved in Mugdrum. It has been noticed that the name of Macduff does not occur in this inscription. This is a proof of its authenticity; a forger would certainly have introduced it. The want is supplied by the fact that the inscription runs in the first person, and is evidently put into the mouth of Macduff.

But to return from this digression to Macduff's escape. Sir Walter Scott would have it, that he fled to “his own castle of Kennoway, close by the sea side,” and while he kept his pursuers at bay, by shutting the gates and lifting the draw-bridge, he went “to the small harbour belonging to the castle, and caused a ship which was lying there to be fitted out for sea with all haste.” Now the castle of Kennoway, Maiden Castle as it is called, is several miles from the sea, and it is doubtful whether it formed part of the possessions of the Earl or Thane of Fife; while the ruin near Easter Wemyss, commonly called “Macduff's Castle,” belongs to a

much later period, as we shall have occasion afterwards to mention, while neither the one locality nor the other can be made to agree with the tradition, that he sailed from Earlsferry. There cannot, I think, be any reasonable doubt, that the castle of Macduff was Rires, which stood on the crest of the hill westward of Balcarras, on the site now occupied by the farmhouse of the same name. To this castle, then, Macduff fled; but conscious probably that he could not defend it against the forces of Macbeth, he betook himself to the cave of Kincaig, at no great distance, and there lay hid until a vessel was made ready at Earlsferry to carry him over the Firth. In the mean time the king arrived, and summoned the castle to surrender. But Lady Macduff made many excuses and delays, until she knew that her husband was safely on board the ship and had sailed. Then she spoke boldly from the wall to the king, who was standing before the gate still demanding entrance, with many threats of what he would do if Macduff was not given up to him.

"Do you see," she said, "you white sail upon the sea? Yonder goes Macduff to the court of England. You will never see him again, till he comes back with the young Prince Malcolm, to pull you down from the throne and put you to death. You will never be able to put your yoke, as you threatened, on the Thane of Fife's neck."

Shortly afterwards, Malcolm, accompanied by Macduff, and Siward, Earl of Northumberland, entered Scotland with a powerful army, and after two years of conflict, Macbeth was slain, and Malcolm seated upon the throne in 1057.

Many "Saxon" noblemen from England accompanied Malcolm, and in all probability some of them settled in Scotland, while the Norman conquest, which occurred ten years after (in 1066) added to the number of those who took refuge in Malcolm's dominions. Among these there seem to have been two families settled in the East of Fife.

The one of these was Siward, who acquired Kellie and Pitcorthie, and retained them till the reign of David II. This family was probably closely related to the Siward Earl of Northumberland, who joined Malcolm in his expedition for the recovery of his dominions, and died at York in 1055, and whose daughter (or, as some say, sister) Duncan, the father of that prince, had married; or they may have been his direct descendants, for, on the death of the Earl Siward, Malcolm's father-in-law, his family were supplanted by Tosti, son of the famous Earl Goodwin, and brother of Harold, king of England at the time of the Conquest. The other family which settled in the East of Fife during the reign of Malcolm was Merleswane [see Appendix No. I.], a name of unquestionable Saxon origin, who for several generations held the lands of Ardross, Fethkill (the old name of Leslie) and Kennauchy or Kennothyr (which seems to be Kenno-way). Indeed their broad inheritance included also Kin-craig, and seems to have extended as far as Innergelly. At the time Domesday-book was written, Liskeard was the most considerable place in Cornwall; and the manor belonged to one Merleswane, who is stated to have been a large proprietor. Perhaps it was from this family that the Fife Merleswanes came, though their immediate progenitors were certainly Northumbrians. The name has long since entirely disappeared from this neighbourhood, unless Swayne is to be taken as its representative, according to a method of abbreviation common in this district. The name of this family is variously spelled Marlswen and Merleswein, and according to the Saxon chronicle Mearlswegen. This last authority relates that Mearlswegen, Gospatrick, and other Northumbrian nobles, became disgusted with the Norman government, and taking with them Edgar, his mother, and two sisters, they retired into Scotland in 1067.

The marriage of Malcolm to Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, the heir of the Saxon monarchy of England, in-

creased the influence of the sovereign over the Saxon portion of his subjects; while he was the undoubted head of the Celtic population, as his name Malcolm *Canmore*, or "great head," denotes. But during the period of trouble and insurrection which followed his death, this benefit was little felt, and it was not until the reigns of Edgar, Alexander, and David, his sons, who ascended the throne in succession, that the king of Scotland was fully recognised by both branches of the people. Still more was this the case when Malcolm IV., the grandson of David, succeeded to the throne in 1153. Many Englishmen, both Saxons and Normans, visited his court and received from him grants of land. Among these was Philip de Lundin [see Appendix No. II.], who became founder of the house of that name, by the grant of the manor of Lundin in Fife; and the old keep which forms part of the present house is said, from its architecture, to belong to this period. Another was William de Candelle [see Appendix No. IV.], a Norman baron who received from David I. (c. 1130) a grant of the lands of Anstruther, and the family afterwards adopted the territorial name. Their fortalice, the "Tower of Dreel," stood on the angle of land between that burn and the shore opposite to the church of West Anstruther. There is a tradition that the first laird of Anstruther was cook to Malcolm Canmore. The ancient form of the name Anstruther is Kynanstruther, the meaning of which is, "The head of the marsh," or, as some say, "The head of the shoulder."

Thus, about the end of the twelfth century, the land was thus divided:—Along the coast lay the possessions of Merleswain, including Kincraig, Sandford, Elie, Ardross, and Innergelly; and the barony of Anstruther, at that time including little more than the borough. Inland,—the barony of Kellie, which stretched eastwards to Pitkiery and Innergelly, and the west boundary of which appears to have

been the burn in Balcarres den. The domains of the Earl of Fife marched with Kellie on the west, and included Rires (with its pendicles, Balcarres, &c.); Nether Rires, now Colinsburgh; Newton Rires, now Charlton; Easter and Wester Lathallan, and Largo, on the hill of which a court of justiciary of Fife was held in 1306, the decrees of which are recorded. To the west lay the separate jurisdiction of Newburnshire, and beyond it the barony of Lundie.

Gospatricius of Rires is witness to a charter between 1162 and 1177, along with Adam, brother of Earl Duncan and Merleswain, son of Merleswain. He may have been of the family of the Earl of Fife. There is proof, however, as we shall see, that Rires was in the next century the hereditary property of the Earl of Fife.

In the reign of David I. we also find Aithernie, the estate west of Lundie, in possession of Stephanus de Aidernie *de eodem*, a family concerning whom we know nothing more than what this brief notice tells us.

In the reign of William the Lion (1166–1213) a charter of the lands of Cambo is given to Robert de Newham, and two or three generations follow of Cambo of that ilk.

Somewhere about this time the hospital must have been founded, the ruins of which still stand on Earlsferry Point. There was a similar one at North Berwick, the ruins of which are to be seen on the little promontory which defends the harbour on the west. They were intended for the reception of poor wayfarers crossing the Firth, and had probably each of them a chapel and cemetery attached to it, as around both the ground is full of human bones. A charter of Duncan Earl of Fife (1177) grants both hospitals to the convent of North Berwick, and speaks of them as founded by his father (*que pater meus statuit in susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum*); and as his father Duncan died in 1154, we have a proximate date for the erection. The reign of

David I. (1124–1153), during which the chapel or hospital was founded, was remarkable for the endeavours made to suppress the Culdee establishments throughout Scotland. Among other instances, the whole lands and possessions belonging to the Culdee abbacy of Lochleven was given to the priory of St Andrews. Balchrystie was one of these, and there was a Culdee settlement there. There is a tradition that these Culdees were forced to leave Balchrystie, and took up their residence somewhere about Kincaig. It is worthy of notice that one means used for suppressing the Culdees was to degrade their establishments into hospitals. We find the attempt made both at Monymusk and St Andrews; and it is not unlikely that when Earl Duncan founded the hospital, the charge of it was committed to the Culdees formerly at Balchrystie. The hospital on the south side of the ferry is mentioned long afterwards; in 1543, as *locus hospitalitatis domini de Bass infra burgum de North Berwick*; and in 1560, Robert Lawder of the Bass is patron of the hospital of poor friars and the perpetual chaplaincy of the same, near North Berwick. But to return to the hospital at Earlsferry. It does not appear that when it was founded, or for some time afterwards, there was any borough of Earlsferry, or harbour of that name; for, in 1228, in a charter of Malcolm Earl of Fife confirming the same grant, the land is called the “hospital land of Ardross.” Up to a comparatively recent period the harbour of Elie was called the harbour of Ardross. Indeed the name of the town, “The Elie,” seems to indicate its connection with Ardross. The reverend author of the Statistical Account prefers a derivation from the Greek word signifying a marsh, but more probably it means “the island,” that is, the island of Ardross, and the land at the harbour being surrounded by the sea before the dyke was built, probably was the origin of the name. The isle of Ely in England will occur to our readers as corroborative of

this supposition. It is said that there is a Gaelic word *Eleach*, meaning “out of the sea,” which may be, or may not be, the primary source of the appellation. I find a charter by Waldef son of Merleswane, giving to the nuns of North Berwick the common pasture or links of Kincairg, with the provision that “Cormac shall be removed from the cell, that is, from the hospital, so that none of my men shall hereafter dwell nearer to the said land than the men of the convent.” It also mentions a *salina* or salt-pan on these lands. The charter is undated, but belongs to the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, and is witnessed by Nessus de Ramsay, Tomas de Lundin, William, parson of Kilconquhar, and William de Ramsay. The common pasture of Kincairg was that portion of the lands of Kincairg on which the nuns built a grange or farmhouse, and which is now called “The Grange.” It was, of course, at the time when this charter was granted, part of the possessions of the family of Merleswane, and the language of the charter seems to imply that at that date the hospital of Ardross was still in their hands, and that there were at that time no dwellings at Earlsferry, or at least at the west end of it, for these must have been nearer the buildings of the Grange than the hospital itself. There are some other curious records belonging to the same subject. In 1250 a dispute between the convent of North Berwick and the Laird of Kincairg was referred to an inquest. “Concerning Earlsferry, viz., concerning the grange of the convent of North Berwick; in the common pasture of Kincairg, and of the said grange.” (*Juxt. passagium comitis de Fyff, &c.*) A certain Thomas *judex domini regis* being sworn and examined, depones,—“That the convent was in peaceable possession of pasturing in the common of Kincairg till Ela of Ardross put them from it; but she was condemned, and they were repossessed. Now Sir Richard de Bigerton (at this time Laird of Kincairg) troubles them,

and the factor (magister) of the convent has poinded the cattle of the said Sir Richard while pasturing on the links of Grange." But the dispute was not yet ended, for we find the following rescript :—" At Kilconcath, Sunday next before the feast of St Margaret, 1295, William Bishop of St Andrews orders the rector of the church of Abercrombie and chaplain of the parish of Kilconcath to admonish Walter de Bigerton, Laird of Kincaig, from casting peats in the muir of the hospital of Earlsferry, and from carrying away the peats of Osanna, prioress of North Berwick, and of the nuns, and from molesting them in the use of the common pasture of Kincaig until the controversy be settled by law." In this document, as in the former one, Earlsferry is mentioned, and I incline to think, therefore, that its name and burgal privileges date from between 1223 and 1250, that is, from the reign of Alexander II. or III. The original records were accidentally burnt, but these privileges were confirmed, and Earlsferry erected into a free royal burgh and harbour in 1589, by a charter decreeing that they had existed past the memory of man.

But, while pursuing the thread of this narrative, we have somewhat anticipated the true chronology. Let us return to glance at the ecclesiastical arrangements which existed. By the end of the 13th century, the Romish clergy had completely extruded the Culdees from their ancient establishments, several of which were in the East of Fife. They may generally be known by the prefix "*Kil*," to which is added the name of the founder of the Cell or Church. Popish foundations, on the other hand, adopt the prefix of "*Saint*." A good example is found in the Culdee establishment of Kilremont, which, when it became Popish, received the name of St Andrews : or in Kilminin, near Crail, compared with St Monans or St Minins, the Romish form. Besides these there were Culdee establishments at Balchristie, ("the town of the Christians,") given to them by

King Malcolm and Queen Margaret; at Kilconquhar, and at Kilrenny. About eighty years since, the foundation-stones of an ancient edifice were dug up at Balchristie, on the very spot where the church of the Culdees is supposed to have stood. The church of Scoonie was given to the Culdees of Lochleven, by Malduin, Bishop of St Andrews, about the end of the 11th century. On the expulsion of the Culdees, their possessions were distributed among the establishments of the new or Popish religion which had come to be in the ascendant. By the middle of the 12th century, that is, at the close of the reign of David I., who, by his liberality to the Church, earned the name of "Saint," a considerable amount of land had become ecclesiastical, justifying the irreverent remark of King James, that his ancestor had been "a sore saint to the crown." We possess a record, under the date of 1177, of the churches then existing in this part of the country, with the stipends attached to the service of the cure. They were—Crail, 40 merks; Kilrennie, 26 merks; Anstruther, 10 merks; Abercrombie, 6 merks; Kellie, 80 merks; Kilconquhar, with the chapel, 100 merks; Nithbren (Newburn), 26 merks; Largauch, 60 merks; Sconye, 23 merks. To the monks of Dryburgh belonged the church of Kilrenny, two parts of Pitcorthie in that parish; one-fourth of Innergelly, given them by Margaret of Ardrross in 1281; three shops (bothas) in East Anstruther, and a dwelling-house in Crail. Several tenements in Crail, and portions of land in the vicinity, belonged to the see of St Andrews, and were given by the bishop to the priory of Haddington as early, at least, as 1359. The church of Kilconquhar had been given to St Andrews by Merleswain, son of Colban (1120–1170), and was afterwards, along with the "town," by David, Archbishop of St Andrews (1238–1251), transferred to the nuns of North Berwick, who also acquired the church of Largo in 1160, and the lands of Grange, a portion of Kincaig. Newburnshire,

comprehending a considerable portion of the parish of Newburn, was in the hands of the monks of Dunfermline, together with the churches of Newburn, Kellie, and Abercrombie, which last had been gifted to them by Richard, Bishop of St Andrews, between 1163 and 1173. But, in 1296, we read of Lamb FitzAustyn, of Nibreun, tenant of the Bishop of St Andrews. Among the lands still retained by St Andrews were Wester Kilrenny, Innergellie, Inverye, Kilconquhar, Balbuthie, Pitcorthie, and Muircambus; while to the Abbey of Pittenweem, said by some to have been originally founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, and of whose prior we read in 1270, belonged Cairnbriggs, Fawside, Pittotter, Lochend, South Inch, Youngslands, Morton's Acres, Greendykes, Easter Grangemuir, Lingo, Wester Anstruther, Pittenweem, Crofts of Crail, Mayshiels; and Easter and Wester Rhynd, in the county of Perth. The Isle of May was afterwards annexed to Pittenweem; but, in the earliest periods, it was itself a priory of Augustine monks from Reading in Yorkshire, for whom David I. founded a monastery, originally dedicated to Christ and the holy martyrs, and afterwards consecrated to the memory of St Adrian, and gave them the lands of Inverye, formerly Aberye. This second foundation, therefore, would seem to have been after the expulsion of Adrian and his followers by the Danes. At the time when Camerarius wrote, there was standing on the island an extensive monastery of hewn stone, and a church to which the faithful repaired "*magna religione*," and which was especially frequented, "*mulieribus spe prolis habendae*;" and several names on the island preserve the memory of its former inhabitants, such as Altarstanes, Pilgrimshaven, Kirchenhaven. The prior, from 1166-1213, was Hugo de Mortuo Mari (Mortimer); and William the Lion confirms to him all the donations of David his grandfather, and Malcolm his brother. In 1340 Dominus Martinus is prior of the May.

The family of Merleswane appears to have ended in heiresses, who carried the lands of Ardross into other families; for we find Margaret of Ardross, daughter of the deceased Merleswane of Innergelly, and wife of Hugo de Perisby, mortifying the lands of Innergelly to the convent of Dryburgh. This Hugo was sheriff of Roxburgh in 1285. His wife survived him; for, in 1292, we find John de Soulis doing homage to Baliol for one-fourth of the lands of Ardross, in which he had been infeft by Margaret, widow of Hugo de Perisby. These De Soulises were Lords of Liddesdale, and the one in question was probably the individual who was at the Parliament at Brigham in 1290, ambassador to France in 1283, and again in 1294, when he negotiated the marriage of Edward Baliol with a niece of King Charles; was “custos regni Scotiæ” in 1300, commanded at the taking of Stirling Castle in 1315, went with Edward Bruce to Ireland, and was killed near Dundalk in 1318. His brother William was Justiciary of Lothian. Both, but especially John, were stern assertors of the liberties of Scotland when menaced by Edward I. Another daughter was Scolastica, who, with Richard her husband, is mentioned, c. 1261, as confirming a grant of the patronage of Fethkill. The third was probably the “Hela” of Ardross, already mentioned, who was alive in 1296. Possibly the Bickertons may have come into possession of Kincaig by a marriage with Hela.

About this time, also, we first meet with Balcaskie of Balcaskie [see Appendix No V.], the earliest notice being of Jacobus de Balcaskie in 1242, and the latest of Thomas de Balcaskie, Rector of Culter in 1388, by which time the property had passed into other hands.

In 1211, the first charter is granted by the Prior of St Andrews to Monipenny of Pitmillie; land still held by proprietors of the same name.

The Abercrombies of Abercrombie [see Appendix No.

VII.] also appear in this century. Indeed, some think that they had settled in these lands a hundred years before. It is not likely, however, that Abercrombie, in the East of Fife, was their original seat, for the name is a geographical designation, meaning "upon the Crombie." There is an old parish of Crombie, in the West of Fife, now united to Torryburn, but I do not know of any water of that name. In the east of Fife, Abercrombie, Balcormo, Weston, and Stenton, belonged to them as early as 1270.

We also find the Hays in Balcomie [see Appendix No. IX.] at this time. They were probably of Norman origin, and seem to have settled first in East Lothian. Sibbald says that they held Balcomie from the time of Malcolm the Fourth, but the author of the article on "Crail" in Swan's Views of Fife, asserts that he is mistaken, on the strength of a charter of 1375, which mentions certain annual rents in Crail as having belonged to John de Balcomie. So far as this charter is concerned, Sibbald may be perfectly correct, for there is an earlier document, of date 1278, to John de Haia domino de Balcomie; and another of 1345, in favour of William de Haia de Balcomie; while so late as 1485, when the Lesleys were certainly lairds of Balcomie, we find a charter to John de Balcomie of the lands of Pinkarton.

We have now to relate a narrative which connects the east of Fife with some of the most stirring incidents of Scottish history. Among the knights who had followed Louis IX. of France to the sixth crusade, was Robert de Bruce, son of the Lord of Annandale. He had gained singular honour by his prowess at the capture of Damietta in 1250, and after having spent some years at home on the conclusion of that expedition, he again enrolled his name in the list of red-cross warriors, whom the said Louis led to the coast of Tunis in 1270. The unhealthy climate proved fatal to the French king, who in that very year expired in his tent, and immediately after his death the expedition was

broken up. Before, however, the French army had time to leave the African shore, a reinforcement of crusaders under Prince Edward of England arrived, and on learning the melancholy result of the expedition to Africa, resolved, without lingering on that unhealthy shore, at once to prosecute their voyage to the Holy Land, taking with them Robert de Bruce, and any others who might be willing to join them. There were several Scottish knights in the train of Edward, such as David Earl of Athole; William Lord Douglas; and Adam of Kilconquhar, Earl of Carrick. From them Bruce learned how a papal legate had been sent into Scotland, to demand from the clergy a tenth of their benefices, as an aid for the approaching crusade: how the king and the clergy had refused this demand, on the plea that Scotland was ready to equip for the crusade a body of knights suitable to the strength and resources of the kingdom; in obedience to which resolution it was that the Scottish noblemen had joined the banner of Prince Edward. Adam of Kilconquhar had only recently acquired the title of Earl of Carrick, by marrying Marjory, the daughter and heiress of Nigel, the last earl of that name; nor did he hold it long, for, in 1272, he died at Acco in Palestine, in the arms of his friend Robert Bruce, to whom he entrusted the last messages to be carried home to his widow. Bruce immediately quitted Palestine, and in due time arrived in Scotland. He then proceeded to the castle of Turnberry, to carry to the Countess of Carrick the messages with which he had been entrusted. As he passed through her domains, the lady happened to be pursuing the diversion of the chase, surrounded by a retinue of her squires and damsels. It must be remembered, that two years had elapsed since her husband's death, and probably her experience of wedded life had been far too brief for us to expect to find her in the character of a disconsolate widow. The sequel of the story we tell in the words of Tytler. The countess and her com-

panions encountered Bruce. She was struck by his noble figure, and courteously entreated him to remain and take the recreation of hunting. Bruce, who, in these feudal days, knew the danger of paying too much attention to a ward of the king, declined the invitation, when he found himself suddenly surrounded by the attendants, and the lady riding up seized his bridle, and led off the knight with gentle violence to her castle of Turnberry. Here, after fifteen days' residence, the adventure concluded as might have been anticipated. Bruce married the countess, without the knowledge of the relations of either party, and before obtaining the king's consent, upon which he seized her castle of Turnberry and her whole estates. The intercession of friends, however, and a heavy fine, conciliated the mind of the monarch. Bruce became in right of his wife Lord of Carrick, and we must add, that he became also Laird of Kilconquhar. The son of this marriage of romantic love was the great Robert Bruce, the restorer of Scottish liberty.* During the lifetime of Adam of Kilconquhar, he resigned by charter to the nuns of North Berwick, the patronage of the church of Kilconquhar, which he had long disputed with them. The name Kilconquhar is of Culdee origin, Kil meaning cell or church, and Conquhar or Connachar being the name of the founder. In common parlance the first syllable is dropped, and it is pronounced Kenneuchar.

The death of Margaré, the maiden of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III., which took place in 1290, left the succession to the Scottish crown to be contended for by several competitors. The decision having been referred to Edward I., king of England, Baliol's claims were preferred by that monarch, on the degrading condition that Edward should be acknowledged as lord paramount of Scotland.

* There are various versions of this story by different writers. Some give to Adam's wife the name of Dina; others say that it was his daughter Martha whom Bruce married. The truth is not easily ascertained.

After Baliol's accession in 1292, Edward lost no opportunity of enforcing his rights over him as a vassal. The two most remarkable instances of this tyranny occurred in connection with the East of Fife.

Duncan Earl of Fife had been assassinated in 1288, and left his son Duncan a minor, under the guardianship of Fraser, Bishop of St Andrews; and the castles of Rires and of Creich, which were thus the hereditary possession of the Earls of Fife, were meanwhile placed in the custody of the king. These castles were taken possession of by Macduff, granduncle of Duncan. In Baliol's first parliament at Scone, in 1292, Macduff was summoned, at the instance of the bishop, to answer for this act, and defended himself by alleging that the castles were his by the gift of his father Malcolm, and that the grant had been confirmed by Alexander III. The succession of the Earls of Fife was as follows :—Malcolm died in 1266, leaving two sons, Macduff, the person now in question, and Colban, who died in 1270. Duncan, son of Colban, died in 1288, leaving a son Duncan, who was minor in 1292. The nobles present at the parliament testified that Alexander III. had the custody of the lands in question after the death of Malcolm, by reason of the nonage of Colban, and in like manner after the death of Colban; and that, after the death of Duncan, the king had the custody by reason of the nonage of Duncan his son. This argument seems to imply that Macduff had never been seized of the lands, and consequently had no right to possession. Judgment was therefore given against him, and he suffered a short imprisonment. On his release he prayed for a rehearing, and being refused, he was not slow to carry his appeal to the King of England, who summoned Baliol to answer in person before him to the allegations of Macduff, and appointed Stephen of Glenholm to be guardian to the latter during his appeal to the justice of the overlord. Ultimately, Baliol was decerned to pay damages to Macduff.

Another ground of quarrel arose concerning the priory of the May. It had, as we have seen (p. 24), originally belonged to the monks of Reading, but had been purchased from them by Fraser, Bishop of St Andrews, and annexed to the priory of Pittenweem, between 1249 and 1285. At the first parliament of Baliol, William, Abbot of Reading, petitions for the restoration of the priory, which had been alienated by the folly of the Abbot Robert, his predecessor. In the mean time, the bishop removed the cause to the Papal see; but the monks of Reading, entirely under the influence of the English monarch, were not slow to carry their appeal into his courts on the ground of delay.

During the troubled reign of Robert Bruce, no incidents occur connected with that portion of Fife in which we are interested. There were, however, some changes in the families holding the property in the neighbourhood.

We have already mentioned (p. 16) the Siwards, proprietors of the barony of Kellie. Their line ended with an heiress, Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Siward, who married, before 1327, Isaac Maxwell, and is mentioned, in 1335, as "domina de Kellie." She sold the barony to Walter Oliphant [see Appendix No. X.], who has a charter of Kellie and Pitkierie from David II. He was eldest son of Walter Oliphant of Gask, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bruce; and there is a charter of David II., *Waltero Olyfant dilecto et fideli suo, pro bono servitio nobis impenso et Elizabethæ sponsæ suæ dilectæ sorori nostræ*, erecting the lands of Gask into a barony, with the privilege of fishing in the Erne three days of the week in forbidden time. It was probably the father of Walter Oliphant who so nobly defended the castle of Stirling against Edward in 1303.

Pitcorthie was part of the "tenementum de Kellie," held by Richard Siward, and was, during the reign of Robert Bruce, resigned to John Duddingston. In 1375, it passed to the family of Strang [see Appendix No. XI.], for we find

John Strang, of Wester Pitcorthie, married to Christiana, daughter of William de Duddingston. In 1444, Sir William Oliphant of Kellie grants one-half East Pitcorthie to John Lumisden of Glygrynoch, afterwards of Airdrie; and, in 1447, he grants the other half to his grandson Walter Strang.

These Strangs were by this time settled in Balcaskie; for we find John Strang of Balcaskie married to Cecilia Anstruther, sister of Richard Anstruther of that Ilk, and receiving from him, in 1362, certain tenements in Anstruther.

By this time, also, the Melvilles [see Appendix No. XII.] appear to have settled in Carnbee; for, in 1362 and 1375, there is mention made of Johannes de Malavilla dominus de Carnbee. The family of Melville is said to have sprung from a Hungarian gentleman who accompanied Margaret, queen of Malcolm III., into Scotland, and received lands in Lothian. It divided into three great branches; the Melvils of Melvil, of Glenbervie, and of Raith. The Carnbee family is said to be descended from the Raith branch; the first who acquired these lands being Robert Melville, a son of Sir Richard Melville, and nephew of John Melville of Raith. His descendants retained the lands till the middle of the 16th century.

Farther east, Airdrie, in the reign of David II., belonged to the Dundemores of that Ilk. Kippo was the seat of a family of Barclays, a branch of the Berkeleys of Gloucestershire. In 1285, Margaret Lindsay, widow of Sir Walter Barclay, and her son Walter, receive a charter of these lands. About 1332, Sir Richard Barclay of Kippo acquired the barony of Arngask, by marriage with the heiress of the name of Freslay.

In 1296, Johan de Cambo is mentioned, whose son William receives, in 1320, a charter to the same lands; but, in the reign of Robert II., 1374, we find Alexander de Linde-

say, *miles*, in possession of Cambo; and, shortly afterwards, David de Lindesay (*delecto filio nostro*) in the lands of Upper Cambo; while, in 1491, Andrew Lundie and Catharine Seton, his spouse, have a charter to Upper and Lower Cambo.

The first notice which we find of Durie of Durie [see Appendix No. XVI.], is in 1310, when Malisius de Douery is mentioned. In 1450, Richard de Doure occurs, and in 1466, Andrew Dory de eodem.

We have seen (p. 27) that Kilconquhar belonged to the Earl of Carrick. How or when it came into possession of the Earl of March and Dunbar [see Appendix No. XV.] does not distinctly appear, but we find him, in 1390, receiving a sum of money for certain damage done by the Lord of Brechin, the king's son, to his lands of Kilconquhar. This earl was descended from Gospatrick Earl of Northumberland, who fled from William the Conqueror, and received from Malcolm III. the territory of Dunbar, and the adjacent lands in Lothian. Patrick Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in 1248, married Christian Bruce, sister of the Robert Bruce who became Earl of Carrick by marrying the widow of Adam of Kilconquhar; and perhaps it was by this connection that the estate of Kilconquhar was acquired. George Earl of March, and, in right of his wife, of Murray, the fifth in descent from the Patrick just mentioned, had, in consideration of a large sum of money, part of which was actually paid, procured the king's consent to a contract of marriage between his eldest son the prince, and Elizabeth Dunbar, his own daughter. But Archibald Earl of Douglas, called "the Grim," jealous of the advantages about to be bestowed on a rival family, prevailed with the king to rescind this contract in favour of Marjory Douglas, the earl's daughter. The marriage between David and Marjory Douglas was solemnly celebrated in the church of Bothwell. But, before its final consummation, March

indignantly hastening into the presence of the king, warmly demanded that his own daughter should either be still preferred, or, at least, the marriage portion restored. His complaints and reproaches were too angrily urged to obtain a patient hearing or a soothing answer, and, deeply affronted at this insult, he renounced his allegiance and withdrew to England. For this his estates were forfeited; but, on his suing for pardon during the regency of the Duke of Albany, after the death of the monarch from whom he had received the insult, he was restored, and passed the remainder of his life quietly in Scotland. His son, George Earl of March, was one of the noblemen employed to treat with the English, in 1423, about the redemption of King James, which, having been happily accomplished, he attended at his coronation, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. But afterwards, the king, on pretext of his father's forfeiture, committed him prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and gave orders to seize his castle of Dunbar. The case came before the parliament at Perth in 1434, when the earl pleaded the pardon received from the Duke of Albany, to which it was replied, that the power of restoring exiles was never lodged in the person of a governor. In the end, the parliament confirmed the forfeiture, extending to all lands held of the king. But as he held the barony of Kilconquhar of the Bishop of St Andrews, it was not included. He appears to have resided there, for, in 1449, there is a settling of the marches between him and Walter Strang of Pitcorthie. Kilconquhar was held by his descendants until the line terminated in three co-heiresses, of whom we shall hear again.

The lands of Ardross cannot be traced after the death of Sir John de Soulis, in 1318, until we find them, or part of them, in the hands of John Burnard, *claviger regis*. He was of the family of Burnard of Leys, to the first of whom, Alexander Burnard, Robert Bruce gave lands in Aberdeen-

shire in 1324. John was his grandson, and received, as the salary of his office, 10 merks from the lands of Carnousie, in Banff. In 1346, John Burnard was in attendance on King David in the attack which he made on the fortress of Liddel, then held for the English by Walter Selby, and being desperately wounded, was carried into the castle of Roxburgh before it was surrendered to the English by Eustace de Loren, where he died after languishing a long time. It would appear that he had granted one-third of one-half of the baronies of Ardross, and of Currie in Mid-Lothian, to Alexander Mautelent, but had afterwards given them to William Dishington, who, in 1368, receives a charter narrating these facts, in which he is styled "consanguineus et heres" of John Burnard. By another charter, of date 1366, he is confirmed in another third part of the half of Ardross, which had belonged to Andrew de Kandells (or Anstruther), and which is called the Newstead.

We already mentioned (p. 25) that the family of Merleswain terminated in three co-heiresses, and we now trace the consequence in the tripartition of the estates. One of the heiresses was probably represented by Burnard, and another by de Kandells. It is worth noticing that we find the same tripartition in the other portions of the family estates; thus, in 1392, we find Christiana served heiress to her brother, Galfridus de Retray, in *one-third* of Sandford, in the barony of Ardross, *one-twelfth* of Innergelly, *one-third* of Ballingall and of Pitgedie, *one-twelfth* of Balnaves in the barony of Fethkill.

Sir William Dishington was the head of a powerful and wealthy family [see Appendix No. XVII.], who already possessed much land in Angusshire. We find the name in the list of Alexander Ramsay's band, whose head-quarters were in the caves of Hawthornden in 1338. Sir William married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Bruce, and seems to have had two sons, William, to whom came the lands of Ardross,

and John, who received those of Longhermiston. William seems to have been in high honour at court. He was "bachillanus," seneschal of the king's house, master of the fabric of St Monan, and, in 1370, sheriff of Fife. In 1368, he acquired the lands of Kynbrachmont (such is the original and correct spelling) on the resignation of Walter Bisset of Clerkington and Culter, and in the royal charter of confirmation he is styled "our dear cousin" by David II. These lands of Kynbrachmont, however, had to be defended, long afterwards (in 1478), by John Dishington, against a breve of mort-ancestry purchased by Andrew Bisset. Both parties appeared "in the justice are of Couper in the tolbuith of the same, Alexander Spens being 'forspekare' for Dishington, and William Richardson for Bisset." The matter was afterwards brought before parliament, and seems ultimately to have terminated in favour of Dishington. It was no doubt by this William Dishington that the castle of Ardross was built, the ruins of which are still standing upon a cliff on the shore, about a mile to the eastward of Elie. The relationship between him and the royal family led to frequent intercourse between them, and on one occasion, when David and his queen, Margaret Logie, were crossing the firth to pay a visit at the castle of Ardross, a storm arose and threatened the whole party with shipwreck. The king, greatly moved by the danger at which he found himself, vowed that if he and his queen got safe ashore he would build a church to St Monan on the spot. The vessel was wrecked on a rock, still called the Lady's rock, and the king, in pursuance of his vow, built the church of St Monance on the lands of Inverey, or, as they are sometimes called, Finvirie. There had been a cell or cave at this place, which is still pointed out, where a hermit dwelt, and where the sepulchre was of St Monan, who was martyred by the Danes in 874. To it multitudes from all parts had resorted for the cure of their diseases, especially on the

saint's day, the 1st of March. But now there arose a stately fane, at which a friar from the neighbouring monastery of Pittenweem attended daily to offer up prayers of thanksgiving for the preservation of the queen's life. Keith gives 1369 as the date of the foundation; but as King David married Margaret Logie in 1363, and William Dishington was appointed to be "*magister fabricæ Sancti Monani*" in 1367, it must have been between these two years that the occurrence now mentioned took place; and, in 1370, the king gifted the lands of East Barns (of Crail), or as some read it, "Easter Birnie," and of the Dean in Edinburgh, "to God, the blessed Virgin, and St Monan, and to the chaplains celebrating service in our chapel of St Monans, which we have founded anew." King David had before this owed his life to the miraculous powers of this saint. For, having been grievously wounded by a barbed arrow in one of his encounters with the English, and the surgical skill of his attendants not being able to extract it, he called to mind the miracles wrought at the tomb of the saint, and repairing with a train of his nobles to Inverey, he there prayed to God and St Monan, and immediately the iron weapon painlessly disengaged itself from the wound of the king. The church was afterwards given by James III. to the Blackfriars, and was, by James V., annexed to the convent at the Westport of the north gate of St Andrews.

We now return for a little to the line of the Earls of Fife. Duncan, the last earl of the race of Macduff, died between 1353 and 1356, leaving a daughter and heiress, Isabella, who married successively William Ramsay, Walter Stewart, second son of Robert II., and Thomas Bisset, but having no children by any of these marriages, she was prevailed upon to resign the earldom of Fife to Robert Stewart, brother of her second husband, who was Earl of Menteith in right of his wife, afterwards Duke of Albany, and regent of the kingdom during the absence of James I. She also resigned

in favour of her cousin, Michael de Balfour, the lands of Easter Lathallan, in the shire of Rires. These lands, however, before long passed into the hands of William de Spens [see Appendix No. XXXII.], who held them of the Earl of Fife. He died in 1432, and his posterity retained the estate till within the beginning of the present century. The countess also held the lands of Newton Rires, for, in 1369, we find her giving security over them to her cousin Sir James Douglas.

Previous to the death of Earl Duncan, the lands of Wester Rires (which, as we have seen, formed part of the hereditary possessions of the Earls of Fife), belonged to David Wemyss and his spouse [see Appendix No. XVIII.], who receive a charter in 1330–56. This David, who was Sheriff of Fife, was son of Michael Wemyss, who was representative of a family descended from a younger son of one of the earlier earls of Fife. On this point, however, there is some difference of opinion among authorities, some making Sir Michael the *grandfather* of Sir David. I find Randolph de Rires mentioned in 1296, who may perhaps have been the father. The younger Sir Michael had a second son John Wemyss, who had a second son David, who again had a son John, all of them of Kincaldrum. David Wemyss, the eldest son of Michael, had a son, David of Rires, who again had a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married the last Sir John of Kincaldrum. The male line terminating in this David, he made over the lands of Borch, in Lochoreshire, to the first Sir John of Kincaldrum, his uncle, and afterwards resigned all the lands which he held of Robert Stewart Earl of Fife (among which was Rires) to the last Sir John, his heir male and son-in-law, who thereupon became “of Rires and Kincaldrum.” From him sprung the families of Lathockar, Wemysshall, Bogie, Fingask, Foodie, and Rumgay. He married Isabella, the daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Erskine of Inchmartin. In 1393 he obtained

letters under the great seal, empowering him to build on the lands of Rires a castle with turrets, the foundations of which are still discernible near the farmhouse of Rires. In last century, the traces of the ditch or moat around it were still visible. The sovereign in those days was jealous of giving liberty to his barons to erect castles, and perhaps the permission given to John of Rires was regretted before long, for, in 1402, we find a notice of the expense of a "wooden machine, and sow, with beams for the same," prepared for the siege of the castle of Rires, which appears to have been conducted by the Duke of Rothsay. Sir John Wemyss was the patron of Winton, the prior of Lochleven, and it was at his request that he wrote his Chronicle.

Kincraig, as we have seen, was in the possession of the Bickertons of Luffness (or Aberlady). We have not many particulars recorded respecting this family. John Bickerton of Luffness was engaged in the battle of Otterburn in 1388, and Sir Walter Bickerton is mentioned by Winton as one of a party of Scottish noblemen who visited England in the reign of Robert III., to try their manhood and dexterity in feats of arms. One of the daughters of this Sir Walter Bickerton of Luffness married John Gourlay [see Appendix No. XX.], eldest son of Simon de Gourlay of Alderston and Capronflatt, and with her he got the lands of Kincraig. The Gourlays are said to have come into Scotland with William the Lion after his captivity. They appear to have settled chiefly in East Lothian, but some branches were to be found in Fife, of which county Simon Gourlay was coroner about 1346. One half Kincraig, however, was held of the laird of Lundie, of which we have no explanation.

There are no very precise notices of the commerce of the east of Fife in these early times. As early as the ninth century, there is said to have been intercourse between Crail and the Netherlands; but in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, there is evidence of an increasing commerce.

During the reign of David I. (1124–1153), the Firth of Forth was frequented by multitudes of fishermen from the coasts of Scotland, England, and Holland, whose place of resort was the harbours of the Isle of May. These, however, could not accommodate any large number of boats, and we may suppose that even at that early period there were harbours on the coasts of Fife and Lothian where they might take refuge, and of these Crail would certainly be one. Indeed, we learn that it was at Crail that the Dutch first learned the mode of curing herrings. There was a castle at Crail, on the ancient site of which a fanciful building has been in more recent times erected, in the form of a tower, which, viewed from the sea, has no unpleasing appearance. Here David I. frequently resided, and hence Crail became the seat of a constabulary, extending as far as Kincraig point. It was also a mark of the residence of the court at Crail, that there was there a keeper of the king's warren; and that the north barns of Crail came to be called "King's Barns," and the mills east of the town the "King's Mills." In 1221, Crail was part of the royal lands on which was secured the jointure of the queen of Alexander II. There was also a family of the same name who probably possessed the lands, and Adam de Crail or Karail, or Caryl, who died in 1227, was one of the *clerici regis* and Bishop of Aberdeen. There was another Adam de Carale, Abbot of Scone in 1332, and Walter de Carale is witness to a charter about 1330. There was an office called the "Mastership of the East quarter of Fife," or "Mair of fee of the barony of Crail," to which was attached the Mairtoun land and the Pulterland.* Between 1370 and 1390 it was held by William Mair who took his name from it, by William Herowart and

* We learn from Professor Innes's "Scotland in the Middle Ages," that Fife was divided into four quarters, Eden, Leven, Inverkeithing, and Dunfermline, besides the constabulary of Crail. This last division, however, was certainly called the East quarter.

William de Fernie. It is interesting to observe, that this last is also called William Fleming, inasmuch as it shews that the Flemings, who had come over in numbers to Scotland, had found a footing here, as well as at St Andrews, whose first provost was Maynard Fleming. The Mairton land probably gave the name to the family of Myrton, Morton, or Martin. In 1361, we find William de Myrton dominus ejusdem, and, in 1384, Malcolm de Myrton de ejusdem. Ultimately they became lairds of Cambo. The earliest charters of Crail are mentioned and confirmed by one of Robert I., 1306, and Robert II., 1371.

None of the other towns on the coast appear to have risen at this time to such eminence, as to have had their annals recorded in history. Nevertheless, fishing must have been carried on to some extent at Anstruther, if we may judge from the soubriquet of "Fisher Willie," bestowed upon Sir William Anstruther of that ilk, whose tower of Dreel was very conveniently situated for prosecuting the herring fishery. Sir William lived during the reign of Robert Bruce, and at that very time we read of Edward I. purchasing large quantities of herrings in Scotland, as provision for his garrisons. Tradition has preserved a story concerning Fisher Willie which we shall transfer to our pages, as nearly as possible in the form in which it has reached our ears.

Fisher Willie, then, the proprietor of the Tower of Dreel at the time we have mentioned, is said to have been devotedly partial to the more adventurous scenes of a fisherman's life, and to have accompanied his fishing dependents and neighbours on their excursions in all seasons of peculiar peril. He had vessels of his own, manned by his own vassals, which annually engaged to a large extent in the capture of herring, and were accustomed to drive a profitable trade with the coast of Holland. The fisherman's occupation in the Firth of Forth was not, however, as peaceful in those days as it is now. Feuds among the fishermen

of different neighbourhoods easily sprang up, and were perpetuated from generation to generation. The burghers of Crail, for example, claimed a sort of superiority, as belonging to what was then the only royal burgh in the district, with the exception of Earlsferry, and had been frequently favoured with the residence of the monarch. The men of Anstruther, vassals of the Knight of Dreel, and those of Skinfasthaven, vassals of the Laird of Kilrenny, found easily some ground of difference in supporting the merits of their several lords, if none chanced to occur in the prosecution of their labours, by the entanglement of net or line, or by alleged encroachments on each other's fishing grounds. Besides, when English, Dutch, Danish, and French fishers were all found frequenting the Isle of May, national animosities were added to other sources of difference, and as there were no means of enforcing the law upon the seas, the Scottish boats required to be sufficiently well armed to take the law into their own hands. Fisher Willie knew no higher glory than to head his vassals and friends in the hand-to-hand contests which sometimes agitated the surface of the Firth from such causes and on such occasions; and the little harbour at the mouth of the burn, under the battlements of the tower of Dreel, was a favourite refuge for the boats when they found themselves compelled to retreat before a strong party of their enemies.

Sir William Anstruther was now scarcely beyond the prime of life, though constant exposure had given him the appearance of being a few years older. In figure he was tall, with a slight stoop, and the bleached and somewhat grizzled curls of his light brown hair escaped from beneath the steel cap which he wore, even in his aquatic excursions, beneath the common fisher's head gear of tarred canvass. He also invariably wore a shirt of mail beneath a warm woollen doublet, or jacket as we would now call it, which was bound round his waist with a stout leathern belt.

Enormous leathern boots encased his nether man, and in his hand he carried an oaken staff which might have served for a boathook, and was on days when any affray was in the wind, exchanged for a Scottish pike with a long steel blade, the lower part of which was formed somewhat like a battle-axe, and on the reverse was armed with a hook. There was, therefore, something in the appearance and accoutrements of the Knight of Dreel which, even among his contemporaries, was out of the common; but the warm kindliness of his manner made him both loved and respected among his neighbours. Perhaps the well known hospitalities of the tower of Dreel contributed in some measure to this result, for Sir William had used his opportunities of gathering from foreign parts various articles of luxury as yet not familiar to the homes of Scottish gentry; and the wine stoup which passed round the oaken table was replenished with the produce of rarer and more curious vintages than were elsewhere to be met with.

Among the neighbours of Sir William Anstruther was the laird of Thirdpart. What his name was I have not been able to determine. The Inglises of Inglis-Tarvet [see Appendix No. XLIV.] were certainly in possession of Thirdpart; but whether they had acquired it at that early period is doubtful, and still more so whether they resided there, for they had their own tower of Tarvit, and there are traditions of their relations with the Clephanes of Carslogie. However this may be, the laird of Thirdpart had been a suitor for the hand of Margaret Anstruther the eldest daughter of Sir William, and had been refused. He chose to attribute his ill success to the influence of the lady's father, and bore him, therefore, a grudge the deeper that it was carefully concealed. In good truth Sir William Anstruther had never favoured Thirdpart's suit, and was not a little pleased when his daughter, of her own free will, rejected him. At the same time he had no quarrel with

his neighbour, and desired to have none. He was, therefore, pleased to be relieved from some apprehensions which he had felt upon the subject by receiving an invitation from the laird to dine with him the next day “at his poor house of Thirdpart,” accompanied by his daughter. The invitation was at once accepted on the part of the knight, but Margaret found some excuse for not accompanying him. The next morning found the knight prepared for his ride to Thirdpart, for the dinner hour was in these days not later than noon. There were few enclosures at that time between Anstruther and Crail, and fewer trees; and a rider was free to take any one of the many paths which presented themselves across the muir. There is, however, a burn which runs into the sea about two miles west of Crail, the only commodious means of crossing which was by a stone bridge not far from the present high road. Towards this bridge Sir William was directing his steed, while he was watching with some interest a fleet of boats which were pursuing their homeward way from their fishing grounds beyond the May. Suddenly, and just as he was about to enter on the bridge, his horse started and swerved from the path, drawing the attention of its rider somewhat hurriedly from the objects of his contemplation. Looking before him he soon perceived the cause. A gaberlunzie man, who had been concealed beneath the arch of the low bridge, had risen from his hiding-place at the knight’s approach, and appeared desirous of accosting him. But Fisher Willie, who was not just as much at home in his saddle as he would have been in the stern sheets of one of his own boats, was already somewhat irritated, and hastily cried, “Stand by, man; what for do ye gliff honest folk wi’ your duds and tatters?” Still the stranger gave not place, but touching his bonnet said, “A word wi’ ye, Sir William.” “Speak then,” was the reply; “but if it’s siller ye’re seeking, the door of Dreel was ne’er closed against ony man, an’ ye had

better hae sought me there than waylaid me on my road." "A word wi' yersel," said the gaberlunzie, with a glance at the serving-man who now came up, bearing in his saddle-bag a change of habiliments to fit his master for the festive board. "Na', then," said the knight, "if it's no' siller ye're wantin', it maun sure be a matter o' life and death." "It is a matter of life and death," said the beggar in a low voice. Sir William looked at him intently for a moment, and then motioning to his servant to pass on, he dismounted, and approaching the gaberlunzie, asked what it was that he had to tell him. He was soon informed that the beggar had been in the kitchen of Thirdpart the previous afternoon, sitting in the ingle-neuk, where he was concealed by a pile of turf which had just been brought in; that while he was there, the laird had come in with Sir William's open letter in his hand, and told the cook that the knight was coming to dinner the next day, and, "therefore," he added, "you'll mind what I told you in the morning." He then told the cook to follow him, and the suspicions of the beggar being excited he had crept as close to them as he could, and had seen the laird give to the cook a small packet to be mixed in one of the dishes to be served the next day. The gaberlunzie having succeeded in averting from himself all suspicion of being privy to what had taken place, had repaired to the bridge to watch for Sir William and warn him of the plot against his life. The Knight of Dreel did not want decision. After a few questions put to his informant he summoned his servant, and directing the beggar to follow him, he turned his horse's head homeward. On the way he informed his faithful attendant of the information he had received, and immediately on his arrival at Dreel, despatched him to Thirdpart with a letter stating that an unforeseen circumstance had prevented his keeping his engagement, and begging the laird to shew that he excused his apparent rudeness by dining with him on the

morrow. Meanwhile, the gaberlunzie arrived, and Fisher Willie arranged his plans. Thirdpart, unwilling to excite suspicion, accepted the invitation, and was true to the appointed time. Sir William met him in the courtyard of Dreel as he was alighting from his horse, but when he advanced to enter the tower, the knight, placing himself on the doorstep, challenged him as a true man to clear himself from the imputation of treachery, at the same time calling on the beggar to repeat his story. Thirdpart's brow darkened, and his lips grew livid, as he listened to the tale, and before it was concluded he made an effort to speak, but the words "liar and traitor" were all that he could utter. The hot temper of the Knight of Dreel, already chafed by a night's meditation on the toils that had been laid for him under the mask of friendship, now burst forth with ungovernable fury. "Traitor is he?" roared the knight; "nay, thou art the traitor," and with one step backward he reached his trusty poleaxe from the wall, and with a single blow clove his opponent's skull on his own threshold.

It was a hasty act, and had hardly been done when the knight felt that it was so. Thirdpart had many friends, and the affair was capable of being represented in a light very unfavourable to Fisher Willie. Taking the beggar with him he started for the king's court without delay, and succeeded in procuring a full pardon. Tradition relates some circumstances of his interview with the monarch, which evidently belong to a later date, under which we shall record it with our reasons for this decision. It is said that at this time the house of Anstruther received new heraldic bearings which they bear to this day; the crest being two hands holding a poleaxe, and the motto, "*Periissem ni periissem*," which may be translated, "I had perished had I not gone through with it."

Barns, near to Thirdpart, about this time came into the hands of the Cunninghams. It had belonged, in the reign

of Robert Bruce, to Archibald Cuming; but, in 1376, Patrick de Polwarth resigns the lands of West Barns, including Westfield, Seeflat, Templeland, and Gallowsesyde, to Niel Cunningham [see Appendix No. XXI.], son of Sir James Cunningham of Hassingden (who was the second son of Gilbert Cunningham of Kilmaurs), whose descendants held them till they were purchased by Scott of Scotstarvit, about the beginning of the 18th century.

Wolmeston or Wormiston,* in the immediate neighbourhood of Crail, was naturally closely connected with the burgh. In 1328, Laurentius de Wolmeston was constable of Crail. But this family, before the end of the century, gave place to another of the name of Spens [see Appendix No. XXII.], which boasted of a descent from Macduff.

Among the most considerable families in Scotland, during the 15th and 16th centuries, were the Bethunes, more than one branch of which settled in the East of Fife, a fact which leads us to give some account of their origin. The name of Bethune is derived from a city of Flanders; and in the 10th century, Robert le Faisseau, descended from a younger branch of the ancient Counts of Flanders, had for his portion the Lordship of the city of Bethune, first barony of the Earldom of Artois. His descendants distinguished themselves in the crusades, and the house of Bethune, growing every day more illustrious, became allied to almost all the sovereign houses of Europe. These particulars are taken from the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully, whose name was Maximilian de Bethune, and who traced his descent from the family just mentioned. Amelot de la Houssaie, however, in his "*Memoires Historiques*," mentions that Denetz, Bishop of Orleans, had, on one occasion, said to the Duc de Sully, "Sir, there is an *e* too much in the name of

* Is this a corruption of Vynnerston? About 1330, Laurentius de Vynnerston occurs along with Patricius de Polwarth, Thomas de Balcastie, Walter de Crail, and Henricus Herowart.

Bethune which you take." The Duke would have commenced a suit against him in consequence, but the chancellor Seguier, his father-in-law, dissuaded him, pointing out that he ought to be very cautious of forcing the bishop to prove what he had asserted; that there are points of history which it is not necessary always to clear up, and family secrets which ought never to be revealed to the public. The bishop pretended that the name of the Lords of Sully was *Betun*, and not *Bethune*, and that they had added the *e* to connect themselves with the ancient house of Flanders. Whatever there may be in this, adds our author, the Scottish house of *Betun*, to which belonged the Cardinal Archbishop of St Andrews, and the Archbishop of Glasgow, ambassador of Queen Mary Stuart to the Court of France, where he died in 1600 or 1601 (1603 is the true date), is acknowledged, by the Lords of Sully and Charost, as a branch of their house. Amelot also remarks that Henri IV. could not fail to know that Rosny (the first title of the Duc de Sully) was not descended from the counts of Bethune. The conclusion seems to be, that if the Duc de Sully's name was properly *Betun*, and not *Bethune*, and if the Fife family was an acknowledged branch of his house, then their name also ought to be spelt according to the old Scotch orthography, *Betun*. Cayer, the author of the funeral panegyric on James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, says, that among the gentlemen who came over with Mary of Gueldres, in 1449, was one Bethune, whom the king married to the daughter of the Laird of Balfour. Du Chesne endeavours to determine his name and person, and, after weighing many probabilities, concludes that he was James Bethune, fourth son of John de Bethune, Lord of Baie, and of Isobel d'Estouteville his wife, and younger brother of Robert de Bethune, Lord of Baie on the death of his father, and predecessor of the Duc de Sully. The Bethunes, however, were in Scotland long before 1449. In 1375, Sir John

Balfour, representative of the ancient family of Balfour of that Ilk, died, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who married Sir David Bethune, *familiaris regis*. Sir David thus became Bethune of Balfour. John Bethune of Balfour [see Appendix No. XXIII.], probably his son, married, about 1386, a daughter of Lord Innermeath, and Sir John Bethune of Balfour, great-great-grandson of the last, had, by his wife, Margaret Boswell of Balmuto, three sons, the eldest of whom, John, succeeded him in the Balfour estates; the second was Sir David Bethune, styled "of Creich," after the purchase of these lands in 1502, from their previous possessor, Hay, or some say Liddell [see Appendix No. XXIV.]; and the third, James, became, in 1508, Archbishop of Glasgow, and, in 1522, Archbishop of St Andrews. From his nephew, Cardinal Bethune, Bethune of Balfour acquired Kilrenny (which afterwards became the chief mansion of the family), along with Skinfasthaven or Cellardyke. The Creich branch received, in 1498, a tack of the lands of Nether Rires (on which Colinsburgh now stands), and their descendants held them till 1660. The lands of Rires had, as we have seen, belonged to the Earls of Fife; but, on the forfeiture of Murdoch Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife, in 1425, they had reverted to the king, along with the other possessions of that nobleman, among which we have already mentioned Largo.

John Bethune, son of David, and second laird of Creich and Nether Rires, remained at home looking after the interests of the estate, while his father was engaged in his political duties. He had often occasion to be in Dundee, and became intimate with the young constable. The provost, at that time, was John Hay, a brother of the Laird of Naughton, a rich man, who kept a change, which was frequented by the two young men. Hay had a fair daughter, with whom they both fell in love, and Bethune being the favoured suitor, succeeded, with the assistance of the constable, in carrying off the lady, together with a cabinet containing

6000 merks in gold. They made their way to St Andrews, when Bethune, after placing her in the best inn with the constable and his friends, went quietly to his uncle the Archbishop, who returned with him to the inn, saw the lady and the gold, and sending for a priest, had them married on the spot. He also wrote to the old laird, communicating the history of the adventure, with which he was well pleased. It is said that the Bethunes were a race of dark complexion, but that after this marriage the Bethunes of Creich were ever fair-haired and beautiful.

The tomb of James Bethune is in the church of St Jean de Lateran at Rome, with the inscription, *Sacratuſ Romæ 1522: Obiit 24 April 1603, ætatis suæ 86.* Above the tomb is *Tuli et Vici*, and beneath it these verses:—

Præsul et orator fuerat qui maximus orbis
 Ætate hoc parvo marmore contegitur.
 Quinquaginta unum præsul transegerat annos;
 Quadraginta duos regia jussa obüt.
 Sex vidit reges Gallorum, quumque secutus
 Orator patriæ præfuit usque suæ.
 Est voto fruitus Scotos Anglosque sub uno
 Unius Scoti viderat imperio.
 Illud restabat voluit quod utrosque sub uno
 Divinæ Legio mittier imperium:
 Quodque suum voluit regem venerarier, et mors
 Fertur in hoc uno præcipitasse senem.
 Ille oratorum quos Scotia sola superbos
 Misit ad Heroas ultimus exstiterat.
 Ultimus illorum quos Magna Britannia favens
 Secta exturbavit devia præsul erat.

Rires proper descended to Thomas, second son of the Sir John Wemyss whom we have already mentioned (p. 36), the eldest son carrying on the main line of the family of Wemyss. Sir Thomas Wemyss, son of Thomas, possessed Rires, Leuchars-Weems, and Wester Cruvy. He married Margaret Melville, and had two sons, Michael and John, the first of whom had one daughter and heiress, Elizabeth

Wemyss. It would appear that Sir Thomas, "*malo zelo et contra bonam conscientiam*," had, during the king's minority, obtained from him an entail in favour of his second son, excluding Elizabeth, his granddaughter, the lawful heiress, from the lands of Rires, the two Fawfields, the Frostleyes, Cowhill, Cabroshiels, and the Mill, with the patronage of the chapel of Rires, also the barony of Leuchars-Weems and the third part of Balbuthie. But on the marriage of Elizabeth to Arthur, son of Sir Arthur Forbes of Pitsligo, the matter was brought before the king, her rights were recognised, and, in 1477, the very year of the marriage, a charter passed the great seal reinstating her in all these possessions, which consequently devolved upon her husband, who became Forbes of Rires. He was not, however, allowed to enter into peaceable possession of the property, which John Wemyss disputed with him as long as he lived; and, after his death in 1490, the litigation was still continued with his widow, Elizabeth Dishington, who had procured a wrongous breve of tierce, and his son Thomas Wemyss of Pittencrieff, until, in 1506, the matter was compromised by Forbes giving to Wemyss the lands of South Fawfield, in return for the renunciation of all claims upon Rires.

It will be observed, that one-third of Balbuthie is here mentioned as among the possessions of Elizabeth Wemyss of Rires. Balbuthie was part of the Kilconquhar estate, and was held by a branch of the Dunbar family from the Bishop of St Andrews as superior, until, about 1504, it was sold to David Bethune of Criech and Nether Rires. How this one-third came to be separated from the rest, I have not been able to discover. It remained with the Forbeses as long as they held Rires. In 1516, William Hay of Balbuthie is mentioned, who must have been laird of another portion. Muircambus was also part of the lands of the Bishop of St Andrews, and, in 1443, appears to have been possessed by Alexander Inglis of Inglis-Tarvit.

Balcarres first comes under our notice in 1465, when we find the lands divided between two brothers, Thomas and Robert Hunter [see Appendix No. XXV.], whose descendants held them during the following century. As Rires was originally called Wester, it is not unlikely that Balcarres was Easter Rires.

Another family destined to be influential in the east of Fife now appears upon the stage. During the reign of James III., when he was at war with England, Andrew Wood [see Appendix No. XXVI.], the son of a shipmaster of Leith, had risen to eminence by his skill in seamanship. Sibbald says, that he first received a tack of the king's lands of Largo, anciently belonging to the earldom of Fife, to keep the king's ship in repair during the time that the Duke of Albany was High Admiral; but, in 1478, he received a feudal title to them, and, in 1482, he received a charter to these lands, on the ground of the "services which he had gratuitously rendered, by land and sea, in peace and in war, within and without the kingdom, and especially against the English, the king's enemies, and for the loss he had thereby sustained in exposing himself to the peril of his life." When the insurrection was raised against James III. by his malcontent nobles, it was in one of Wood's ships that he escaped to Fife, and it was toward the same ships, then lying in the upper part of the Firth, that he was fleeing from the fatal field of Sauchie, when his horse threw him, and a traitor put an end to his life. The steady loyalty of the admiral to King James III. was, however, no recommendation to the faction who had now seized on the government in the name of his son, then only sixteen years of age. Indeed, it had been proposed to punish the brave sailor for what they termed his insolence. The mariners of Leith, however, to whom they applied for this purpose, declared that no ten ships of Scotland dared attempt to attack the two ships of Sir Andrew Wood, such was their opinion of

his naval skill, and the admirable manner in which his ships were appointed in men and artillery. The necessities of the times, however, soon procured him the pardon of the king, and he became as great a favourite with the son as he had been with the father. We find a charter given to him by this monarch of certain lands, for the service of being ready to pilot and convey the king and queen to Adrian's Chapel in the Isle of May. "Sir Andrew Wood," says Tytler, "whose genius for naval adventure was combined with a powerful intellect in civil affairs, rose gradually to be one of the most intimate and confidential servants of the king, and appears to have been often consulted, especially in all his financial concerns. He was an enterprising and opulent merchant, a brave warrior, and a skilful naval commander, an able financialist, intimately acquainted with the management of commercial transactions, and a stalwart feudal baron, who, without abating anything of his pride and his prerogative, refused not to adopt in the management of his estates some of those improvements, whose good effects he had observed in his voyages and travels over various parts of the continent. The advice of such a counsellor was of great value to the young monarch, and as Wood was remarkable for his affectionate attachment to the late king, and for the bold and manly tone in which he reprobated the rebellion against him, it was not wonderful that his influence over the present sovereign should be exhibited in a decided change in the principles on which the government was conducted."

Very shortly after the accession of James IV., a fleet of five English pirate ships had entered the Clyde, and "chasing into Dumbarton" a ship of the king's, "which tint her cables and other graith," and James, greatly incensed at this affront, earnestly required the assistance of Sir Andrew in repelling so unjustifiable an attack: indeed, it appears that he was advised to offer him a free pardon, and a commis-

sion to sail against these freebooters. The stout sea-captain, whatever were his opinions concerning the late revolt, was willing at any time to serve his country, and ready to recognise as his sovereign the son of his old master, believing that he had been misled by evil counsels into conduct so contrary to all the duties of a subject and a son. He accepted the commission, declined the assistance which was offered him, and with his two ships, the *Flower* and the *Yellow Carvel*, proceeded in search of the enemy, whom he discovered off Dunbar; and, after a desperate engagement, made prizes of all the five ships, and brought their crews prisoners into Leith. This event probably occurred early in the year 1489, and he was rewarded by a new charter of the lands of Largo, and a pension of 20 lbs. from the fee mails thereof; and, in 1491, these grants were confirmed by parliament, and a charter granted to him, giving him licence to build a castle at Largo with iron gates, on account of the great service done, and losses sustained by him, and for the services which it was confidently hoped he would yet render, and because the said Andrew had at great personal expense built certain houses and a fortalice on the lands of Largo, by the hands of Englishmen captured by him, with the object of resisting and expelling pirates, who had often invaded the kingdom and attacked the lieges.

But the most famous action in which Woud was concerned has yet to be mentioned. Although there was peace between England and Scotland at the time when he captured the English pirates, Henry VII. did not hesitate to allow it to be known, that no service would be more acceptable to him than the humbling of the Scottish flag. One Stephen Bull, an English officer, at length sailed with three well appointed ships, resolved to take Wood, and bring him to Henry dead or alive. Sir Andrew, in the belief that peace was established with England, had sailed to convoy some merchant vessels to Flanders, when Bull entered the

Forth, and cast anchor to the east of the Isle of May, in order to intercept him on his return. One summer morning, directly after dawn, two ships were descried coming under sail by St Abb's Head. Some fishermen, who had been taken prisoners, were ordered to the tops, that they might declare whether these vessels were Wood's or not. They hesitated, but upon their freedom being promised them in case this were the expected prey, they announced the Scottish admiral. Bull, with the exultation of English courage, ordered the preparations for battle, and after distributing wine, commanded all to their stations. Wood advanced, unconscious of foes, till he perceived the three ships under sail prepared for combat. He instantly made ready, and addressed his men in the plain and boisterous phrase of the sea. "These, my lads, are the foes who expect to convey us in bonds to the English king; but by your courage and the help of God they shall fail. Set yourselves in order: every man to his station. Charge, gunners; let the cross-bows be ready: have the lime-pots and fireballs to the tops: and the two-handed swords to the forerooms. Be stout, be diligent, for your own sakes and for the honour of this realm." Wine was handed round, and the ship resounded with cheers. The sun had now risen, and shone full upon the English vessels, displaying their magnitude and force to the eyes of the Scots with a dazzling and enlarged appearance. By skilful management Wood got to windward of the foe, and immediately a close and furious combat ensued, which lasted till night. The shores of Fife were during the whole day crowded with spectators, who by their shouts and gesticulations, expressed their alternate hopes and fears. During the night, the combatants lay by to refresh and refit; at the dawn the trumpets again sounded to arms. The ships, closely locked together, floated unheeded by the combatants, and before an ebb tide and a south wind, drifted till they were opposite the mouth of the Tay. At length the valour

and seamanship of Wood prevailed; the three English ships were captured and brought into Dundee, while Bull was taken to Edinburgh and presented to the king. This action raised the fame of Sir Andrew to the highest pitch, and excited in James the ambition of possessing a fleet. Much expense was spent on the building of a ship called the *St Michael*, the dimensions of which appeared so enormous, that Pit-scottie seems to doubt whether his narrative of its size would be credited, and recommends any of his readers whose faith could not accept it, to repair to the gate of Tullibardine, and there they would see the length and breadth of her planted with hawthorn by the wright that helped to make her. We do not find, however, that this great vessel was ever of much use. It seems to have been lost by Admiral Hamilton near Bristol, where, being robbed of its equipage, it rotted on the shore.

The old tower of Largo is still standing within the grounds of Largo house, and the line of a canal can still be traced on which the old admiral (who, when retired from the active business of the sea, kept up the recollections of his youth), maintained an eight-oared barge, in which he used to be rowed in state to the parish church, and the tree is still pointed out to which the barge was made fast during the service.

Piteruvie, sometimes called Balcruvie, an old castle, the ruins of which are still standing on the west side of the road between Largo and Ceres, belonged to a family of the name of Ramsay. Sir John Ramsay's granddaughter, Janet Ramsay, Lady Piteruvie, married David, second Lord Lindsay of the Byres, who had sided with James III. in the contest between him and his son. After the accession of James IV., he was brought to trial for his share in this transaction. On the 10th of May 1489, he was called before the parliament, then sitting at Edinburgh, to defend himself against a charge of treason, which stated that he

had come in arms to Sauchie with the king's father against the king himself, and had given the king's father a sword and a good horse, counselling him to devour the king's grace here present. Lord Lindsay knew nothing about the forms of law affairs, but hearing himself repeatedly called upon to answer to this accusation, he started up, and told the nobles of the parliament that they were all villains and traitors, and that he would prove them to be such with his sword. The late king, he said, had been cruelly murdered by villains, who had brought the prince with them to be a pretext and colour to their enterprise. "And," said the stout old lord, addressing himself personally to the king, who was present in parliament, "if your grace's father were still living, I would fight for him to the death, and stand in no awe of these false lurdans. Or if your grace had a son who should come in arms against you, I would take your part against his abettors and fight in your cause against them, three men against six. Trust me, that though they cause your grace to think ill of me, I will prove in the end more faithful than any of them."

The Lord Chancellor, who felt the force of these words, tried to turn off their effect by saying to the king, that Lord Lindsay was an old-fashioned man, ignorant of legal forms, and not able to speak reverently in his grace's presence. "But," said he, "he will submit himself to your grace's pleasure, and you must not be severe with him;" and turning to the Lord David, he said, "It is best for you to submit to the king's will, and his grace will be good to you."

Lord Lindsay had a brother named Patrick, who was as good a lawyer as David was a soldier. The two brothers had been long upon bad terms, but when Mr Patrick saw the Chancellor's drift, he trod on his elder brother's foot, to make him understand that he ought not to follow the advice given him, nor come into the king's will, which would be

in fact confessing himself guilty. The Lord David, however, did not understand the hint. On the contrary, as he chanced to have a sore toe, he looked fiercely at him, and said, "Thou art too pert to stamp upon my foot; if it were out of the king's presence, I would strike thee on the face."

But Mr Patrick, without regarding his brother's causeless anger, fell on his knees before the assembled nobles, and besought that he might have leave to plead for his brother, "for," said he, "I see no man of law will undertake his cause for fear of displeasing the king's grace; and though, my lord, my brother and I have not been friends for many years, yet my heart will not suffer me to see the native house from which I am descended perish for want of assistance."

The king having granted Mr Patrick liberty of speech, he began by objecting to the king's sitting in judgment in a case in which he was himself a party, and had been an actor. "Therefore," said he, "we require him in God's name to rise and leave the court till the question be considered and decided." The Chancellor and Lords having conversed together, found that this request was reasonable. So the young king was obliged to retire into an inner apartment, which he resented as a species of public affront.

Then Mr Patrick brought forward a defence in point of legal form, stating that the summons required that Lord Lindsay should appear forty days after citation, whereas the forty days were now expired, so that they could not be legally compelled to answer to the accusation till summoned anew. This also was found to be good law, and Lord Lindsay and the other persons were dismissed for the time, nor was the accusation against them ever renewed.

Lord David, who had listened to the defences without understanding their meaning, was so delighted with the unexpected consequences of his brother's eloquence, that he broke out into the following rapturous acknowledgment of gratitude:—"Verily, brother, you have fine pyett words. I

would not have trowed that ye had such words. By St Mary ye shall have the mains of Kirkforthar for your day's wage."

The king, on his side, threatened Mr Patrick with a reward of a different kind, saying, he would set him where he should not see his feet for twelve months. Accordingly he was as good as his word, sending Mr Patrick to be prisoner in the dungeon of the Castle of Rothsay, where he lay for one year.

David, Lord Lindsay, died in 1492, and was succeeded by his brother John, who died without issue in 1497, and the title then came to Patrick, who, in 1498, has a charter of Piteruvie for himself and his wife; and his son John was styled Lindsay of Piteruvie, whence we gather that Janet Ramsay had brought the lands of Piteruvie into the Lindsay family. It was, with other lands, erected into the barony of Piteruvie, and remained long in possession of their descendants.

There is nothing to remark concerning the family of Lundie, during the reigns of the earlier Stewarts, except that the family of Balgonie sprang from them in the latter half of the fifteenth century by the marriage of Robert, second son of Sir John Lundie, to Helen, only daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie.

The barony of Kellie was, about the beginning of the 15th century, separated from the Perthshire estates of the Oliphants; John Oliphant being succeeded in the latter by his eldest son by his first marriage, William Oliphant of Aberdalgie; and in the lands of Kellie, by Thomas Oliphant [see Appendix No. X.], his son by his second marriage with a daughter of Home of that Ilk; and the William Oliphant of Kellie, who, in 1447, gives a charter to Walter Strang of Pitcorthie, his nephew, was probably the son of Thomas. The lands of Kellie at this time included Overkellie, Kellie-side, Baldutho, Bellieston, Kellie Mills, Arncroach, Green-side, and East Pitcorthie.

Strang had been before in hereditary possession of Wester Pitcorthie [see Appendix No. XI.], and the charter now given him is of one-half East Pitcorthie; and he is afterwards, in 1449, called "*dominus de Pitcorthie*."

The Balcaskie Strangs [see Appendix No. VI.] appear to have possessed only one-fourth of Balcaskie, and the other proprietors appear to have been Parker, Multerer or Moultray, and Striveling, from 1449–1517. A branch of the Strangs seems to have settled in Teases about the end of the 15th century.

We have now our earliest notices of Gibliston. It belonged to the Strathendries of that Ilk, and, in the very end of the 15th century, Mariota Strathendry, an heiress, married a son of Forrester of Carden, who thus became proprietor of Gibliston and other lands. [See Appendix No. XXVII.] It would appear, however, that only one-half of Gibliston came to him, for immediately after we find Alexander Mairtin proprietor of one half of the lands [see Appendix No. XXVIII.]; probably he married another daughter of the last Strathendry of that Ilk.

Abercrombie and Balcormo were, during the 15th century, still in the hands of two several families of Abercromby [see Appendix No. VII.]. The Balcormo branch seems to have terminated about 1518, in an heiress, Alison, daughter of William Abercrombie, who probably married an Arnot.

Sandford was in the possession of the family of Duddingston early in the 15th century; they may have been the same whom we find in Pitcorthie in the reign of Robert the Bruce. [See Appendix No. XXXIV.]

The lands of Inverye (St Monans) were, in 1477, held by John de Kinloch of Cruvie. Probably they had been his long before, but there does not appear to have been any residence upon them. In 1477 he gives a donation from the lands of Inverye to keep up the church of St Monans.

A daughter of John Kinloch, named Margaret, became the

second wife of Sir James Sandilands [see Appendix No. XXIX.], and her son James, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Scott of Balwearie, became Sandilands of Cruvie. At this time the lands of Inverye or St Monans belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, for, in 1545, we find the prior giving a charter to James Sandilands of Cruvie of certain acres "belonging to our manor, commonly called the New Wark of St Monans."

As early as 1466, and probably for some time before, Balmonth, Gordon's hall, and Balhouffie belonged to the family of Borthwick [see Appendix No. XXX.], the earliest of whom, whose name has been preserved, was Nicholas Borthwick, who, with his wife, Helen Crichton, received a charter in that year, and their descendants held the lands till 1637. Balmonthe, which is adjacent to Gordonshall, the latter being sometimes called Wester Balmonthe, was acquired early in the 16th century by a family of the name of Ramsay. A younger brother, Alexander Ramsay of Drumrack, succeeded to it in 1613, and sold it.

James IV. exerted himself in promoting the interests of shipping and fisheries throughout his dominions. Besides several acts of parliament bearing generally on this subject, we find, on the breaking out of the war with England in 1498, letters under the privy seal addressed to the prothonotary, authorizing him to excuse in the king's name, by writ or word, the Englishmen coming with merchandise with their ships or boats to the ports or havens of Pittenweem, Anstruther, Earlsferry, and Crail; and to give the said Englishmen safe-conducts or passports, for short time or long as he thinks expedient, during the truce standing between the realms. This shews that the commerce must have been considerable, and that the coast of Fife had its full share of it. The relative importance of the coast towns appears incidentally from the fact that, in 1529, the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith are forbidden to repair to a fair at St

Monans, lest they should meet with persons infested by the plague.

The nature of the Scottish trade is very distinctly stated in the following extract from an old English poem:—

“Also over all Scotland the commodities
Are fettes (skins) and hides, and of wool the fleece.
All this must pass by us away
Into Flaunders by England, this is no nay.
And all her wool is dressed for to sell
In the towns of Poperyng* and of Belle;—
—For the staple of that marchaundie
Of Scotland is Flaunders truly.
Then the Scots bin charged at sye
Out of Flaunders with little mercerye,
And great plenty of haberdash ware,
And with cart wheels bare,
And barrows are laden in substance.
Thus must rude ware bin her chevesance.
So may they not forbear this Flemish land.”

Bibel of English Policy.

In the reign of James V. Sir David Lindsay was successfully employed in negotiating a commercial treaty with the Netherlands for a hundred years, which after all was but the renewal of one that had been made with James I.

We have already mentioned that the earliest proprietors of Airdrie were the Dundemores of that Ilk. In 1430 we find Richard Spalding of Airdrie, Lamletham, and Innergelly mentioned; but about 1440 John Lumisdene [see Appendix No. XXXIII.] of Gleghorn, of the family Lumsden of that Ilk, in the Merse, purchased Airdrie, which his descendants retained till the beginning of the 17th century.

* Popering, Poppering, or Poppeling, the name of a parish in the marches of Calais.

Yborn he was in far country,
In Flanders all beyond the sea,
At Popering in the place.

CHAUCER (*Canterbury Tales—Sir Topaz*).

Balcomie, in the 15th century, was in possession of a family of the name of Lauder, probably the same as the Lauders of the Bass, one of whom was bishop of Lismore in 1455. George Lauder was bishop of Orkney and laird of Balcomie in 1455, when he grants licence to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of St Andrews to quarry stones from the rock called Cragmore, in the lordship of Balcomie. In 1474, the lands passed to Alexander de Lesley, son of Sir William Leslie, fourth laird of Balwhaine, who had married Isabella de Lauder, the heiress, and his son John held them to the end of the century.

The old family of Balcomie, when they lost the lands from which they took their name, appear to have still remained in the neighbourhood, for, in 1468, we find John de Balcomie proprietor of the lands of Pinkarton in the parish of Crail; and, in 1485, Thomas de Balcomie and his spouse have a charter to the same lands.

About the end of the fifteenth century, Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird married Margaret, heiress of James Barclay of Arngask and Kippo, and the latter estate remained in that family for more than a hundred years.

Randerston was at the same time in possession of a family of the name of Myrton, probably a branch of the Myrtons of Cambo.

The disastrous battle of Flodden, in 1513, fell as heavily upon Fife as upon any other quarter of the country. It is probable that among the slain, on that fatal field, were John Bethune of Balfour, father to the archbishop; John Leslie of Balcomie, John Dishington of Ardross, Patrick, son of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, Walter Strang of Pitcorthie, and Robert Abercrombie of that ilk.

During the minority of the young King James V., the kingdom was divided into two factions; the one of the Douglasses and the other of the Hamiltons. At the head of the first was the Earl of Angus, who had espoused the

widow of the late king; while the chiefs of the latter were the Duke of Albany, who had been brought over from France to be regent, the Earl of Arran, and James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, son of Bethune of Balfour and of Kilrenny. Of course, the Bethunes, both of Balfour and Nether Rires, were naturally connected with the archbishop's party, to which there was an additional tie binding the latter, for Janet, eldest daughter of David Bethune of Creich, had, after marrying Sir Robert Livingston of Easter Wemyss, given her hand, upon his death, to James Hamilton, first Earl of Arran, whom we have just mentioned as one of the principal supporters of the Duke of Albany.

John Bethune of Creich and Nether Rires, son of David Bethune, succeeded his father in 1512, and was the father of Janet Bethune, who married Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and Buccleuch. Sir Walter, in 1526, attempted, at the king's request, to rescue him from the Douglasses, in whose hands he was little better than a prisoner; but he was defeated after a sharp skirmish, in which many of the adherents of the Douglasses were slain, especially Sir Andrew Kerr of Cessford, whose death created a deadly feud between the Scotts and the Kerrs, and led to the murder of Sir Walter himself by them, on the streets of Edinburgh, in 1552. Lady Buccleuch was a woman of a masculine spirit, and rode at the head of the clan when called out to revenge the death of her husband. She also possessed the hereditary abilities of her family in such a degree, that the superstition of the vulgar imputed them to supernatural knowledge. This daughter of the house of Nether Rires has become familiarly known from the prominent place she occupies in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Her father, Sir John, was keeper of the palace of Falkland, and, in 1525, he pleads before parliament, that, since he has had the keeping of the palace, "the same is riven and the theak thereof broken, and will tak great skaith

without it be hastily remedied ; therefore to cause the faults to be mended, or else to give him command to do the same at the king's expense."

The king's lands of Newton Rires, now part of Charleton, have not been mentioned before ; but, about 1505, we find tacks of them given. One-half (the eastern) of Newton Rires had, before this date, been let to Patrick Gourlay, but, in 1505, it is given to William Kembuck, or Parle ; and, in 1511, he has another tack. His daughter appears to have married a Nairne, probably of the family of Sandford ; and, in 1525, his grandson, Simon Nairne, receives a tack, and then a charter under the great seal. His descendants held the lands till the close of the century. The tombstone of one of them is still to be seen in Kilconquhar churchyard, with the inscription, " Here lies ane honourable man, David Nairne, portioner of Newton Rires, quha decesit y^e 8th day of June (the year is wanting, but it must have been 1596). Aged 63." [See Appendix No. XLVII.]

The other half of Newton Rires (the western) was granted to David Hunter [see Appendix No. XXV.], and Margaret Wood his spouse. He was of the same family as the proprietor of Balcarres, and the lands remained in their hands till 1612.

Andrew Dunbar, the last of the Dunbars of Kilconquhar, died about the middle of the century, leaving four co-heiresses, Janet, Alison, Margaret, and Bessie Dunbar. The next proprietor was Sir John Bellenden [see Appendix No. XXXIX.], son of Thomas Bellenden of Auchinoul, who was Lord Justice-Clerk in 1539. Sir John succeeded his father as Lord Justice-Clerk in 1547, and was thrice married. One of his wives was Barbara Kennedy. Another was probably one of the heiresses of Kilconquhar. Sir John had two sons, of whom the eldest was Sir Lewis Bellenden, of whom Scotstarvit tells a strange story of his having been induced, by curiosity, to deal with a warlock

called Richard Graham (well known in the annals of sorcery), to raise the devil, who having raised him in his own yard in the Canongate, he was thereby so terrified that he took sickness and thereof died. Calderwood also mentions the execution of this man, and his confession of this transaction with the Lord Justice-Clerk. A younger son of Sir John was Thomas Bellenden, who succeeded Thomas Bellenden of Newtyle on the bench, becoming Lord Ordinary in 1591. A third son, James, appears to have inherited from his father the barony of Carlowrie and Kilconquhar, and was drowned in 1593, while skating on the loch, as his tombstone in Kilconquhar churchyard bears. He left a son, James, who died young, and was succeeded by his uncle, Adam Bellenden, parson of Falkirk in 1608, bishop of Dunblane in 1615, and of Aberdeen in 1625. In the confirmation of his title by parliament, the lands are described as "the lands and barony of Kilconquhar, with the loch and fishings, and a yearly free fair on the 3d of May; the lands of Pitcorthie, Balgrummo, Cauldcottis, and Kil-mucks, but prejudice to Sir William Scott of right and possession of the lands and barony of Ardross, and loch above mentioned adjacent thereto; as also, to Mr Alexander Gibson of his lands of Balgrummo; and the laird of Balcarhouse of rights to Pitcorthie, and patronage of the kirk of Kilconquhar." Adam Bellenden was at first an "eager opposer of hierarchy," reproving, in the severest terms, Mr George Graham, for having accepted of a bishopric. While he was parson of Falkirk, he craved a helper in respect of the distance between his kirk and his lairdship, but was ordered to supply it himself, as it was destitute of preaching half the Sabbaths of the year. He then, contrary to all his former professions, accepted of the meanest of the bishoprics, in order to patch up his broken heritage. Soon after this, Mr John Row met him in a strait place, where there was no shifting, betwixt the great kirk in

Edinburgh and the back of the Luckenbooths. They had been very familiar, having been classmates at college, and professing afterwards the same views while in the ministry together. The bishop holds forth his hand to Mr John Row, but he, folding his arms, replies, "Mr Adam, I will shake no hands with you till you confess and mourn for your perjury and apostasy. We were four years antagonists at college; I fear we shall now be antagonists while we live, seeing ye have left Christ and his cause; and because it is known you have done it to free your lairdship of debt, remember I tell you God's curse will be upon you and your lairdship both." "Well, Mr John," said the bishop, "I perceive ye are angry; farewell." Row calls him "laird of *Ken-no-where*," for says he, "we know not, or we *ken not where* he or any of his is this day." I suspect I have discovered him in a Dr Adam Bellenden, designated "old person within the kingdom of England, in Somersetshire," whose son John died about 1650. By him, or by his eldest son James, the estate of Kilconquhar was sold to Carstairs.

Walter Strang of Pitcorthie, who, if not slain at the battle of Flodden, died very soon after, left three heiresses, Isabel, Giles, and Agnes, who divided Pitcorthie among them. Isabel married John Clephane of Carslogie, and carried her portion into that family; Agnes married John Melville of Carnbee; she also succeeded her father in one-eighth of Airdrie; and Giles became wife of Grundiston of Bunzeon, but still retained the title of Lady Pitcorthie.

At this time we first read of the Barclays of Innergelly, probably a branch of the Kippo family. A daughter of the Laird of Innergelly was at this time married to Alexander Inglis of Caiplic.

The only other piece of family history which we have to record in the eastern part of the district relates to Balcomie.

In 1526, the king's lands of Balcomie were purchased by

Sir James Learmonth, second son of the Laird of Dairsie. [see Appendix No. XXXV.] Sir Walter Scott, on the authority of an anonymous paper found in the offices of the Court of Session, makes the first Learmonth of Dairsie to have been a son of Learmonth of Ercildoun, who married Janet de Dairsie. Sir James Balfour, however, tells a different story. According to him David Learmonth, a tanner of leather in Dairsie, married Agnes Kininmont, and his son Sir James was made Master of the horse to James V., and was first Laird of Dairsie and of Balcomie. It is certain, however, both from the charter and the act of Parliament confirming it, that the purchaser of Balcomie was James Learmonth of Clatto. He married twice, and his eldest son by the first marriage was Sir Patrick Learmonth of Dairsie, while George, the eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded him in Balcomie.

The first Myrton of Cambo [see Appendix No. XXXVI.] whom we find mentioned is David, who was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1581, leaving one son and thirteen daughters by his first marriage with a daughter of Carnbee, and four by his marriage with Elizabeth Spens of Wormiston, called "the Little Lady."

Passing westward, we have to notice the Auchmuties of that Ilk [see Appendix No XXXVII.], and of Easter Fernie, as proprietors of Hallhill, or, as it is sometimes called, Lawhill, which ultimately seems to have become their favourite residence. Possibly they may have had a closer connection with Elie, for there is a wynd in the town called Auchmuty's Wynd, and the large house on the west side of it, and close to the sea, which belonged afterwards to the Gourlays of Kincraig, may perhaps have originally been theirs. The western portion of it is evidently the oldest, and has consisted of a square tower or keep, erected probably about the end of the sixteenth century, if we may judge from the style of architecture.

The principal part of the parish of Newburn belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline. Their lands were Lawgreens and Melgum, part of which belonged to the estate of Hallhill just mentioned; Drumeldrie, which during the sixteenth century was divided among several proprietors, among whom I find the names of Dishington, Alexander [see Appendix No. XL.] (a branch of the family of Alexander or Allardice of Scaddoway, mentioned as far back as 1457), Forret, Gawie, Forsyth, and Mitchell. About the middle of the century the mill of Newburn was held by one John Johnston, whence it probably derived the name of Johnston's Mill. Afterwards it was acquired by John Lundy of Strathairly. Another portion was Newburntown or Nethbrentoun, in which we find the names of Ellistoun, Rouch, Dishington, Mitchel [see Appendix No. XLI.], and Peirson. The lordship of Newburnshire was, about 1580, resigned in favour of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. Then there was Balchrystie, also portioned out among many individuals: Hutcheon (who married Grizel Lundy, and took her name), Kinloch, Warrender, Wilson, Cornfoot, Meneman, Finlay [see Appendix No. XLII.]. The links of Balchrystie seem to have been acquired about the end of the sixteenth century by David Ayton, chamberlain of the Abbey, and sold to the several proprietors. Coates, in 1516, belonged to William Baxter; in 1556, to Alan the chamberlain; and in 1580, to Bethune of Creich. Wester Lathallan belonged, in 1560, to Abraham and George Crichton, and in 1570, to Lundie of that Ilk. Balvaird, to the west of Lathallan, was the subject of a dispute between the abbey and the ancestors of the Rothes family, which was terminated in 1450 by George, Lord Leslie, afterwards Earl of Rothes, renouncing the superiority in favour of Dunfermline. At a very early period, it was in possession of "Hugo filius Leuing." After him it was acquired by Adam de Blair, who conveyed it to Duncan de Cambeth. In 1583,

it belonged to Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. Monturpie, west of Hallhill, belonged, about 1580, to John Wemyss of Pittencrieff, son of Myrecairnie, and father of Wemyss of Craigton. The only other portion of land belonging to the abbey in the parish of Newburn was Terrours Acres, the position of which is unknown to me.

Sir Andrew Wood of Largo seems to have maintained his position in the king's favour till his death, in 1521. There are, however, one or two notices regarding him which we have not information satisfactorily to explain. In 1501, there is a letter under the privy seal, making mention that the king had presented to Sir Andrew all and hail the mains of Dunbar, with the keys of the castle. Within a year we find a protection given to him and his spouse, Elizabeth Lundie, against all causes movit against him by the king, or any other person; and, in 1503, there is a letter commanding him to deliver the keys of the Castle of Dunbar into the hands of Andrew Forman, Bishop of Murray, to whom the king gives the mains of Dunbar for the space of nine years. This Andrew Forman was a prelate, who, having the archbishopric of Bourges in France, and the abbacy of Cottingham in England, had been sent over for the purpose of influencing the mind of the king in favour of the French alliance. He rapidly rose to great favour with King James, and just before this time had been made commendator of Pittenweem; and in 1514 had, after an unseemly contest, prevailed in possessing himself of the see of St Andrews, and, in addition, succeeded in obtaining the rich abbacies of Dunfermline and Arbroath. He died in 1522, and was succeeded by Archbishop Bethune of Glasgow, and as commendator of Pittenweem by Robert Forman, Dean of Glasgow. Sir Andrew Wood, eldest son of the Admiral, retained his place at court, as cup-bearer and immediate attendant on the king, and was one of the nobles present at the melancholy death of the monarch, in 1542.

We read little of John Lundie of that Ilk [See Appendix No. II.] during the reign of James V. He appears to have been of a religious turn of mind, and to have given several donations to the Church. In 1507, he obtained the king's leave to go on pilgrimage to St John of Amiens, the king "taking his bairns and property under his protection in the mean time."

By this time a branch of the Lundie family had settled at Strathairly [see Appendix No. XLIII]. The first of whom there is any notice is Andrew Lundie of Strathairlie, in 1520. Perhaps he was the son of William Lundie, who has a charter of Lundie in 1485. A portion of the lands was called the Temple lands of Strathairlie, or Sandiehillock, and the name is still preserved in the hamlet of Temple, lying to the east of Lower Largo.

But we must turn our attention again to the public affairs of the kingdom. The feud between the Douglasses and Hamiltons came to a head in 1520, when the estates were summoned to meet in Edinburgh. Both parties mustered in force; but the Douglasses were popular in the city, and Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindie, was at this time Provost. The partizans of Arran assembled at Archbishop Bethune's house in Blackfriars' Wynd; while the friends of Angus, believing themselves to be the weaker party, and fearful of being attacked, mustered in battle array near the Nether Bow. At the instance of the latter party, Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, was sent with overtures of reconciliation. He sought the presence of Archbishop Bethune, and remonstrated with him on the violent and threatening attitude of his party. "By my conscience," said Bethune, "I know not the matter;" and, as he spoke, he struck his hand upon his breast with a vehement earnestness of gesture, and the armour which he wore under his episcopal robes sounded at the stroke. "Methinks, my lord, your conscience clatters," was the contemptuous reply

of Douglas, who then turned to other leaders of the party, urging them to peace. His efforts were seconded by Sir Patrick Hamilton, Arran's brother, and had almost proved successful, when Hamilton of Finnart, the Earl's natural son, who had lately been assaulted by the Douglasses, pointed to the menacing array of spears upon the causeway, and tauntingly accused his uncle of cowardice in listening to any terms but those which the sword could procure. This was too much for the proud spirit of Hamilton. "Bastard smaik," said he, "I will fight this day where thou daarest not be seen;" and, followed by a few retainers, he rushed on the ranks of the spearmen. Angus, in the meanwhile, had possessed himself of the whole High Street, and barricaded all the heads of the wynds with carts, and creels, and barrels of ale, so that the only issue left for his opponents was by the Blackfriars' Wynd, where he assailed them as they came forth by twos and threes. The Hamiltons were completely defeated. Arran and his son fled across the North Loch, and the Archbishop took refuge behind the high altar of the church of the Dominican convent, whence, by favour of Gavin Douglas, he was permitted to depart on foot to Linlithgow.

This Hamilton of Finnart had married Margaret Livingston of Easter Wemyss, daughter of Robert Livingston and Janet Bethune of Nether Rires, and in her right became proprietor of one-half of the lands and milne of Muircambus on the death of her father, in 1526. Easter Wemyss had come into possession of the Livingstons by marriage shortly after the time when Wemyss of Rires had become head of the house of Wemyss by the failure of the main branch. The castle at Easter Wemyss, commonly called Macduff's Castle, was their mansion, which was allowed to fall into ruins when the estates of Wemyss were again reunited. Margaret Livingston and her husband, in 1530, conveyed Easter Wemyss, and their part of Muircambus, to

Sir James Colville of Ochiltree, who is styled Colville of Easter Wemyss in 1583, so that I cannot understand how, as Tytler represents, quoting Spottiswood's History, Norman Leslie could have resigned Easter Wemyss to Cardinal Bethune in 1546. Colville, in 1539, sold Muircambus to James Learmonth of Darsie. Hamilton of Finnart likewise exchanged with Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, giving him his lordship of Evandale, and receiving in return the barony of Ochiltree, a transaction which was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1543.

It well illustrates Finnart's character, and the times in which he lived, to observe, that when James, second Earl of Arran, received, in 1531, a remission for the murder of the Earl of Lennox, it was one condition that Finnart, as tutor to the Earl and for his own part in the murder, should perform the three great pilgrimages of Scotland.

The other half of the lands and milne of Muircambus belonged to Boswell of Balmuto as early as 1517.

The last gleam of royalty which Crail enjoyed was in 1538, when Mary of Guise, daughter of the Duke of Guise, and widow of the Duke of Longueville, landed at Balcomie, and with a large retinue rode to St Andrews, where she was welcomed by the king, who came forth to meet her, attended by a royal train. Next day they were married in the cathedral with great pomp. This welcome was repaid by her daughter, who, in 1553, gave a royal charter to the burgh.

The year after this, Archbishop Bethune died, and was succeeded by David Bethune, his nephew, who had just before been raised to the dignity of Cardinal by the Pope.

In 1540, the king carried into effect his great naval expedition around the coasts of Scotland, with the purpose of enforcing the laws in the more distant parts of the kingdom. Twelve ships were equipped in the Firth. Cardinal Bethune embarked in one of them, with five hundred men

from Fife and Angus; and as the fleet sailed down the Forth, the royal banner displayed from the admiral's ship, and the banners of the nobles streaming from the masts of the others, the shores of Fife and of the Lothians echoed the acclamations of numberless spectators. In this expedition the king took with him Alexander Lindsay, a friar of great repute for his knowledge of mathematics and mathematical instruments. Both he and his brother Patrick, goldsmith in Edinburgh, were secretly professors of the reformed doctrines, which had already made considerable progress in Scotland.

In the discreditable raid of Solway Moss, in 1542, which cost the king his life by the vexation which it caused him, several Scotchmen of distinction were taken prisoners, and many killed. Among the prisoners was the Lord Olifant, and, in all probability, John Oliphant of Kellie was among the slain.

During the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, the same parties which had distracted the country during the minority of her father, still continued to struggle with each other. Cardinal Bethune succeeded his uncle the Archbishop as the moving spring of the one, and the Earl of Lennox was at the head of the other. James, Earl of Arran, the son of the Earl who had been Archbishop Bethune's great coadjutor, was appointed regent, and for a time opposed the measures of the cardinal; but, being afterwards reconciled to his policy, Lennox took his place as leader of the opposition. The great object of the cardinal's party was to maintain the good understanding with France; of the other, to introduce the influence of England into the policy of the government. But a new element was now introduced into the struggle, which materially affected the results. The doctrines of the Reformation had by this time obtained considerable hold of the people. Against these the cardinal, as might have been expected, exerted all his

influence, in which he was supported by the Guises, the Queen's uncles; while, on the other hand, the reformed party invoked the aid of England. Thus what was politically right became, unfortunately, religiously wrong; and the system of policy which had been so popular during the former reign, because it asserted the independence of Scotland, was now equally unpopular, because it did violence to men's religious convictions, and by the cruelty of its persecutions enlisted sympathy on behalf of the oppressed.

Among the gentlemen of the East of Fife, who had imbibed the principles of the Reformation, were the following: Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, the treasurer; Sandilands of St Monans; probably Melvil of Carnbee; Sir Andrew Wood, the grandson of the admiral; Walter Lundie of that Ilk, and his son William; Alexander Inglis of Caiplic; and James Stewart, prior of St Andrews, who requires a more detailed notice. He was the natural son of James V., by Margaret, daughter of John Lord Erskine; and was, when very young, appointed to the priory of St Andrews. He was among the first who embraced the Protestant religion, and joined with the nobles in many addresses to the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, that she would please to concur by her authority in reforming the Church. We shall meet with him again as commendator of Pittenweem, and regent of the kingdom as Earl of Murray.

Along with him ought to be mentioned his attached follower, John Wood of Tillidavie, in Dumbartonshire, vicar of Largo, and brother of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, who has just been mentioned. Probably we should add to our list John Rule, in 1526 prior of the convent of Pittenweem and of the Isle of May, who, in March 1542, was one of the Lords for discussing of domes; in March 1544, one of the Lords of the Articles; and in November of the same year, one of the Lords of Session.

The progress of the principles of the Reformation had

before this time alarmed many of the prelates and priors, who, observing that they were threatened with the loss of their revenues, had taken the precaution of making over by charter, the ecclesiastical lands of their establishments to laymen, who should hold them of the convent or priory as superior; and farther, they in many cases obtained that these lands should be converted into temporal baronies, and thus placed beyond the reach of the consequences of the coming reformation. Thus, in 1526, the lands of the priory of Pittenweem were by charter, confirmed by Parliament, united into a free barony in favour of John Rule the prior. This charter was renewed in 1540. This, therefore, appears to be the proper place to give some account of the history of these lands, the names of which have been already mentioned.

To begin with the towns. In 1543, James V. gave to the prior and convent of Pittenweem the town of Pittenweem, to be a free royal burgh, it having been formerly made a free burgh of barony by James III., and in 1547, the prior and convent, by two charters, granted to the provost, bailies, council, community, and inhabitants, the burgh as the same was builded, or to have been builded, and the harbour thereof, and all moors, mosses, &c., with liberties and customs belonging thereto. Little or Wester Anstruther was erected into a burgh of barony in 1554, by a charter from the prior. Cairnbriggs had been from 1487, and still continued to be, in the hands of the Abercrombies of that Ilk.

Pittotter, Hoil or Hock, and Lochend, which last is also called one-eighth of Grangemuir, were by a charter of the Pope, the date of which has perished, conferred upon John Oliphant, in the hands of whose successors they remained.

Inch (including South Inch and Nether Inch, or Young's Lands), and Greendykes, were still, so far as appears, in the hands of the prior and convent.

Easter Grangemuir, which is called generally "the one-half of Grangemuir," as the other half or Wester Grangemuir did not belong to the priory of Pittenweem, was, as early as 1534, granted to George Borthwick [see Appendix No. XXXI.], in all probability a younger son of the family of Gordonshall, with whose descendants it remained for a long period.

Lingo, also, or the half of it rather which belonged to the priory, was granted in the same year to the same George Borthwick, and though Andrew Wood of Largo and his son received charters in 1534 and 1559, the lands appear to have remained in the family of Borthwick till 1670.

The Isle of May was, in 1549, granted to Patrick Learmonth of Darsie, provost of St Andrews, because, as the charter bears, it was from its situation so liable to be spoiled by hostile fleets, that it had been hitherto a barren and unprofitable possession. In 1551, it was acquired by Andrew Balfour of Mountquhanie; and in 1558, John Forret receives a charter. It then seems to have passed to Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns.

Fawside appears to have been granted to Thomas Scott of Abbotshall as early as 1551, and remained in that family till acquired by Sir Alexander Moncrieff of Balcaskie. It appears sometimes to bear the name of Morton's acres.

The hatred to Cardinal Bethune, which had been daily augmenting, was brought to a head by the cruel martyrdom of Wishart. His death was resolved upon, and, in 1546, a band of conspirators made their way into the castle of St Andrews, and carried this design into execution.

The cardinal's tomb stands in Kilrenny churchyard, east of the church, with the arms of Bethune of Balfour. At this time John Bethune of Balfour, cousin of the cardinal, was keeper of the castle of St Andrews, and of course could command the whole influence of his powerful relative. Thus we find among the entries in the rental of St Andrews,

£18 paid to "*Domino David Bowman, pensore scholarum in Crale,*" treasurer of the schools in Crail, for the bill of George Beton, son of John Beton jun., of Balfour; and a like sum of £9, for the bill of his elder son John. When the castle of St Andrews was taken by the conspirators, the titles and evidents of the Laird of Balfour would appear to have been destroyed, or at least retained by the parties in possession, for in that year he comes before Parliament, and on swearing that, at the death of the cardinal, he had charters of the barony of Balfour, the lands of Holekettle, and of Kilrenny, he receives a parliamentary title to the same. Kilrenny had been given to him by the cardinal, along with the harbour of Skinfasthaven. The name of Cellardyke has its origin in the fact, that the fishers originally lived at Kilrenny, but had on the shore cellars in which they deposited their nets.

The English monarch now invaded Scotland, and the hostile armies met at Pinkie, where the imprudence of their leaders caused the defeat of the Scots, in the month of September 1547. In this battle fell John Strang of Balcaskie, William Dishington of Ardross, William Lumisden of Airdrie, Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk, John Borthwick of Balhouffie, and Alexander Inglis of Tarvit and Caiplic. The English were now in possession of the Lothians, and the Merse; they fortified and held Inchkeith, Inchcolm, and Broughty Castle, and burned Kinghorn, and several fishing towns on the coast of Fife. Next year a fleet under Lord Clinton appeared in the Firth, and made a descent upon St Monance with 1200 men, but were defeated, with the loss of 600 killed and 100 prisoners, by the Laird of Wemyss and the Prior of St Andrews, Lord James Stuart, who had just returned from France, and was then a youth in his sixteenth or seventeenth year. On the first threatening of danger, he had mustered the strength of Fife, and on this occasion first gave a proof of that cool and determined

character which afterwards raised him to such a height of power.

The queen's friends now thought proper to convey her into France, and accordingly, in 1548, she was with the utmost secrecy put on board a French galley at Dumbarton. She was accompanied by four young ladies of her own age, destined to be her playfellows in childhood, and her companions when she grew up. They all bore the same name as their mistress, and were called the Queen's Maries. One of them was the daughter of Robert Bethune of Nether Rires, who is said himself to have accompanied the queen as page. He had married a French lady of honour in the train of the queen dowager, variously called Joanna Renwall or Grysoner, by whom he had eight daughters. After the queen's return he became master of the household, hereditary Steward of Fife and keeper of Falkland, while Mary was married to Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne. The marriage contract is still extant, signed by Queen Mary, Darnley, Huntly, Argyle, Bothwell, Murray, and Athol. The beauty of this daughter of the house of Nether Rires, was celebrated in more than one Latin sonnet by Buchanan. We may here mention, that the Lady Rires who is so unpleasantly mixed up with some of the most criminal occurrences of Queen Mary's reign, was sister of this Mary Bethune. Her name was Margaret, and she was wife of Arthur Forbes of Rires. She was wet nurse of James VI. Buchanan gives us the following anecdote: "The queen, with Margaret Carwod, did let her down by a string over an auld wall into the next garden, but in sic weirly affairs all things cannot ever be so well foreseen but that some uncommodious chance may happen. Behold, the string suddenly brak, and down with a loud noise fell Dame Rires, a woman very heavy, baith by unweildy age and massie substance."

It was now the object of the queen dowager, Mary of Guise, to supersede Arran as regent of Scotland, and her

first step towards the accomplishment of this purpose, was to seek the influence and co-operation of the French court. This she resolved to do in person, and, accordingly, repaired to France on a visit to her daughter. She was accompanied by James Stuart, prior of St Andrews, who took with him his attached friends, John Rule, prior of Pittenweem, and John Wood of Tilliedavie. It is said, however, by some, that these persons visited France in the train of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1548. One circumstance renders this less likely, namely, that in 1549, we find a summons at the instance of the commendator of St Andrews directed against the prior of Pittenweem, which could scarcely have happened had both parties been in France. The intrigues of the queen dowager were successful, and, in 1554, Arran retired, and she was publicly acknowledged as regent of the kingdom.

Not long after the queen's departure to France, ambassadors were sent from Scotland to complete the arrangements for her marriage with the Dauphin. Among these was Robert Reid, the Bishop of Orkney, who is said to have been a native of Earlsferry, his father having kept a hostelrie on Chapel-Green. That is, as I suppose, his father had charge of the hospital already mentioned (p. 18). Their affairs being finished, the ambassadors were dismissed from court; and, strange to say, many of them were taken seriously ill, not without suspicion of poison. The Earls of Rothes and Cassilis, and Lord Fleming, died within a few days of each other, and Lord James Stuart was ill, but recovered. The bishop being driven back with a contrary wind, and forced to land at Dieppe, perceiving his sickness to increase, caused make his bed between his two coffers. Lord James, who was ever at debate with him for matters of religion, went to visit him, and finding him to lie otherwise than the honour of the country required, said to him, "Fye, my lord, how lie ye so here in this common house;

will ye not go to your chamber?" He answered, "I am weel where I am, my lord, so long as I can tarry, for I am near to my friends;" meaning his coffers and the gold therein. "My lord," said he, "how long have you and I been in plea anent purgatory? I think I sall know ere it be long whether there be such a place or not." While Lord James exhorted him to call to mind God's promises, and the virtue of Christ's death, he answered, "Nay, my lord, let me alone, for you and I never agreed in our life, and I think we sall not agree now at my death; therefore, let me alone." The Lord James departed to his lodging; the other shortly after out of this life.

About the year 1550, Paul Dishington [see Appendix No. XVII.] (son of William Dishington of Ardross, who had been slain at Pinkie), died. He had married Catherine, daughter of Walter Lundie of that Ilk, and at his death, left two daughters, Margaret and Jean, who became wards of the Earl of Arran, and were by him married to two gentlemen of his house; Margaret, to James Hamilton of Rouchbank, and Jean, to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch. These marriages, as we shall afterwards see, materially affected the fortunes of the family.

Mary Queen of Scots was now married to Francis, eldest son of the King of France, and the great object of the queen dowager having been accomplished, in procuring the consent of parliament, that the husband of her daughter should bear the title of King of Scotland, the toleration which the Protestant party had enjoyed began to be sensibly abridged. They found it necessary to associate in self-defence, and thenceforward called themselves "the congregation." The first collision between the parties occurred at Edinburgh, at a convocation of the clergy in March 1559, and in the same month Lord James Stuart is at Pittenweem, "travailing," as he says, "in the towns upon the sea coast for preparation of victuals against the arrival of the com-

missaries, and also upon the preparation of our folks, assuring ourselves of meeting upon the day appointed." Rule, the Prior of Pittenweem, was now an aged man. In 1558 he receives a pension for life as *usufructuarius prioratus conventualis loci de Pittenweem alias Maio nuncupatum*, and in 1559 he probably died, and was succeeded by Lord James as Commendator of St Andrews and Pittenweem. Knox arrived in Scotland in May, and the first fruits of his labours was the public profession of the principles of the Reformation by the city of Perth. The Queen Regent assembled an army and marched against that place: by the mediation of the Earl of Argyll and Lord James, a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, but the Queen having broken her engagements, both these noblemen deserted her and openly joined the lords of the congregation at St Andrews. A great meeting of the party was held there on the 4th of June. Knox accompanied them, and preached the first day after his coming into Fife at Crail, the next at Anstruther, and the third, which was Sabbath, at St Andrews, and in all these places the idols and images were destroyed. In the month of July Knox sailed from Pittenweem to Berwick, and had an interview with Sir James Crofts, the governor and warden of the east marches, after which he returned to Scotland; and we next find him writing to Crofts on the 23d August from the house of Lundie in Fife, where he was the guest of Walter Lundie, and entreating that a safe conduct might be given to his wife to come and nurse him, as he was lying ill of an ague fever.

Meanwhile the forces of the congregation had been everywhere successful. They occupied Edinburgh, and the Queen Regent with her French troops had been forced to retire to Dunbar. But the Lords could not keep their forces in the field long enough to cope with the hired troops of their opponents. and the object of their commu-

nications with England was to obtain help from that quarter. On the 15th December 1559, they received assurance that a fleet and an army would be sent into the firth. Soon afterwards the French in the pay of the queen, having spoiled Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, marched along the coast as far as Kincaig, supported by their ships, which supplied them with victuals. It was the month of January, and the snow lay deep in the interior of the country, which compelled them to take this route for St Andrews and Dundee. As they drew near Kincaig, they espied some ships making their way up the firth. Taking them to be French, the soldiers were overjoyed, and fired a volley in token of triumph. Soon, however, they were undeceived. Their own ships were seized before their eyes, and the vicar of Largo, Alexander Wood, who had been on board the Admiral, assured M. d'Osell that they were English, the forerunners of a greater number which were to follow. "Then might have been seen riving of beards, and such spiteful words heard as cruel men use to shew forth when God bridleth their fury. Weariness and the approach of night constrained them to lodge there. They had little to sup upon, because the ships wherein their victuals were were taken, and the Laird of Wemyss's carriage, sent to them with furnishing, was stopped by the way. They durst not stray abroad to seek provision, but early in the morning returned towards Kinghorn, and made greater expedition in one day coming back than in two going forward." There was on this occasion some fighting near the house of Lundie, in which Kirkcaldy of Grange, whose house and property had been destroyed by the soldiers, was severely wounded.

That same year, 1560, the nuns of North Berwick, requiring money to repair the dilapidations of their property in East Lothian, occasioned by the invasions of the English, sold the Grange [see Appendix No. XLV.] to Alexander

Wood, vicar of Largo, second son of the admiral, for the sum of £1000. In 1565, he received a charter of confirmation, and, in 1572, a charter of Earlsferry and its harbour. It appears that his nephew, Mr John Wood of Tilliedavy, purchased these lands soon after his uncle had acquired them, and in his turn sold them, with his consent, in 1566, to his brother, James Wood of Lambie-letham.

The queen regent died in June 1560; and Francis, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, in December of the same year. Lord James Stuart, who had been residing at Pit-tenweem, was, in March 1561, sent over to France to invite the Queen's return. He was accompanied by John Wood of Tilliedavie, who is described by Throckmorton, the English ambassador, as "a man of much virtue and sufficiency."

It is somewhat singular that the same house which had so recently received John Knox as a guest, soon after entertained the queen. Mary, on her way from St Andrews, arrived at Lundie on the 12th of February 1564. On this occasion it was that the laird, Walter Lundie, "spake spiteful words against the mass," in making a request to the queen in regard to the public performance of that ceremony, which request, however, the queen was pleased to grant. The next day the queen rode to Wemyss Castle, where she met, for the first time, Darnley, her future husband. We pass over the events connected with the murder of Darnley, the marriage of the queen to Bothwell, her abdication in favour of her son, and the appointment of Lord James Stuart, now Earl of Murray, to the regency of the kingdom.

The Castle of Edinburgh was held for Bothwell by Sir James Balfour of Pittendriech. He had been a chief actor in the murder of Darnley, but not having been rewarded as he had hoped, he began to treat with the lords for ren-

dering the castle. He had his price, however, which was nothing less than an ample remission as an accomplice in the murder of the king, and the priory of Pittenweem, now held by the Earl of Murray, to which, accordingly, he was appointed commendator in 1567. He had been at one time a strenuous supporter of the reformed faith, and had shared the captivity of Knox in the French galleys, after the taking of the castle of St Andrews. But having bartered his principles for worldly advantage, he fell into deserved contempt with both parties.

John Wood of Tilliedavie had been appointed a Lord of Session in 1562; but, in consequence of his participation in Murray's enterprise in 1565, he was deprived of his seat, and warded in the castle of Dumbarton. In 1566, after Murray's return from exile, he was restored to the office; but there being no vacancy, he held it temporarily during the absence of the commendator of Kilwinning, and afterwards had the promise of the first vacancy. He still remained the confidential servant of the regent. When the queen retreated to Carlisle, and offered to vindicate herself before Elizabeth, it was Wood who was sent up to express the Earl's readiness to answer any charges against him. Wood drew up the proofs against Mary; and when the time came for the cause to be tried, he sat beside the Earl of Murray, with the paper containing the accusation concealed for security in his bosom; for Murray was determined that it should not be produced till he had assurance that judgment would be pronounced by the English queen. Cecil told him that he had ample assurance already. "Where," said he, "is your accusation?" "It is here," said Wood, plucking it from his bosom; "and here it must remain till we see the queen's handwrite." But as he spoke, the Bishop of Orkney snatched the paper from him, and sprang with it to the table, pursued by Wood, and, amid the ill-suppressed laughter of the English commissioners, laid it before

them. Wood also fell into disgrace at the English court, along with his master, when his intrigues with Norfolk were discovered. When the plot was laid by the Hamiltons to shoot the regent as he rode through the street of Linlithgow, Wood was sent by the Countess of Murray to warn her husband of his danger; but he went forward, and was assassinated. This happened in January 1570; and Wood was not long in following him, for in April of the same year he was murdered by a party of Teviotdale men. There exists a letter written by Dame Anna Keith, widow of the regent, and entrusted to the care of John Wood as bearer, which is dated 26th March 1570, and, perhaps, was in his possession when he was murdered. It is said by some that John Forbes, younger of Rires, was the person who killed him. There is no doubt that Forbes was killed at the same time. By some authorities this event is said to have happened in Fife.

The character of Wood has, like that of all the other actors in these times, been viewed through the disturbing medium of party spirit, so that even at this day it is impossible to estimate it correctly. With his master Murray, he is accused of duplicity, and Melville represents him as ambitious and mercenary. There is no doubt that he was hated by the queen; because, says Calderwood, he flattered her not in dancing and other things; but he was an accomplished and sagacious man of business, and was taken into the counsels of the wisest and best men of his time. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the clever but mischievous pasquinade which was handed about after the death of the Regent Murray, with the intention of blackening his character and Knox's, in the shape of the report of the speeches made at a pretended conference among the leaders of that party, in which are introduced Lord Lindsay, Wishart of Pittarrow, John Knox, Haliburton, tutor of Pitcur, James Makgill, the Clerk Register, and Mr John

Wood. The man to whom John Knox could write the letter given by Calderwood, under the date 1588, and ending with the words—"The Lord assist you with his Holy Spirit, and put an end to my travails, to His own glory and to the comfort of his kirk; for assuredly, brother, this miserable life is bitter unto me"—must certainly have been one whom the reformer regarded with much confidence, and in whom he felt that there was a spirit kindred to his own.

Perhaps the band of Teviotdale men who slew John Wood were the same who, on the 4th September 1571, went forth out of Edinburgh under Walter Scott of Buccleuch and surprised the Parliament at Stirling. They intended to have carried off Lennox the Regent, and he had already surrendered himself to David Spens of Wormiston, but a sudden alarm having been caused by a party of soldiers from the castle, the cry was raised to shoot the prisoners. Spens flung himself before Lennox, bent upon saving him, and the same bullet put an end to the lives of both. The side, however, which Spens had at this time taken led to the forfeiture of his estate of Wormiston, which was bestowed on Patrick Lord Lindsay of the Byres, although Sir James Spens, son of David, still assumed the title.

Other lives were in danger of being sacrificed by this atrocious attempt. For in consequence of the execution of the principal assassins, their friends threatened to put to death James Halyburton, tutor of Pitcur (and cousin of George Halyburton the laird), who was then a prisoner in their hands. He was also Provost of Dundee some time afterwards, and appears to have been made prior or commendator of Pittenweem on the forfeiture of Sir James Balfour. This office he only held till 1583, but after that time we find him exercising considerable influence in the neighbourhood. In 1589, the notorious Earl of Bothwell,

raising soldiers under pretence of taking order with the Isles, oppressed the towns along the coast with demands for victuals and quarters. Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem resolved to resist and fight them. James Melville, at that time minister of Kilrenny, immediately set off for the court to take such measures as might prevent bloodshed. Bothwell, who was admiral, prevented him from crossing to Leith, but he hurried on to Queensferry and thence to Edinburgh with what diligence he could. In the mean time hostilities had actually commenced, and the soldiers had been forced to take refuge in the steeple of St Monans, "otherways they had gotten sic wages paid them as would have entertained them all their days." Irritated by this check they broke the appointment which the tutor of Pitcur—"that notable Provost of Dundee"—had made between them and the towns, and pressed forward to Pittenweem; but at this juncture Melville returned, bearing letters from the king forbidding them to proceed, and warranting the towns to resist, so they were fain to retire and leave off. Late in the same year (1589), the king sailed from Leith roads to Norway to bring home his queen. Next day the ships were driven back into the Firth, and rode for a day opposite St Monans, where several persons were put ashore.

In 1583, William Stewart of Houston, a brother of Stewart of Galston, in Ayrshire, and descended from Alan Stewart of Darnley, captain in the king's guard, obtained a charter of the priory and lands of Pittenweem, and was afterwards styled "commendator of Pittenweem." The right, however, to the coal on the lands which had been worked long before the Reformation, was not conveyed in the charter, but seems to have descended to James Balfour, prior of Charter House. But, in 1594, William Stewart, dame Isabel Hepburn his wife, and Frederic their son, acquired from the said James Balfour, "heritable fiar of the

coal of the barony of Pittenweem, and of two salt pans there," and from Patrick Balfour of Pitcullo, proprietor of other two salt pans, all the coal of Pittenweem. The salt pans were of great importance, and their proprietors are carefully registered in the charters granted from time to time in former years by the prior of the convent. The remains of some of them may still be seen on the St Monans estate, beneath an old tower on which was once a windmill, which pumped up the water for them. In the same year (1594) Stuart receives a charter to the lands of Pittenweem, Anstruther (*i.e.*, W. Anster), &c., united into the tenantry of Pittenweem. And, in 1606, these lands were constituted into a temporal lordship in favour of Frederic son of William Stewart, with the title of Lord Pittenweem. The value of the vicarage is set down at 80 merks, and of the priory at £500.

The buildings of the Convent of Pittenweem were probably intended originally to form a square, the limits of which can still be traced. On the north side there never has been any building. The west side remains entire, consisting of two houses. On the south side all that remains is a single house, occupied by the minister of the Episcopal Chapel. The gateway is still standing on the east side, containing an arched passage, and on either side a lodging for the porter. The convent stands in a field of about two acres, surrounded with a wall, which was, as first built, very high. In two of the corners there remain, or remained very lately, towers with stairs to go up to them. There was another entrance in the north wall, which runs along the street, and was a large arched gateway, over which was a coat of arms and an inscription which it seems none could read. Between the convent and the sea is a cave containing several apartments, and from it there is a subterraneous passage leading into the interior of the convent. Not long since, two old window shutters in the cellar of the priory

were discovered to be oak pannels carved with six medallions containing portraits. One of these is James V., another is supposed to be Mary of Guise. Three others are supposed to be Regent Hamilton and his lady, and Cardinal Bethune. There was also a small chapel, hospital, or maisondieu, to which travellers resorted. It was called after St Adrian, and stood near the cross, its front wall forming part of the churchyard dyke.

The great house of the monastery, containing the monks' fratory or refectory and dormitory, with cellar and lofts, was granted to the town of Pittenweem, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, in 1592, for "bigging the minister's manse, grammar schule, tolbuith," &c. I suppose that this occupied the same site, or, perhaps is the same building with the present town-house, on the west side of the square. The house on the south side of the area was the prior's house, and probably became the residence of Lord Pittenweem. There was another house on the south side, east of the one now standing, in which lived Dr Andrew Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in 1699, and was buried at East Anstruther. The lazaretto of the convent stood a little way apart. The gateway, and some portions of the walls, are still discernible in the garden of the house which formerly belonged to Spens of Lathallan. The office of hereditary bailie of the lordship of Pittenweem, which had been created by the prior before the Reformation, was, in 1606, in the hands of Scott of Abbotshall, together with the ground within the precincts of the monastery, but exclusive of the manor house. It passed to Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, then to Moncrieff of Balcaskie, of whom we shall have more to say presently; and, lastly, to Anstruther of that Ilk, who, in 1707, when heritable jurisdictions were abolished, claimed £500, and received £200 as compensation for its surrender.

The reign of James VI. is remarkable for the number of

charters given to royal burghs. In 1587, Crail received a charter, conferring upon it the collegiate church and the "place called the College of Crail." Acts of Parliament also passed in favour of this burgh, in the reigns of James V., Charles I., and Charles II. Earlsferry received its charter in 1589; West Anstruther, in 1587, and, in 1592, the Act of Parliament confirming its privileges as a free royal burgh. In 1583, Easter Anstruther obtained a charter, confirmed by Acts of Parliament in 1585 and 1587. Though a free royal burgh, it does not hold by burgage of the crown, but by feu of the family of Anstruther. Kilrenny is properly not a royal burgh, having no crown charter, and, in 1762, on petition of the inhabitants, it was struck off the roll of royal burghs. It was at the Union accidentally included in a list of five burghs, returning representatives to parliament.

Carnbee remained in the hands of the Melvilles till after the middle of the sixteenth century, when it was sold to William, eldest son of William Moncrieff of Moncrieff [see Appendix No. XIII.], and Jean, daughter of Lord Oliphant. But Over Carnbee passed to Patrick Hunter [see Appendix No. XXV.] of Hill-Tarvit, brother of William Hunter of Newton Rires, who married for his second wife Margaret Melville, whom we find in possession in 1613. It then consisted of Over Carnbee, the Cotton croft in Kingsmuir, Lochtie, and the Backsyde lands of Carnbee. William Moncrieff obtained, in 1598, a charter to Carnbee, united to the barony of Moncreiff, and his descendants held the lands during the following century; while David, the younger son, married the heiress of a portion of Balcaskie. [See Appendix No. XIV.]

The Strangs, who had held Balcaskie up to this time, seem to have become impoverished by the death of John Strang at Pinkie, and the long minority of his grandson John, who succeeded him. When Balcaskie was sold, the

landless heir of their name engaged in the German wars, and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Cochrane's Scotch regiment. But whether David Moncrieff's wife was a Strang, or a daughter of one of the other families, Striveling or Multerar, who possessed portions of the lands, is not known. Most probably the latter supposition is the true one, for when, in 1612, the Strangs sold Balcaskie under a load of debt, that portion of it which John had inherited (one half and one eighth of Balcaskie and Ovenston), along with the manor house, appears to have passed entire to Sir John Moncrieff of Moncrieff, who also acquired that portion which had belonged to David Moncrieff, his uncle. The Moncrieff and Balcaskie estates were then separated, Balcaskie coming to Sir Alexander Moncrieff, also styled of Fawside and Pitlour, of another branch of the family, who had several brothers, all of whom had estates in Fife or Perthshire. Sir Alexander was, in 1629, succeeded by his nephew John, son of Andrew Moncrieff of Cash. Another brother of Sir Alexander, David, had also a portion of Balcaskie, but the whole estate seems to have been united, in 1647, in the person of William Moncrieff, son of David Moncrieff of Craigie, who inherited through his mother, the daughter of the John Moncrieff last mentioned. Nathaniel Moncrieff of Randerston was one of the brothers of Sir Alexander Moncrieff, and the estate seems to have passed into his hands from the Myrtons, its former possessors.

Pittotter, Holl, and Lochend were acquired from the Oliphants by William Arthur, citizen of St Andrews, in 1545, passed to John Strang of Balcaskie in 1576, and were sold, in 1613, to Sir Alexander Moncrieff, after which they were united to the barony of Balcaskie, and followed its fortunes. Balmonthe was, about 1621, acquired from Alexander Ramsay by Mr Robert Scott, writer [see Appendix No. LXVI.], and remained in his family for several generations.

Greendykes also belonged to Sir Alexander Moncrieff, and he seems to have acquired Gordonshall, which the Borthwicks had parted with about the end of the sixteenth century, apparently to Thomas Gourlay of Kincaig, who has a charter in 1600.

Insch, which was also part of the lands of the priory, was, in 1558, granted to John Affleck, chamberlain of the palace, and was sold by John, his son and heir, to Alexander Young of Eastfield [see Appendix No. XLVI], also chamberlain, and Margaret Arnot, his spouse, in 1586. Alexander died in 1604, and was succeeded by his brother, Peter Young of Seton, who had been assistant tutor under Buchanan to James VI. He was appointed in 1573, and so rapidly did the prince's education progress, that, in 1574, when he was only eight years old, he could read the Bible from Latin into French and from French into Latin, and his preceptors made him dance before the English ambassador, which he did with a very good grace. There is preserved a letter from Young anent books for the king, among which are mentioned Cæsar of Venice, and Cæsar corrected by Hotomans. In 1573, in recompence for his great and long service, he received an annual pension of 200 merks. and, in 1577, he is made master eleemosinary to his Majesty, with a pension of £200. In 1580, there is a further grant to enable him to "buy some piece of land and plenish the same to be a resting-place to himself and his bairns." He was also employed in other affairs of state, for in the Act of Parliament of 1587, confirming these grants, not only are the great pains mentioned "which he had taken for the institution of his grace in literature in the time of his youth," but it is also recorded that he had been twice sent to Norway. A letter from him is extant, written from Elsinore in 1586, in which he relates his arrival there on business connected with the king's marriage. The lands to which he now succeeded are described as Nether Insch, with the piece of

land called the Cunninghar, (or rabbit warren), with the custody and maintenance of the meadow, and the ward of the horses of the monastery. They remained in his family for several generations.

As the Reformation had by this time been accomplished, we may put together the few circumstances we have been able to glean respecting the popish churches of this district. The only ones of any importance seem to have been Largo, Kilconquhar, Kilrenny, and Crail.

We read of the perpetual vicar of Largo in 1340. There was in that church an altar of St Mary, to which Lady Pitcruvie, in 1496, mortifies a sum to be spent in masses for the soul of her grandfather : and there was also St John's altar in the "new aisle," to which were given, from 1504 to 1516, several donations by John Lundie of that ilk, especially the temple lands of Balcormo and mansion thereof, with six roods of land lying on the south side of the parish kirk of Largo at the west, whereon was built a manse for the chaplain. Sir Andrew Wood of Largo also, in 1509, mortifies a stipend for a chaplain out of his property in Leith, which is particularly described, and also gives a mansion, yard, and croft lying on the north side of the kirk.

Of Kilconquhar church, there are few records. In 1200, it was granted by Duncan Earl of Fife to the convent of North Berwick, and the grant is renewed by Malcolm his son in 1228. There was much controversy after this between Adam Laird of Kilconceath and the prioress of North Berwick, regarding the right of patronage, which was brought to a close in 1266, by a formal resignation of it into the hands of the convent. About 1295, the rector of the church of Abercrombie is chaplain of the parish of Kilconceath ; in 1463, Alexander de Penicuik is mentioned as vicar. There is some trace also of an abbacy at Kilconquhar. The only other information I have found of its arrangements, is a

donation by Patrick Dunbar in 1499, to the altar of "our Lady of Pete," in the parish church of Kilconquhar.

The only record which I have been able to discover regarding Kilrenny church before the very time of the Reformation, is a notice that, in 1268, a pension of twelve merks was given to the vicar, who, in 1336 was a certain "John."

But Crail possessed by far the largest and most wealthy church in the East of Fife. It belonged at an early period to the Cistercian nuns at Haddington, and Lambard, vicar of Crail, is mentioned in 1296. In 1517, on the petition of the prioress of that house, and of William Myreton, vicar of Lathrisk, probably of the family of Cambo, it was erected into a collegiate church for a provost, sacrist, and ten prebendaries. Myreton exerted himself greatly to procure endowments for this establishment, and seems to have been eminently successful. The value of the Provostry of Crail is set down at £820. Besides the high altar, there were no less than eight others, which are enumerated in a MS. inventory of the furniture belonging to them. They are as follows : "The Lady Yle, St Catherine's, St Michael's, St James's, St John the Baptist's, St Stephen's, St John Evangelist's, St Nicolas's." The inventory is curious, and we may transcribe the position relating to the high altar. "Ane great chalice of silver, double gilt : ane great eucharist for the sacrament, double gilt : ane little eucharist, not gilt : two silver censers : two silver chandeliers : two silver cruets : all given by Sir Thomas Myreton, Archdean of Aberdeen, and Provost of Crail ; a cross of silver, double gilt : and a little chalice, single gilt : given by the prioress of Haddington." Then follows a list of the vestments for the high altar. The following is the list of the books in the choir. "In the first, twa haill books in the temporale called aspitionis, and twa hail books of the sanctis called sanctorum. Item, four new half books, twa for the symmer and twa for the winter, containing the temporale and the

sanctorum. Item, three haill antiphonals. Item, ten Psalters, all parchment and fine text hand. Item, one new legend of parchment, containing the temporale and com-mone of sanctis. Item, ane book of the evangelis, and ane epistolar. Item, ane Lettrenolle in gritt volume, containing the brieffs of Antamys, hymns, rounds, graills, and alta. Item, ane book in print callit ordinarium dunnorium, chained at the desk of the high altar."

The priory of Haddington was erected into a temporal lordship in 1621, in favour of John Master of Lauderdale, to whom, therefore, fell the kirk lands of Crail, and those annexed to the chapel of St Rufe within the castle, viz.,—Salchos, Newton, Pitcorthie, and Furde.

The present parish church of Crail is the ancient collegiate edifice, which was given to the borough along with "the college of Crail," in 1587, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1633, without prejudice to the rights of Cunningham of Barns, or Learmonth of Balcomie. Although marred by modern improvements, it still presents a good specimen of pointed architecture. It consists of a central nave, with aisles, divided by two rows of pillars, one on each side, and an apsis at the east end, which had formed the choir. The truncated chancel, and probably some portions of the nave, with the chancel arch, springing from triple-shafted responds, belong to the first pointed period, while the nave belongs to the second. Within the church, and forming part of the pavement of one of the passages, is a somewhat unique flat-headed specimen of one of those monuments erroneously called Runic. It is six feet three inches long, and bears the cross, hooded with a half-circle or broken wheel of the horse-shoe shape. On the upper limb of the cross are two carved ornaments, and the remainder seems to have been covered with lozenge fretwork. The field has distinct traces of animals, the most clear of which is a ram, on the

right side. On the left there is the representation of a human body, with a bird's head, sitting in a chair.

The only other church, the architecture of which is worthy of notice, is St Monans. It is in the middle pointed style, and comprises a choir of four bays, a south and north transept, and a square tower. It is doubtful whether there ever was any nave or portion west of the tower. The south elevation contains four pointed windows, three of four lights, and one of three. The north elevation is pierced with two three-light windows, divided by a modern adjunct. The east end has two windows, each of two lights, and between them, but higher up, is the head of another, of segmental form, filled with foliated tracery, now mainly blocked and concealed by a long buttress carried up the centre of the wall. Two smaller windows in the south wall of the south transept appear to be of old date, and are peculiar, being formed of two narrow lights, with plain lancet heads, springing at the middle from a chamfered monial. The spandril space above is pierced with a quatrefoiled aperture, which, along with the heads of the lights, is constructed out of one stone, and the whole is recessed within a round headed arch of considerable depth, and very wide in the splay. The tower, though by no means of contracted elevation, has, in consequence of the high pitch of the choir roof, rather a stunted appearance. Its south face is pierced with a long narrow belfry light, with a trifoliated lancet head, and it is terminated by a low octagonal stone spire rising within a heavy parapet. The belfry turret is circular, close to the northern end of the west wall of the tower, and appears on the outside in two graduated stages, ending in a very slightly sloped roof, a little below the crest of the parapet. On the north side of the choir, and in the second west bay, is a small doorway with a pointed head, opening into a modern apartment. This is the only original doorway in the building. In the opposite wall, and immediately

under the sills of the two easternmost windows, is a large shallow recess, containing an ungraduated stone bench. The sedile is four feet three inches above the floor, which, however, is probably a foot or two below its primitive level. Immediately to the east of this is a cusped ogee-headed rectangular niche, within a semicircular roll-moulded arch, to which a projecting piscina in all likelihood was formerly affixed, though no traces of it are now discernible.

St Monans church had been allowed at one time to fall into very bad repair, so as to afford ground for the statement made in 1789, by the Earl of Kelly, with a bigotry characteristic of the times and of the man, that "it was as much defaced and as dirty as a kirk ought to be."* This

* The Reformers have very undeservedly been made to answer for the state of ruin in which the cathedrals and other ecclesiastical buildings are now found. In point of fact the responsibility ought to be laid upon the heritors or landowners of Scotland. Into their hands came the lands which had been originally gifted for the keeping up of these buildings, and the maintenance of the offices of religion; and with so tenacious a grasp were these lands held, that it was only with extreme difficulty that enough could be wrung from their possessors to furnish a scanty stipend for the ministers. There is no evidence that any cathedrals were destroyed by the reformers. Two monasteries were indeed pulled down; an act justifiable on the ground of public morality; the church of Restalrig was ordered to be razed as a monument of idolatry, and the distinct mention of this order seems to afford the presumption that it was a solitary instance. In St Andrews and other places, the idolatrous images of saints were broken to pieces by the "rascal multitude," as Knox calls them. But the great reason for the decay and ruin of the ecclesiastical buildings was the want of funds to uphold them in repair; those which had been destined for that purpose having been alienated to private individuals. How has it happened that our palaces have fallen into ruin? The Reformers cannot be charged with this. Holyrood has only been comparatively lately put into a state of partial repair. Linlithgow was entire till 1746, when it was burnt by the carelessness of Hawley's dragoons, and was allowed to fall into utter ruin. Dunfermline was inhabited after the union, but that palace is now also a melancholy ruin. The case of Elgin will show how the cathedrals were dealt with. In 1538, the cathedral had been repaired and restored to its original splendour, and in 1568, we find a minute of the council, dated Edinburgh, 14th February, ordering the lead to be stripped from the cathedral churches of Elgin and Aberdeen, and to

reproach, however, is now wiped away. After a good deal of disputing between the heritors and the feuars, who were bound by charter to keep up the church, the former took the burden on themselves, imposing a seat rent in lieu thereof, and employed Mr Burn of Edinburgh to execute the necessary repairs, which were completed in 1828. The original character of the building has been restored as far as was possible, and presents the most elegant example now existing of the ancient Scottish church.

Besides these churches there were a few chapels here and there. One we have already mentioned at Pittenweem. There seems also to have been one at Anstruther Easter, dedicated to St Ailie. Another was the chapel of "our Lady of Rires." It stood in a direct line between Rires and Balcarres, in the second field eastward from Rires, and between it and Rires, by the roadside, stood a solitary tree, now reduced to a stump, called the "Bicker Tree." The chapel was founded probably by one of the Wemysses of Rires, and the fields called Nether Cumberlands were mortgaged for its support. All vestiges of the chapel are removed; but it seems to have been a burying-place for the family of Rires as late as 1658.

The close of the sixteenth century saw many changes in the families which had occupied the east of Fife. The civil commotions which had prevailed throughout the kingdom cut off some, and impoverished others, so that their lands fell into stranger hands.

We have already mentioned the marriages of two daughters of Paul Dishington of Ardross [see Appendix No. XVII.], Margaret, to James Hamilton of Rouchbank; and

be sold for the sustentation of the men of war. The sheriffs of Aberdeen, and of Elgin and Forres, and the bishops of Aberdeen and Moray, were charged to see this order executed, and the lead was accordingly carried away, after which the church soon fell into ruins. It is some consolation to know that, the lead being shipped at Aberdeen for Holland to be sold, the vessel had scarcely left the harbour, when she went down.

Jean, to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, the old house of which name still stands close to the village of Larkhall, and overlooking the valley of the Avon. Paul left no son, and was succeeded by Thomas, his brother; and, after an attempt to dispute the legitimacy of the two ladies, a lawsuit was commenced between the heirs of line and the heirs male, which was settled in 1598 by a decret arbitral, by which the lands were divided; Ardross and Carmurie to remain with Thomas Dishington, the son of the Thomas just mentioned, while the Forfarshire and Mid-Lothian estates, together with Pottie and Kynbrachmont, were to be the heritage of Margaret and Jean. There was, at this time, another Jean Dishington, who had married James Hamilton of Kynbrachmont. Probably they had no children, for it was James Hamilton of Rouchbank, and Margaret, daughter of Paul Dishington, who carried on the line of Hamilton of Kynbrachmont [see Appendix No. LXI.] and we find them in possession in 1581.

Previous to this settlement of the matters in dispute, Jean Hamilton of Raploch had been in great trouble. Her husband had been involved, with the other Hamiltons, in the murder of the Regent Murray; and, in 1579, she presented a supplication to Parliament, setting forth that, on the death of her father, she became a ward of the Earl of Arran, and was by him married to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, who was now fugitive for the murder of the Earl of Murray, and praying for the gift of certain of her father's lands. The strife then existing between two parties in the State rendered the deliverances of Parliament sometimes rather contradictory; and, accordingly, we find, in 1584, a ratification of the gift of Pottie and Kilnowes, made by her to David Murray, brother of Andrew Murray of Arngask, coupled with a revocation of any benefice granted to her; while, in 1585, we have a ratification of the restitution granted to Gavin Hamilton of

Raploch, and Jean Dishington. These questions, however, were all finally settled by the decreet-arbitral of 1598.

At this time the mansion-house of the Dishingtons was at Carmurie; the castle of Ardross having probably been ruined in some of the warlike operations which had been so rife. Carmurie was a distinct barony from Ardross, including the lands of Labernall, Drumis, and Lochquarry, and the mansion-house stood not far from the present farmhouse of Broomlees, at the distance of two fields from the road between Elie and Kilconquhar, where some hewn stones are still to be seen in the ditch, marking the old site. It was to Carmurie that James Melville came, after crossing the Forth from North Berwick to Elie, and the "godly lady" who entertained him there was Catherine, daughter of Walter Lundie of that Ilk, and widow of Paul Dishington of Ardross. Melville had already some acquaintance with Lundie; for, in 1580, when he removed from Glasgow to St Andrews, he tells us that Mr James Lawson, John Durie, and the lairds of Braid and Faldonside, convoyed him to Lundie, and thence, with the laird of Lundie, to St Andrews. But we must give the account of his crossing to Fife in his own words:—"Thereafter, in the month of September 1586, we returned the nearest way by the ferry of North Berwick, passing the quhilk I was in the greatest perplexity of anie that ever I was in my time before, and had the most sudden and comfortable relief of my good and gracious God and Father, to whose honour, as in all, I maun record it. We shipped in weil unadvisedly, because the day was very fair, in a mickle coal-boat, wherein there was but ane auld man and twa young boys, we having twa horses, a boy, the nurse, and an Englishwoman, a soldier's wife, in Berwick, wha had a desire to come with the bairn into Scotland, and whom I could not refuse, baith because of her kindly offer, and the bairn was sae browden upon her that without danger he could not be speaned from her. We

hoised sail with a little pirrhe of east wind, and launched forth till almost the third of the passage was past, and then it fell down dead calm. For rowing, neither was there oars meet, nor hands, the boat was sae heavy, the man auld, and the boys young. In this mean time, the honest woman becomes sae sick, with sic extremity and press of vomiting first, thereafter with swinings, that it was pitiful to behold. With her working, the bairn waukens, and becomes extreme seik, being nane but myself to curie them, for Mr Robert Durie was rowing. This dreeing for the space of three hours in end, I became dead seik myself, so that then it became a maist pitiful and lamentable spectacle, to see a woman, a stranger, an honest man's wife, come fra hame to pleasure me, to be, with extreme press, appearing every minute to give up the ghost; an infant of three half years auld sprawling in the awn excrements, and the father, partly for fear and care of mind, and partly for sair sickness, lifting up pitiful hands and eyes to the heavens, void of all earthly comfort or help of man! Now that quhilk made our estate almost desperate was, that, if the calm remainit, the woman could not have endurit, but, but doubt, had died, the extremity of her pain and swining was sic, and being sae far fra land, in a half of the night, with that quhilk rested of the day, not past three hours, we could not have rowed to land if any drow had risen; neither was there hands to tackle the sails, nor was the graith haill and fresh to bide the wind. And therewith, by her tumbling and yawing, the mast shook sae louse, that Mr Robert (the auld man being dammish and machless) had muckle ado to fasten the same; sae that nae relief being, but in the sweet mercy and help of our God, my heart maist urgently importuned him; and hoping patiently (for every hour was mair nor the hail time of our banishment), at last the Lord looked mercifully on, and sent, about the sun going to, a thick har from the south-east, sae that, getting on the sail

there was upon her, within an hour and a half, quhilk was strange to our consideration, nae wind blowing, we arrivit within the Ailie (Elie); and, after a maist wearisome and sair day, gat a comfortable night's lodging with a godly ladie in Carmury."

This notice, it may be mentioned in passing, is the earliest we have of the harbour of Elie. But, in the very following year, 1587, an agreement was entered into between Thomas Dishington of Ardross, and the burgh of Crail, by which, in the view of the former obtaining the erection of Elie into a free burgh, port, and haven, Crail surrenders its rights over the port of Elie, only providing that no inhabitant of Crail shall be charged with duty in Elie, nor any inhabitant of Elie charged in Crail, and that a yearly feu-duty of forty shillings shall be paid by the proprietor of the port of Elie to the burgh of Crail. This feu-duty, however, has not been paid for many years. A royal charter of the port was granted in 1601.

Perhaps the erection of the harbour at Elie had something to do with the decline of Earlsferry. The harbour of that burgh continued to be used till a comparatively recent period; but there is a tradition that, in a fearful storm, the whole boats of Earlsferry were lost, and the whole fishing population perished. Could this be the "vehement tempest" of the 17th of August 1579, when sixty boats, fishing for herring near Dunbar, perished? At all events, however, King James crossed from Earlsferry to North Berwick, in 1592, on his way from Falkland to Fenton Tower.

The earliest notice of Elie Mill is in 1584, when James Balfour, the tenant of it, died. The mill is now occupied as a dwelling-house, but was in operation as a lint-mill not many years since.

A little to the east of Carmury, and on the east side of a circular plantation, stood the village of Balclevie, which seems, at an early period, to have been a separate estate.

At least, there is in Kilconquhar churchyard a tombstone, with an effigy of a knight in armour, which, while the old church was standing, occupied a place within its walls, and near to the altar. It has no inscription, but has from time immemorial been known as "John o' Balklevie." It is not impossible that it may be the tombstone of John Burnard, the predecessor of the Dishingtons, and his portion of Ardross may have included Balclevie.

It is not wonderful, that, what with the evils of a minority, the expenses of a lawsuit, and the partition of the lands already heavily burdened, the proprietor of Ardross should have found it necessary to part with a portion of his estate; and, in 1589, we find William Scott, director of chancery, purchasing Wester Grangemuir (not that portion which belonged to Pittenweem) from Thomas Dishington of Ardross, John Strang of Balcaskie, and Scott of Abbotshall; and, in 1598, purchasing "the Elie," or the wester half of Ardross, for 37,000 merks.

But we must give some account of this new purchaser, premising that we take our statement from Scottstarvit, who evidently had a quarrel with him on grounds which will immediately appear.

John Scott [see Appendix No. XLVIII.], maltman in the West Port, had two sons, Alexander, who succeeded to the paternal property of Orchardfield (lying on the west side of the rock of Edinburgh Castle) and William. Their mother was Elizabeth Scott, who, after her husband's death, being left a rich widow, married Robert Scott, director of chancery, ancestor of the Scottstarvit family, and he being old, and having lost Robert his son by this marriage, by consumption, in 1592 resigned his office to William Scott, his wife's son, taking from him a bond to resign it to his (Robert's) grandson when he should come of age. This bond, Scottstarvit alleges, was found by Mr Alexander Hay, clerk register, among his father's papers, and was put

into the hands of Robert Williamson, Sir William Scott's servant, who put it into the fire. When the accounts came to be audited between Sir William and his nephew, the former denied that there ever had been such a bond; so that John Scott was obliged to quit above 100,000 merks of his bygone rents to get access to his grandfather's office.

Sir William Scott of Elie married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the "goodman of Priestfield," father of the first Earl of Haddington. By her he had a son John, who was famous for his devotion to literature, and author of a "poesy to king James," printed in the Scots Poets. He was by his father sent to Rochelle, to profess humanity, and there died of the plague. Scott's second wife was Isabel, daughter of David Durie of Durie, whom he married about 1590. By her he had a son William, married, says Scottstarvit, "to Ann, daughter of William Moncrieff of Moncrieff, who died childless, and a daughter Isabella, who being crooked, was married to one Swinton, a saddler in Pittenweem." His third wife was Dame Jean Skene, daughter of Sir John Skene, the clerk register, whom he married in 1602, by whom he had the son who succeeded him.

Besides Grangemuir and Elie, Sir William acquired, in 1594, the lands and mill of Muircambus. One half he purchased from Forbes of Rires, who seems to have had some right to it through a mortgage to Bethune of Nether Rires, taking also renunciation from Learmonth of Darsie, and from James Hamilton of Evandale, heir of line of Hamilton of Finnart. The other half he purchased from Patrick Hunter, portioner of Newton Rires, who had just before bought it for 7000 merks, from John Boswell of Balmuto.

Newton Rires easter was also purchased by him from David Nairne in 1602, for the price of 6200 merks, after which the Nairne family moved down to Elie, and for many

years gave a race of ministers to the Presbytery of St Andrews. [See Appendix No. XLVII.]

Thomas Dishington the younger married, in 1598, Elizabeth or Elspett, daughter of Sir William Scott, with a tocher of 6000 merks, and, in 1611, sold to him the easter half of the barony of Ardross, for the sum of 84,140 merks, or about £4,450 sterling. He and his lady appear in 1612 as proprietors of the lordship of Pittenweem, on which they had security for money lent, and through their hands it seems to have passed to Lord Fenton.

After this time the Dishingtons disappeared altogether. Probably, like many other Scottish nobles and gentry, they became impoverished by following the court of James VI. to London. This was certainly the case with Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk. We have not had anything to say of this family [see Appendix No. IV.] since we recorded the story of fisher Willie, and what we have now to relate has a connection, though rather an arbitrary one, with that narrative.

Sir James Anstruther, the father of the knight of whom we are now to speak, was much connected with the court of Queen Mary. He was master of the household and heritable carver, and received the honour of knighthood. His son was, therefore, born in a courtly atmosphere, and naturally became attached to his sovereign King James, who was about his own age. It is said that, on one occasion, Sir William Anstruther, on entering the royal presence, observed a smile on the faces of the courtiers, which he was convinced had some connection with his own entry. After paying his duty to his sovereign, he took his place in the circle, and, by and by, inquired into the cause of the signs of mirth which he had observed. "Why, Sir William," said the lord to whom he addressed himself, "we heard your footsteps as you came along the gallery, and his majesty—" "Ay, man," interrupted King James, who

had overheard the question, "his majesty said that it could be nane ither than the burly laird of Anster that was at the door, for nane o' them a' had sae heavy a tread as you." "Weel may I tread heavy," said Sir William, kneeling before the king, "when I carry the hail lands of Anstruther on my back. But a boon, my liege, a boon," added he, while a twinkle of irrepressible drollery lurked about the corner of his eyes. "Ou ay," said the good-natured monarch, "ye're ust like the lave o' them; it's aye, 'A boon, a boon.' I'm thinkin' if Solomon had had my place, he wad na hae said that the horseleech had twa daughters, for there are half a hundred about me, daily cryin' 'Give, give.' But let's hear your request," said he, perceiving that there was a mixture of jest and earnest in his manner, which betokened some amusement, and King James dearly loved a laugh. "Sir," said the knight, "I carry, as I said, the hail lands of Anstruther on my back, and my supplication is, that I may have leave to wear them as long as they will stick to me." "Troth, man," said the king, "I kenna preceesely what ye mean; but rise up, rise up, Sir William, let's look at ye. Odds, man, I begin to hae some glimmer of yere purpose. Saw ye ever sich raiment?" said he, looking round to the smiling courtiers, as he examined a suit made of the richest foreign velvet, and adorned with every costly extravagance of the tailoring art. "Waefu' wastry, waefu' wastry," said the monarch. "Are ye no ashamed o' sic folly? it'll no be lang that the lands of Anster 'll stick to ye, if ye carry on at this rate." "Sir," said Sir William, again bending before his sovereign, "the hail lands of Anstruther are now on my back; what honours my master's court, I count not wastry. Give me but what I ask, that my lands shall cleave to me as long as I can wear them."

The petition was granted, the knight returned home, the superb court dress was doffed, and the king was, by and

by, told that as Sir William was to keep his lands as long as he could wear his coat, he was determined not to be in any haste to wear it out. The velvet suit was preserved for several generations as an heirloom in the family, and was at last cut into shreds by an old lady, whose propensity for turning to account all odds and ends outweighed her veneration for the ancient garment and the ancient story. The anecdote has generally been tacked on to the story of Fisher Willie and the Laird of Thirdpart, as though it detailed the scheme by which Sir William Anstruther obtained a royal pardon for the slaughter of Thirdpart. But the incident evidently belongs to a different period; and the tradition that the court dress was preserved at Elie House till a comparatively recent date, assigns it to the Sir William that lived in the reign of James, and not to the Sir William who lived in the reign of Robert Bruce, for there was no laird of that name between them. Family history throws some light on the narrative, for we find that Sir William Anstruther was obliged to mortgage the barony of Anstruther to Patrick Black, *master tailor* to his highness the Prince, who actually entered into possession, and issued charters to the vassals, and from whom the knight succeeded in recovering the lands, by some means which do not clearly appear, but which might very probably be the exercise of the royal favour.

This same Patrick Black acquired also the estate of Largo; and there is a charter to him of date 1622, giving him the right of salmon-fishing on the water of Leven. It seems that the third Andrew Wood of Largo predeceased his father in 1579, leaving a son, Andrew, who married his own cousin, Jean Drummond, daughter of the first Lord Madderty. In his time the estate was dissipated, for, in 1611, there is an annual rent from the barony of Largo secured to his brother John, and his sisters, Lilius, Isabella, and Christina. [See Appendix No. XXVI.]

Balcarres also changed owners. The last of the Hunters of whom we read is William, who married Griselda Trail, of the Trails of Blebo. Mr David Borthwick, king's advocate, was commonly accused of taking advantage of the circumstances of the owners of estates, in order to obtain them beneath their real value. He had acquired much land in Fife, and, among other estates, Balcarres and Balniel. His son had been infeft in most of these properties; and, being a spendthrift, never rested till he sold them, even during his father's lifetime. When the old man was told that his son had sold Balnacrieff, he made the following remark, which was handed down as *Mr David Borthwick's testament* :—"What shall I say? I give him to the devil, that gets a fool, and makes not a fool of him." Balcarres, however, escaped this fate; for, in 1577, he had infeft in it his wife Marion Guthrie, daughter of Alexander Guthrie, Clerk of Edinburgh. David Borthwick had been the personal friend and legal adviser of Lady Crawford, widow of David ninth Earl of Crawford, whose two elder sons were sent to Paris to pursue their education, under the care of Mr James Lawson, afterwards the well-known colleague of John Knox in the ministry of Edinburgh, who writes to Borthwick, giving an account of himself and his charge. John, the younger of these two lads, held the revenues of the rectories of Menmuir, Lethnot, and Lochlee, and is commonly known by the name of the "Parson of Menmuir." He applied himself to the study of law, and prosecuted it so diligently that, before he was thirty years of age, he obtained a seat as one of the Lords of Session, with the title of Lord Menmuir. The same year, 1581, he married the widow of the Lord Advocate, and with her obtained the lands of Balcarres and Balniell, to which he received a charter in 1592, thus founding the family of Lindsay of Balcarres, [see Appendix No. XLIX.]. The Nether Cumberlands, being the land belonging to the

chapel of Rires, appear also to have been acquired by him.

Lord Menmuir was certainly one of the most remarkable men of his age, and many interesting particulars concerning him are recorded by his descendant Lord Lindsay, in the lives of the Lindsays. In 1592, he was appointed for life to the office of master of all the metals and minerals within the kingdom. Minerals and metals were discovered in the estate of Edzell, foreigners were brought over to work them, and the two brothers have anxious correspondence on the subject. "I suspect, however," says Lord Lindsay, "that the trees planted by Lord Menmuir and Sir David were more profitable to his descendants than the fruits they sought for under the earth; and many of the old trees around Balcarres are still venerated by them as having been planted by their ancestor Lord Menmuir." He also erected the house of Balcarres in 1595, in the Scotch-Flemish Gothic style of the time, the greater part of which still remains incorporated with the more modern structure.

To relate at length the incidents of Lord Menmuir's life would be to write the history of the times in which he lived. He was one of the Octavians, or financial advisers of the king, so called from their number; and, in 1595, became Secretary of State, in which capacity he took a prominent part in the discussions respecting the Reformed Church which embittered the reign of James VI. Having taken up the view that the order of bishops ought to be restored for the peace of the commonwealth, he laboured earnestly for the accomplishment of this scheme, and it was by his endeavours chiefly that it was carried into effect, in 1597. He was, however, an honest man, although mistaken in his hope of settling the matters in dispute between Church and State on the principles which he advocated. He died in 1598, at the age of forty-seven, in his house of Balcarres, and was buried in the church of Kilconquhar.

His first wife, Marion Guthrie, by whom alone he had any issue, died in 1592, leaving behind her many touching instances of her trust in the Rock of Ages. The following translation of a Latin epitaph, composed to her memory by Sir Hadrian Damman á Bistirvelt, envoy from the States of Holland to the Scottish Court, deserves insertion in this place :—

O'er death victorious, face to face with God
Thrice happy Marion stands ; and as her songs
On earth were His, among the angelic choirs
Still sings His praise. Long may ye sojourn here,
Sweet children ! sorrowing husband ! still your God's
Peculiar care ; till, satisfied with days,
Ye reach the same abiding-place in heaven.

Lord Menmuir was succeeded by his eldest son John, who died unmarried in 1601, and the estate descended to his brother David, a man of learning, and especially devoted to natural philosophy and chemistry. He was afterwards created the first Lord Balcarres. The estate at this time comprehended Balneil, Easter and Wester Pitcorthie, the light-toun's lands of Innerdovat, the lands and mill of Balcarres, Balmalkine, and Nether Cumberlands.

The barony of Kellie, in 1562, fell again into the elder branch of the Oliphant family [see Appendix No. X.], who had by this time been ennobled, and we find Lawrence Lord Oliphant, in that year, succeeding Peter Oliphant, who was heir of tail of Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kellie, his cousin. The barony of Kellie consisted at that time of the castle and dominical lands of Kellie, the town of Kellie, the lands of Baldutho, Kellieston, Aldencroch, Greensyde, Kellieside, Pitkiery Mill, and the superiority of Pitcorthie ; which last, however, was before the end of the century acquired by Lord Menmuir. Lawrence Lord Oliphant, the grandson of the last-mentioned Lord, married Liliás Drummond, eldest daughter of James, first Lord Madderty. At

the time of the marriage, he was a man of vast estate, if he had known how to manage it; and the match was accounted so great, that her father gave her as tocher 40,000 merks (about £2220), a larger sum than had almost ever been heard of in these days. But, by extravagance of living, it was all squandered away. Kellie was sold, in 1613, to Thomas Lord Fenton, for 116,000 merks (about £6442), and little was left to the next heir of the title, Patrick Lord Oliphant, cousin of the last.

Wester and half Easter Pitcorthie had been divided, as we have seen (p. 65). Clephane of Carslogie's portion of both, and Grundeston's portion of Easter Pitcorthie, came by purchase to Sir William Scott of Elie, and by him were sold to Lord Menmuir, who seems also to have acquired the other portions of the property. The superiority of the easter portion remained with Peter Oliphant of Kelliemill, long after the other was united to the barony of Balcarres; but, at last, it also was vested in Lord Menmuir.

The abbacies of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth were, during the minority of King James VI., held by two natural brothers of John Erskine, Earl of Mar, who was regent in 1571, and died in 1572. They were appointed, along with Buchanan and Peter Young, to be instructors of the young king. Afterwards, in 1604, these abbacies were conferred upon the nephew of the two last abbots, John Earl of Mar, son of the regent, who enjoyed them along with the abbacy of Inshmahone, which had been conferred upon his father. Dryburgh was erected into the lordship of Cardross, which, in 1615, the Earl assigned to his second son, Henry Erskine, Lord Cardross; while the temporalities of Cambuskenneth were bestowed on his third son, Sir Alexander Erskine. Among the lands which had belonged to these houses were two-thirds of Wester Pitcorthie in Kilrenny parish (one-half having belonged to Dryburgh, and one-third of the remainder to Cambuskenneth), Balcormo, one-fourth of In-

nergelly, called Innergelly Acres, certain lands and houses in Anstruther, and the church lands of Kilrenny, of all which the superiority of course came to the earl. But the Barclays were still lairds of Innergelly till about 1600, when it was purchased by Sir James Lumisdaine of Airdrie. The last of them of whom we read, is William Barclay of Innergelly or of Drumcarro, who died before 1626. Airdrie was sold by the Lumsdaines about 1606, probably in consequence of the ill success of the colonisation of Lewis. The purchaser was William Turnbull, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir John Preston of Penicuik [see Appendix No. L.], whose descendants held the estate for a considerable time. This young lady, at the mature age of eleven, was carried off, from her father's house in Edinburgh, by Robert, son of William Napier of Wrights-houses (a branch of the family of Merchiston), who was denounced as a rebel by the Privy Council, on the complaint of Turnbull that he kept his daughter in some obscure place. She would seem to have been afterwards recovered. No doubt the prize was somewhat tempting, for she inherited not only the barony of Ardrrie, consisting of the lands of Ardrrie, Baclany, Redwalls, Sypsies, and Pinkarton, with some other lands not in the immediate neighbourhood, but also Thomaston, Mains of Pittencrief, Kirkfield of Cupar, Glaidny, Overkellie, Arncroach, Pitkiery, and various other smaller tenements.

About the year 1630, the barony of Kippo was sold to Dr Philp of Cupar. At that time, besides the lands of Kippo, it comprehended those of Garlehurlie, Halyrie, North quarter, Little Kilduncan, Lochtoun, and Wilkiestoun.

We have once or twice noticed individuals of the family of Inglis of Tarvit [see Appendix No. XLIV.], who held the lands of Caiplic, in the parish of Kilrenny. When it was that these lands came into the Inglis family does not appear. In a charter of 1540, Tarvit, Caiplic, and half of

Bawburn, are mentioned as united into the barony of Tarvit; and, in 1548, the lands are enumerated as *Overton*, *Netherton*, and *Thirdpart* (hence obviously the name) of Caiplic, with the mill and Easter Pitcorthie. Robert Scott of Mickle-pottie, or Knightspottie, director of Chancery, married, as we have seen, Elizabeth Scott, mother of Sir William Scott of Elie. Their son Robert predeceased his father, who was succeeded by his grandson, John Scott of Knightspottie [see Appendix No. LI.], who, in 1611, purchased the lands of Caiplic and Easter Pitcorthie united into the barony of Caiplic, and, shortly afterwards, the lands of Inglis-Tarvit, which he then called Scottstarvit; and, in 1621, his title was confirmed, by Act of Parliament, to the lands of Tarvit with the Tower, Caiplic, Overton, Thirdpart, with the pendicle called Stavert, Netherton, the mill-land and fishings; and Easter and Wester Pitcorthie, *i. e.*, the two-thirds which had been church lands as well as the third-part, was, in 1624, sold to Sir John Scott by Sir William Anstruther, who seems to have acquired them from Barclay of Innergelly. Thirdpart, now demolished, became the family seat of the Scotts, as it had been, I believe, the seat of the Inglises.

Wester Pitcorthie, indeed, was the jointure house of the Barclays of Innergelly, whence it was that it became the birthplace of Hay, Earl of Carlisle, known by the name of the Scottish Heliogabalus. He was the son of the widow of Barclay, by Sir James Hay of Kingask and Foodie, son of Peter Hay of Megginch, ancestor of the Earls of Kinroull. Being introduced at court, he became one of the numerous favourites of James VI. He accompanied that monarch to England in 1603, and had a grant of the name and title of Lord Hay, but without a seat in Parliament. In 1615, he was advanced to the English peerage, by the title of Lord Hay of Sauley, in Yorkshire, and the following year was ambassador to France. He was afterwards

sworn in as a privy councillor, and, in 1618, was created Viscount Doncaster. In 1619, he went as ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor Ferdinand II.; in 1622, a second time as ambassador to France; and he was created Earl of Carlisle the same year. He held the office of keeper of the great wardrobe from 1616 till his death, was groom of the stole to James VI., and was invested with the order of the garter. Under Charles I. he was continued in his offices, and obtained a grant of the island of Barbadoes. Lord Clarendon gives the following account of this nobleman:—"He came into England with King James, as a gentleman; under no other character than as a person well qualified by his breeding in France, and by study in humane learning, in which he bore a good part in the entertainment of the king, who much delighted in that exercise; and, by these means, and notable gracefulness in his behaviour, and affability, in which he excelled, he had wrought himself into a particular interest with his master, and into greater affection and esteem with the whole English nation, than any other of his country, by choosing their friendships and conversation, and really preferring it to any of his own, in-somuch as, upon the king's making him gentleman of his bedchamber and Viscount Doncaster, by his royal mediation he obtained the sole daughter and heiress of the Lord Denny to be given him in marriage, by which he had a fair fortune in land provided for any issue he should raise, and which his son, by that lady, lived long to enjoy. He was surely a man of the greatest expense in his own person of any in the age he lived, and introduced more of that expense in the excess of clothes and diet than any other man, and was, indeed, the original of all those inventions from which others did but transcribe copies. He had a great universal understanding, and could have taken as much delight in any other way, if he had thought any other as pleasant and worth his care. But he found business was

attended with more rivals and vexations, and he thought with much less pleasure and not more innocence. He left behind him the reputation of a very fine gentleman and a most accomplished courtier; and, after having spent, in a very jovial life, above £400,000, which, upon a strict computation, he received from the crown, he left not a house nor an acre of land to be remembered by." The extravagance and voluptuous style of living of the Earl of Carlisle were the means which he used to secure his advancement. While other supplicants wasted their time in exposing past services rendered to the royal cause, or puzzled their brains in devising schemes that might merit the royal patronage, Master Jamie Hay gave the king a dinner, and that did his business at once. This fact is well authenticated by contemporary historians; and Weldon, among others, says that his first favour arose from a most strange and costly feast which he gave the king. But Hay's choice cookery and magnificent expenditure did more than this; they conciliated the esteem and affection of the English nobility and courtiers, who were most rancorously jealous of all Scotch favourites and courtiers; nor though his rise was astonishingly rapid, and the enormous sums he received from the sovereign notorious, did they ever shew any hatred or malice against him. With every fresh rise his magnificence increased, and the sumptuousness of his repasts seemed in the eyes of the world to prove him a man made for the highest fortunes and fit for any rank.

"Atticus eximie si coenat lautus habetur."

As an example of his prodigality and extravagance, Osborne tells that he cannot forget one of the attendants of the king, who, at a feast made by this monster in excess, "eat to his single share a whole pye reckoned to my lord at £10, being composed of ambergris, magisterial of pearl, musk," &c. But, perhaps, the most notable instance of his

voluptuousness, is the fact that it was not enough for his ambition that his suppers should please the taste alone; the eye also must be gratified, and this was his device. The company was ushered in to a table covered with the most elegant art and the greatest profusion; all that the silversmith, the shewer, the confectioner, or the cook could produce. While the company was examining and admiring this delicate display, the viands of course grew cold, and unfit for such choice palates. The whole therefore, called the *ante-supper*, was suddenly removed, and another supper, quite hot, and containing the exact duplicate of the former, was served in its place.

Wormiston, which had formerly belonged to Spens, was sold by Patrick Lord Lindsay, towards the end of the sixteenth century, to Sir Archibald Primrose, father of the first Lord Roseberry, and he, in 1621, sold it to Patrick Lindsay [see Appendix No. LII.], son of John Lindsay, burgess in Cupar, who was second son of William Lindsay of Pyetstone, to whose descendants it still belongs.

Rires still belonged to the Forbeses, and Nether Rires to the Bethunes. Easter Newton Rires, had, as we have seen, been purchased by Scott of Elie, and Wester Newton Rires seems to have been parted with by the Hunters about the time that Patrick Hunter became proprietor of Hilltarvit and Over Carnbee. We find them succeeded by Andrew Finlaw [see Appendix No. XLII.], portioner of Balchrystie, to whom his son Arthur is served heir in 1629. These Finlays are first noticed in 1566, and afterwards became the principal proprietors in Balchrystie. Most of the portioners there and in Drumeldrie, during the seventeenth century, were of the same families whom we have already mentioned. In Newburn, the Mitchells had become the principal portioners [see Appendix No. XLI.]. In Drumeldrie, a branch of the Auchmuty family [see Appendix No. XXXVIII.], had settled alongside of Alexander of

Scaddoway [see Appendix No. XL.], who was proprietor of Johnston's mill. Wester Lathallan passed early in the century from the family of Lundy into that of Fairfoul [see Appendix No. LIII.]. Balvaird had been acquired by the Gibsons of Durie. Coates remained with the family of Bethune of Creich, till their line ended in 1660. Monturpie, with the third part of Melgum and Lawgreens, passed to the Woods of Lambielesham, and early in the seventeenth century were acquired by David Symson, who appears to have been previously the tenant of the lands, from whose family their portion of Melgum and Lawgreens passed to Auchmuty of Auchmuty, while Monturpie was purchased by the trustees of Wood's hospital in Largo.

Mr William Lundie of that Ilk, who died in 1600, aged seventy-eight, is the third laird whom we find engaged in the support of the principles of the true religion. I suppose him to have been the laird of Lundie who convoyed James Melville to St Andrews. He was twice married, and had a large family. One of his sons, Robert, was the ancestor of the family of Lundin of Auchtermairnie, having received a charter to that property in 1594. At that time it comprehended the lands of Kennoway, Auchtermairnie, Lalathan, and Auldrie. At first they took the title of Lundin of Newhall, and it is not till 1630 that we find them styled of Auchtermairnie. Mr William Lundie was succeeded by his son John in 1600, at which time the barony of Lundie included the dominical lands of Lundie, the lands of Haltetoun, the lands of Balcormo with the mill, the lands of Over and Nether Pratis, the lands of Teuchatts, the lands of Kene, the lands of Gilston (the gillies' town of Lundie), Balhousie, and Strathairly, with the mill, and the patronage of the chaplaincies of the same. Besides the barony of Lundie, one half Kineraig also was held of the family.

Drummaird, which lies close to Auchtermairnie, seems to have been divided among four proprietors, two of whom,

early in the seventeenth century, were Ayton of Kinglassie and Sinclair of Ravenscraig.

About this time, perhaps, the seaport towns in the east of Fife rose to their greatest eminence. Commerce and manufactures received encouragement from the government, and, in 1587, there is an Act of Parliament in favour of certain Flemings who had come to exercise their craft in making serges, growgrains, fustians, bombesies, stemmingis, berjes, covertors of beds, &c. They are allowed to remain five years; to bring over at least thirty websters, walkers, and litstairs, and to take Scots boys and maidens as apprentices. They are also to have a market-place in every borough. James Melville tells us a fact, which illustrates the amount of the trade and the spirit of the seamen of his own town. "Ane of our creares," he says in 1587, "returning from England, was unbeset by an English pirate, pilld, and a very good, honest man of Anstruther slain therein. The whilk loon coming pertly to the very road of Pittenweem, spulzied a ship lying therein, and misusit the men thereof. This wrong could not be suffered by our men, lest they should be made a common prey to sic limmers. Therefore, purchasing a commission, they rigget to a proper flyboat, and every man encouraging other, made almaist the haill honest and best men in all the town to go in her to the sea. The captain for the time, a godly, wise, and stout man, recounted to me truly their haill proceeding: That meeting with their admiral, a great ship of St Andrews, well rigget out by the burghs, they being fine of sail went before her all the way, and made every ship they forgatherit with, of whatsoever nation, to strike and do homage to the king of Scotland; shewing them for what cause they came forth, and inquiring of knaves and pirates. At last they met with a proud, stiff Englishman, who refuses to do reverence; therefore, the captain thinking it was a loon, commands to give them his nosepiece, the whilk de-

lashit (discharged) lights on the tie of the Englishman's main sail, and down it comes ; then he yields, being but a merchant. From them they approached to the shore at Suffolk, and find by Providence the loon, who had newlings taken a crear (light ship) of our own town, and was spoiling her. How soon they spy ane coming warlike, the loons leave their prize, and run their ship on land. Our fly boat after, and almaist was on land with them ; yet staying hard by, they delaishe their ordinance at the loons, and a number going a land, pursues and takes a half dozen of them, and puts them aboard in their boat. The gentlemen of the country and towns beside, hearing the noise of shouting, gather with haste, supposing the Spaniard had landed, and apprehending a number of the loons in our men's hands, desired to know the matter. The whilk when the justices of peace understood, and saw the king of Scotland's arms, with twa gallant ships in warlike manner, yielded and gave reverence thereto, suffering our folks to take with them their prisoners, and pirates' ship whilk they brought home with them, with half a dozen of the loons, whereof twa were hanged on our pier end, the rest in St Andrews ; with nae hurt at all to any of our folks, wha ever since syne has been free from English pirates."

We see incidentally from this narrative that the coasts of England were then in great fear because of the threatened Spanish Armada ; and our author tells us immediately afterwards how this threatened invasion was taken in Scotland :—

"Terrible was the fear, piercing were the preachings, earnest, zealous, and fervent were the prayers, sounding were the sighs and sobs, and abounding were the tears at that fast and General Assembly keept in Edinburgh, when the news were credibly told, sometimes of their landing at Dunbar, sometimes at St Andrews and in Tay, and now and then at Aberdeen and Cromarty Firth. And in very

deed, as we knew certainly soon after, the Lord of armies, wha rides upon the wings of the winds, the keeper of his own Israel, was in the mean time conveying that monstrous navy about our coasts, and directing their hulks and galliots to the islands, rocks, and sands whereupon he had destined their wreck and destruction. For within twa or three months thereafter, early in the morning, by break of day, ane of our bailies came to my bedside, saying (but not with fray), ‘I have to tell you news, Sir. There is arrivit within our harbourie this morning a ship full of Spaniards, but not to give mercy, but to ask.’ And so, shews to me that the commanders had landed, and he had commanded them to their ships again till the magistrates of the town had advised, and the Spaniards had humbly obeyed; therefore desired me to rise and hear their petition with them. Up I got with diligence, and assembling the honest men of the town, came to the tolbooth, and after consultation taken to hear them and what answer to make, there presents us a very reverend man of big stature, and grave and stout countenance, grey haired, and very humble like, wha, after mickle and very low courtesy, bowing down with his face nigh the ground, and touching my shoe with his hand, began his harangue in the Spanish tongue, whereof I understood the substance, and being about to answer in Latin, he having only a young man with him to be his interpreter, began and told over again to us in good English. The sum was that King Philip his master had rigged out a navy and army to land in England, for just causes to be avenged of many intolerable wrongs whilk he had received of that nation; but God for their sins had been against them, and by storm of weather had driven the navy bye the coast of England, and him with a certain number of captains, being the general of twenty hulks, upon an isle of Scotland called the Fair Isle, where they made shipwreck; and where so many as had escaped the

merciless seas and rock, had mair nor sax or seven weeks suffered great hunger and cauld, till conducting that bark out of Orkney, they were come hither, as to their special friends and confederates, to kiss the King's Majesty's hands of Scotland (and therewith bekkit even to the yeard), and to find relief and comfort thereby to himself, these gentlemen captains, and the poor soldiers, whose condition was for the present maist miserable and pitiful."

We need not set down Melville's courteous reply, the purport of which was to shew him that "the bailies granted him licence with the captains to go to their lodging for refreshment, but to nane of their men to land till the overlord of the town were advertised, and understood the King's Majesty's mind anent them. Thus with great courtesie he departed."

"That night the Laird (of Anstruther) being advertised came, and on the morn, accompanied with a good number of the gentlemen of the country round about, gave the said general and the captains presence, and after the same speeches in effect as before, received them in his house and entertained them humanely, and suffered the soldiers to come a-land and lie altogether, to the number of thirteen score, for the maist part young beardless men, silly, trauchled, and hungered, to the whilk a day or twa kail pottage and fish was given, for my advice was conform to the prophet Elizeus's to the King of Israel in Samaria, Give them bread and water, &c. The names of the commanders were Jan Gomez de Medina, general of twenty hulks; Captain Patricio, Captain de Legoretto, Captain de Luffera, Captain Mauritio, and Signor Gerrano."

In 1598, the Duke of Holstein, brother of the queen of James VI., paid a visit to Edinburgh, and thence made a progress by Ravensheuch, Balcomie, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and St Andrews, being honourably received and banqueted all the way. Some years afterwards prepara-

tions began to be made for the reception of the king himself, who was expected to visit Scotland in 1617. A proclamation was made that beasts should be fed in every place. To this Wester Anstruther replied, "Our town is ane very mean town, yea, of all the burghs of this realm the meanest; neither is there ane flesher in our town, nor any other person that is accustomed with feeding of beef, we being all seafaring men and fishers." Nevertheless, the two bailies send word that "they had dealt with some honest men of their neighbours to feed beef, and have enjoined them to have in readiness the number of four fed nolt against the time of his Majesty's here-coming, whilk may be lookit for in our town." Easter Anstruther was equally unacquainted "with that trade of the feeding of beef, but the bailie had taken such ordour that there shall be in readiness to that diet twelve oxen of the best we can get for money." We suspect the mournful account Wester Anstruther gives of itself must be taken *cum nota*, as the misfortunes which fell upon it were of a later date. We may also mention here, as a proof of the increased attention given to navigation, that, in 1621, beacons were placed on the blind rocks in the Firth, and that, in 1631, the royal burghs contemplated lights on the May and on the Skair-heads. The light on the May was actually established in 1635, as we shall see afterwards.

Shortly before King James left Scotland he made an attempt to found a colony in the island of Lewis. The principal colonists were from the county of Fife, headed by several gentlemen of the county. In the appendix to Lamont's Diary they are said to have sailed (probably from Anstruther) in November 1598, and the names given are, the Duke of Lennox, Cranar Stewart, Sir James Sandilands, William Murray, the Lairds of Balcomie and Wormiston, Sir John Forret of Fingask, David Home, a brother of the Laird of Wedderburn, and Sir James Anstruther.

Moyses' Memoir gives as the date of their sailing 20th October 1598. They were accompanied by 500 or 600 "waiged men," and they seem to have taken Robert Durie to be their minister. I have seen an original contract of the portioners of the Lewis, as they were called, dated at Burntisland and Edinburgh the 19th and 28th June 1600, and signed by Ludovic Duke of Lennox, Earl Darnley, Patrick, commendator of Lindores, Mr John Learmonth of Balcomie, Sir James Anstruther, fiar of that Ilk, master of the household to his Majesty, James Spens of Wolmeston, Sir James Sandilands of Slamanan (probably the Sir James between whom and Montrose there was a deadly feud in 1593-97), Captain William Murray, William, commendator of Pittenweem, John Forret of Fingask, David Home, apparent of Wedderburn, and Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, his father. The contract bears that the said barons and gentlemen having obtained the right to the Lewis, Ranalewis, Illandschand, and Traneterness, and being willing to reduce his Majesty's people thereintill to the knowledge of God and of the Christian religion, and to his Majesty's obedience, and to establish good rule and policy, bind themselves,—(1) To bigg a kirk, kirkyard, and minister's manse in the most convenient place of the first builded town; (2) To build a town at the castle of Stornoway, giving one-tenth to each portioner, on which he should build a sufficient house before Michaelmas 1601; (3) To divide the Lewis, first into three parts, and then each third into ten, the hail people and guidis upon the said isle to be divided by cut and cavail as said is; (4) All mines, minerals, salmon fishings, common mills, anchorages, teinds, and other duties, to be a common guid, and to be uplifted by a treasurer; (5) Each to bring withh im ten able men, well furnished with muskates or hagbuts, pouthar, leid, lunties, &c., and to keep and maintain them for a year. There was another contract executed on the 1st April 1599.

They landed at Stornoway, then under the command of Murdoch Macleod, a powerful and ferocious chief. His people, unable to withstand the colonists at first, yielded to them; and they with inconsiderate haste proceeded to expel Macleod from his possessions. He, however, burning with revenge, put to sea, with a fleet of small vessels called birlings, peculiar to these islands, and soon found an opportunity of surprising one of the colonial vessels, passing out of the Lewis towards Orkney. Macleod, on gaining possession of it, inhumanly hanged the whole persons on board, with the exception of James Learmonth of Balcomie, who was for some time subjected to a very rigorous confinement within the Lewis, but he was ultimately ransomed, and died at Orkney on his way home. This James seems to be the laird of Balcomie mentioned in 1598, and brother to the John Leirmonth who signed the contract in 1600, by which time James was dead. James Leirmonth had, in 1581, affixed a threatening placard to the gate of the college of St Andrews, which Andrew Melville produced in the pulpit the following Sabbath, and addressed the author of it, then sitting before him, in these words: "Thou Frenchist, Italianist, jolie gentleman, who hast defiled the bed of sae many married, and now boasts with thy bastinadoes to defile this kirk and put hands in his servants, thou shalt never enjoy the fruits of marriage by having lawful succession of thy body; and God shall baston thee in his righteous judgments." "This was remembered," says James Melville, "when the said James, being laird of Balcomie, lived many years in marriage without child, and taken by the hielandmen coming out of the Lewis, was siccarly bastoned, and sae hardlie used that soon thereafter he died in Orkney, about the year 1598." But to return to the colonists: Murdoch Macleod was soon afterwards seized by his brother Neil, who betrayed him for a reward to the government, and he was in consequence hanged at St Andrews, and the

heads of several of his supporters sent to Edinburgh. That portion of the colony which had obtained a landing, were in the mean time surrounded and harassed by the natives under a third brother, Norman or Tormod Macleod, and the greater portion of them were either starved to death, or slain in battle. The remaining colonists, at length broken in spirit with their sufferings, yielded themselves prisoners. James, whose policy was ever vacillating and unsteady, instead of revenging the insult which had been offered to his crown, bought the freedom of the greater portion of the few survivors, with a promise that the inhabitants of the Isle of Lewis should not be again molested, but be allowed in future to remain quietly in their savage state.

The Fife adventurers, however, made a new attempt in 1605. Having succeeded in getting Tormod Macleod imprisoned, and at last sent over the seas, the enterprise was again set on foot by Robert Lumisdaine of Airdrie, and Sir George Hay of Nethercliffe. But in the course of a short time they were wearied out with the invasions of the islesmen, and were contented for a small sum of money to make away their rights to the laird of Mackenzie. This turned to the ruin of divers of the undertakers, who were exhausted in means before they took the enterprise in hand, and had not the power which was required in a business of that importance.

Once more, in 1609, was the scheme revived under the management of Sir George Hay and Sir James Spens of Wormiston, but the attempt ended as the former ones had done. While the two adventurers were absent procuring a supply of victuals, the Lewis men invaded their camp, burned the fort, apprehended the men which were left behind on the island, and sent them home safely into Fife, since which time they never returned again into the island.

Possibly these unfortunate expeditions led to the settlement of some Fife families in Orkney. We find John

Dishington sheriff of Zetland in 1603; and as late as 1727, Thomas Dishington, comptroller of customs, Orkney, who died in Leith in that year. The succession of the Strangs of Balcaskie has been taken up by an Orkney branch, who must however have been settled there long before this time.

We are now come to a period when it is proper to give some account of the ecclesiastical arrangements of the Reformed Church in this portion of the country. When first the attempt was made to secure some portion of the wealth which had belonged to the Popish establishment, for the support of a reformed ministry, it was the object of the nobles, who had obtained grants of these lands from the sovereign, to reduce to the lowest possible sum the demands made upon them for this purpose. Four or five churches were frequently placed under the superintendence of one minister, and readers were appointed, who might, during the absence of the minister, supply some kind of service on the Sabbath, by reading the Scriptures to the congregation.

In this manner there was only one minister for the four churches of Kilrenny, Anstruther, Pittenweem, and Abercrombie—namely, Mr William Clerk, admitted in 1567, who died in February 1583-4, much beloved by his people. He was succeeded by Mr Robert Wood, who does not appear to have been equally popular. Meanwhile there was at Kilrenny a reader or vicar, Mr John Anstruther, appointed in 1567; and another at Abercrombie, Mr John Ferguson, appointed in 1563, and succeeded by Mr Thomas Young, in 1567. On the death of Mr Robert Wood, in 1586, the celebrated James Melville was appointed to these four parishes, and immediately set himself to procure their separation, that each might have a minister of its own. First he succeeded in establishing Pittenweem, where Mr Nicol Dalgleish was settled in 1588, though the Act of

Parliament for erecting a church and parish was not obtained till 1633. Then Abercrombie was provided for by the settlement of Mr Alexander Forsyth in 1589; Anstruther Wester obtained Mr Robert Durie in 1588; and Kilrenny, with Anstruther Easter, remained for Melville himself, where he built a manse, and purchased the retirement of the vicar. His difficulties and expenses in accomplishing this work are narrated at length in his diary. The manse which he built is the same house which is still occupied by the minister of East Anstruther. In 1637, his grandson Ephraim appears as heir to this tenement, described as lying east of the Baxters' barn. The church was built in 1634, the steeple in 1644, and the bell was the gift of Andrew Strang, shipmaster.

Crail appears with a minister of its own as early as 1560; and, in 1567, we find a minister settled at Carnbee. Kilconquhar, which then included Elie and St Monans, was provided in 1565; and, in 1577, William Bellenden is mentioned as vicar, who was probably a member of the family of Bellenden of Kilconquhar. In 1606, he is called vicar of Mr William Scott of Elie. Kilconquhar had also a schoolmaster, Sir George Calland, whose death is recorded in 1593. Newburn, Largo, and Scoonie or Leven, were all provided with ministers in 1567.

Before returning to the regular progress of our history, let us take a glance at the relations subsisting between Great Britain and the continental states, which, as we shall see, exercised a powerful influence upon the history of Scotland. Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James VI. of Scotland, had married, in 1613, Frederick V., the Elector Palatine, so called because he possessed the Palatinate of the Rhine. This prince was, in defiance of the Emperor of Germany, elected by the Bohemians as their king in 1619. This event interested all the European sovereigns, who ranged themselves either on the side of the emperor or of

the elector. James VI., actuated by personal vanity, which induced him to hope that he would be invited to arbitrate between the competitors, and worked upon by the crafty counsels of Spain, endeavoured to maintain an apparent neutrality. The contest was fundamentally a religious one—the Romanist party espousing the cause of the emperor, while the Protestants threw their weight into the scale of the elector. The Protestants, therefore, in England and Scotland, were naturally indignant at the apparent indifference of their sovereign to the perils which menaced his daughter and her husband. “This generous feeling was particularly strong in Scotland, where the people considered the good and gentle princess Elizabeth as one of themselves, for she had been born in the old palace of Falkland, and was reared and educated by the Lady of Livingston at the secluded town of Falkirk.”* Many volunteers, therefore, offered themselves to join the Bohemian army, and were formed into a regiment, which formed the body-guard of the Bohemian king until the fatal battle of Prague, in 1620, when he was defeated, and stripped at once of his kingdom and his electorate. The survivors of these Scottish soldiers were then conducted to Sweden, where the great Gustavus Adolphus was preparing to answer the summons of the Protestants of Europe, to assist them in checking the ambitious designs of the emperor. So far back as 1612, Gustavus had formed two Scottish regiments, and had fifteen Scottish ships of war, which had served him well in his contest with the Prussians, and now the Scots came flocking to his standard, and he was extolled as “the star and lion of the north, and the bulwark of Protestant Europe.” The number of Scotsmen who repaired to the field of war may be estimated from the fact that there were sixty Scottish governors of towns, castles, and forts in the

* Grant's Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, from which most of the following details are taken.

conquered provinces of Germany, and that, at one time, Gustavus had no less than four field-marschals, three generals, one lieutenant-general, thirteen major-generals, three brigadier-generals, twenty-seven colonels, and fifty-one lieutenant-colonels of this nation, with an unknown number of captains and subalterns, besides seven regiments of Scots that lay in Sweden and Livonia, and six elsewhere, each regiment consisting of 1008 men; and their prowess in the field may be gathered from the fact that the Dutch in Gustavus's service were many times glad to beat "the old Scots march," when they designed to frighten or alarm the enemy. Many Scots also went to Denmark. A Highland regiment embarked in March 1625, for the service of King Christian; and another followed in June, under Sir James Leslie; and Captain Alexander Seaton raised 500 more for the German wars. These forces amounted in all to 4400 men. In 1628, fresh levies were received from Scotland by Gustavus. Among these was a strong regiment, commanded by Alexander Lindsay, Lord Spynie, which, with other Scots regiments, and a small party of English volunteers, made an additional force of 9000 men; so that, in 1630, he had in his service more than 1000 officers and 12,000 soldiers, all Scotsmen. We must add to these, 6200 men brought over, in 1631, by the Marquis of Hamilton, raised agreeably to a treaty between him and Gustavus, but sanctioned, of course, by King Charles. Among these troops were many gentlemen from Fife. We may particularise Sir Alexander Leslie of Balgonie, who afterwards commanded on Dunse Law, and became first Earl of Leven; Sir James Spens of Wormiston, Count of Orcholm, and Lord of Moreholm, afterwards Chancellor of Sweder; George Earl of Crawford-Lindsay; Sir James Lumisdaine, governor of Oshaburg, afterwards major-general in Scotland; Robert Lumisdaine, his brother; John and Robert Durham, sons of the Laird of Pitkerrow; and Sir David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark.

We can well understand from these facts the place which these wars have taken in the ballad literature of Scotland.

During these hostilities, the following ludicrous incident occurred. In August 1627, some Spanish ships, laden with money for the use of the troops in Germany, having taken the route by the Orkneys, encountered some hundred Flemish busses engaged in fishing, which fled from them, and a portion of them took refuge in the Firth of Forth, in which, on a summer evening, they appeared to the number of threescore, advancing in the form of a half moon. Great was the alarm along the coasts. In Edinburgh proclamation was made that all the inhabitants should take arms, and muster on the shore to resist the threatened invasion. Cannon were trailed down from the Castle, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception, until, at ten P.M., word came that they were only herring busses.

We now return to the regular progress of the history. Durie, in the parish of Scoonie, became, in the time of Charles the First, the property of a man of great eminence. It had formerly belonged to Durie of that Ilk, but the family, in 1554, ended in an heiress, Janet, daughter of Robert Durie, who was compelled by the king to marry Henry Kemp, one of his favourites, who thereupon took the name of Durie, and for two generations the estate remained in the hands of his descendants.* At that time the barony consisted of the lands of Durie, Mickle and Little Balcruvie, and Hauch. Kilmux also belonged to the family, and remained in the hands of a branch of it when the principal estates had passed away. This was Easter Kilmux, in the parish of Scoonie; Wester Kilmux, in the parish of Kennoway, belonged, in 1653, and before, to John Pitcairn of Pitcairn and Unston. Durie was purchased by Sir Alexan-

* Sibbald gives the names Thomas Durie and Alexander Kemp, but he is certainly mistaken.

der Gibson [see Appendix No. LIV.], son of George Gibson of Goldingstons, descended from a family several of whose members had been distinguished in the annals of their country. He added to the barony the tenandry of Scoonie, which, in 1609, belonged to Lauder of the Bass, consisting of Montfleury, Bambeth, Thriepland, the port and town of Leven, Innerleven, and Balgrummo; and the barony of Durie is itself now more particularly described as containing, besides the lands already mentioned, those of Coldstream, Silliehole, Myresides, Balstressies, and Doniface. Sir Alexander was one of the most eminent men of his time for abilities, station, and wealth. He was made one of the principal clerks of Session at the request of James VI., who was personally present at his admission. In 1621, he became one of the senators of the College of Justice; and, in 1642, was made Lord President, having been created a baronet in 1628. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, by whom he had Alexander, his heir, and John, afterwards Sir John Gibson of Pentland. He was the author of a collection of decisions of the Court of Session, afterwards published under the name of "Durie's Practicks." He died at Durie in 1644. It is of him that the curious tradition is related by Sir Walter Scott in the "Border Minstrelsy." The Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of the period, had a lawsuit of some importance before the Court of Session, which was about to be decided, and he had every reason to think that the judgment would turn upon the opinion of the presiding judge, Sir Alexander Gibson, who had the casting voice in the case of an equal division among his brethren. The opinion of the President was unfavourable to the Earl of Traquair, and the point was, therefore, to keep him out of the way when the question should be tried. In this dilemma he had recourse to a person called Christie's Will, one of the border moss-troopers, and a lineal descendant of the

celebrated John Armstrong of Gilknockie, executed by James V., who at once offered his services to kidnap the President. Upon due scrutiny, he found it was the judge's practice frequently to take the air on horseback on the sands of Leith, without an attendant. In one of these excursions Christie's Will, who had long watched his opportunity, ventured to accost the President and engage him in conversation. His address and language were so amusing, that he decoyed the President into an unfrequented and furzy common, called the Figgate Whins, where, riding suddenly up to him, he pulled him from his horse, muffled him in a large cloak which he had provided, and rode off with the luckless judge trussed up behind him. Will crossed the country with great expedition, by paths known only to persons of his description, and deposited his weary and terrified burden in an old castle in Annandale, called the Tower of Graham. The judge's horse being found, it was concluded he had thrown his rider into the sea; his friends went into mourning, and a successor was appointed to the office. Meanwhile the poor President spent a heavy time in the vault of the castle. He was imprisoned and solitary, receiving his food through an aperture in the wall, and never hearing the sound of a human voice, save when a shepherd called his dog by the name of *Batty*, and when a female domestic called upon *Maudge* the cat. These, he concluded, were invocations of spirits; for he held himself to be in the dungeon of a sorcerer. At length, after three months had elapsed, the lawsuit was decided in favour of Lord Traquair, and Will was directed to set the president at liberty. Accordingly, he entered the vault at dead of night, seized the President, muffled him once more in his cloak, without speaking a single word, and using the same mode of transportation, conveyed him to Leith sands, and set down the astonished judge on the very spot where he had taken him up. The joy of his friends, and the less

agreeable surprise of his successor, may be easily conceived when he appeared in court to reclaim his office and honours. All embraced his own persuasion that he had been spirited away by witchcraft; nor could he himself be convinced of the contrary until, many years afterwards, happening to travel in Annandale, his ears were saluted once more with the sounds of Maudge and Batty, the only notes which had solaced his long confinement. This led to a discovery of the whole story, but in these disorderly times it was only laughed at as a fair *ruse de guerre*.

Such is the tale as related by Sir Walter Scott; but the real truth is that the kidnapper was George Meldrum, younger of Dumbreck, who had previously been guilty of more than one similar outrage. The event took place in 1601, at which time Alexander Gibson was only a principal clerk of Session, and if laird of Durie, could only have just purchased it. He was living quietly at St Andrews, when Meldrum one day learned from a spy whom he had employed, that he was riding with a friend and a servant on the waterside opposite Dundee. He immediately gathered his knot of deperadoes, two Jardines, a Johnston, one John Kerr, son of the tutor of Graden, and Alexander Bartilmo, all armed with swords, hagbuts, and pistols, attacked the two gentlemen in a furious manner, compelling them to surrender themselves as prisoners; after which he robbed them of their purses containing about 300 merks in gold, and hurried them southward to the ferry of Kinghorn. There the friend and servant were liberated, but Mr Gibson was carried across the firth to the house of William Kay in Leith, and thence past Holyrood House, through the whole county of Edinburgh to Melrose. Before entering Melrose, Meldrum divided the money he had taken between himself and his accomplices, each getting about twenty merks. He then conducted his prisoner across the border to the castle of Harbottle, which seems to have been the residence of

one George Ratcliff, and here the unfortunate clerk of Session was kept in strict durance for eight days. About two years after, Meldrum was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh, for taking forcible possession of his brother's house of Dumbreck, and there setting the law at defiance.

Lord Durie's son, also Sir Alexander Gibson, was likewise a man of great ability and worth, and took a distinguished part in public affairs. He was made a senator of the College of Justice in 1646, and died in 1656. Playfair relates the story of the kidnapping as if it had happened to him, but from the date it is plain that the father must have been the subject of it.

Early in the seventeenth century, the estate of Aithernie, which had been held by a family of the name of Inglis, came into the hand of William Rigg, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, with whose descendants it remained for several generations.

There is some difficulty in making out the succession of the family of Lundy during this period, but probably it stands as set down in the Appendix. John Lundy died in 1605, and was succeeded by his son James. Then we have William Lundie, who has a charter in 1623, and John Lundie, who has a charter in 1625. There is also a Sir James Lundie, uncle of these last, who is also designed "of Lundie," and has charters in 1607 and 1618. Sir James appears, from Lamont's diary, to have married Christian Balneaves, who, after his death in St Andrews, married John Gibson, laird of Durie. John Lundie of that Ilk married Catherine Lindsay, second daughter of Alexander, bishop of Dunkeld, and by her had a daughter and heiress Margaret, who married Robert Maitland, brother of the first Earl of Lauderdale, who took the name and arms of Lundie. Margaret was served heiress to her father in 1648.

John Lundie of that Ilk had two brothers, David of Condland, and George in Saltgreen. There was also another

branch of the family in Balcormo Mill, of whom John married the heiress of Baldastard, Barbara, daughter of John Ireland, who died in 1659. Thenceforward he became Lundin of Baldastard.

Hallhill was during this period still the seat of the Auchmuties of Auchmuty. John Auchmuty, a letter of whose is given in the lives of the Lindsays (vol. ii. p. 12), appears to have been the father of Sir David Auchmuty, who married Janet, daughter of John Lindsay of Menmuir.

Easter Newton Rires became the property of Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden, who has a royal charter in 1629, and whose title is confirmed by Parliament in 1633. But Scott must still have retained some right to it, for, in 1659, he grants a charter to William Nairne of Comiston, afterwards of Birkhill, and, in 1671, Scott and Nairne dispone it to William Brugh.

Wester Newton Rires was acquired from Finlay before 1653 by Simon Lucklaw, who in that year married Isabel Rose, probably a second wife. His daughters Janet and Margaret were served heirs-portioners to their father in 1663. Margaret married John Small, skipper in Elie, who thus became proprietor of half of Wester Newton, in which his son was served heir to him in 1678. What became of the other half does not appear, but, in 1677, the whole was acquired by Alexander Gillespie [See Appendix No. LV.], the husband of Christian Small, probably a sister of John the skipper. In the index of the charter of the above date, Alexander Gillespie is designed "minister in Elie." No such minister, however, is mentioned in the list of the Synod of Fife, Mr Robert Wemyss having been deposed in 1665, and Mr Alexander Wilson, the next on the list, admitted in 1678. Alexander Gillespie was son of Alexander Gillespie, skipper in Elie, who died in 1652. Some few years since there stood in the South Street of Elie a huge building stretching half way across the street, called "the Muckle

Yett," the ornamented door-lintel of which has been preserved by being built into the house which has been erected on its site. It bears the date of 1682, and the arms of the Gillespie family, a chevron between three roses, with the initials A. G., C. S., which stand for Alexander Gillespie and his wife Christian Small. A large and cumbrous tombstone, belonging to the family, stands on the wall of the churchyard on the west side of the gate, but the inscription has been sacrilegiously defaced to make room for the name of another possessor. These Gillespies were the ancestors of the Gillespies of Montquhannie.

Somewhere about 1620, Kilconquhar was sold to John Carstairs of New Grange, near St Andrews [see Appendix No. LXII.]. The Carstairses were an old and respectable family in that city. I find Thomas Carstairs of New Grange, whom I take to be the father of John, in 1573, and the son was one of the magistrates of St Andrews.

The son of Sir William Scott of Elie, whom we have already mentioned as married to Ann Moncrieff, died the year after his marriage, in 1613; and, soon after, his father had a son by his third wife, whom he called by the same name, and who succeeded him in 1629; and, in 1634, married Helen, daughter of Robert Lord Lindsay, and of Christian Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Haddington. Her tocher was 15,000 merks. The mother of this excellent lady, better known as Lady Boyd, after her second marriage to Robert, sixth Lord Boyd, was greatly instrumental in building a church, and settling a minister at Elie, which, up to this time, had been included in the parish of Kilconquhar. Sir William Scott had bequeathed 5000 merks for this purpose; and, after his death, the church was built accordingly, and the lands belonging to Scott within the parish of Kilconquhar were annexed to it, and thus it came to pass that the parish of Elie consists of two detached portions, and is very irregular in its outline. The rights of

advocation and patronage, with the parsonage and vicarage teinds, were also acquired from the patron and minister of Kilconquhar. And, in 1639, Mr William Scott of Ardross, after narrating these things as already done, mortified to the minister for a permanent stipend, and for the expense of elements for the communion, which he provides shall be celebrated twice in the year, one chalder of oats furth of the parsonage teinds of East Newton Rires; one chalder of bere from the lands of Over and Nether Muircambus; two chalders of bere and 200 merks from the lands of Ardross; and 100 merks from the lands of Bruntshiels. This deed was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1641.

The original fabric of the church remained unaltered till it was completely repaired in 1831. The steeple, however, was added nearly a hundred years afterwards, as the inscription shews :—D. O. M. S. *Hoc campanile suis sumptibus extruendum curavit D. Johannes Anstruther de eodem, eques baronettus anno æræ Christianæ 1726.*

The first minister of Elie was Robert Trail, for an account of whom see Appendix No. LXXX. He had returned home from attending the army in England as chaplain, when the news of the victory over Montrose at Philiphaugh was brought by David Lindsay, brother of Lord Balcarres, in a letter to Lady Boyd, from her son Lord Crawford, which was delivered to her in the church of Elie, after afternoon service on the Sabbath; and the people all waiting to hear the news, after the letter was read, they returned into the church and gave thanks for the victory.

In 1646, Lady Boyd died in her daughter's house at Elie Place, being attended by Mr Trail in her last illness. At that time, the Parliament had been sitting at St Andrews, and closed on the 4th January, but all the members remained in the town to attend her funeral, which took place on the 6th. Mr Blair came to the burial, and wrote two epitaphs, one in Latin and another in English.

The proprietor of Balcarres was now Sir David Lindsay, second son of John Lindsay of Menmuir [see Appendix No. XLIX.], his elder brother John having died unmarried in 1601. Sir David devoted himself to the pursuit of letters and science. "All his delight," says his son's biographer, "was in his book, and some few friends; and all his care was to have his children educated in the knowledge of Christ, and to be worthy their noble birth. He married his cousin, Lady Sophia Seyton, and had a numerous family. During the king's visit to Scotland in 1633, he was created Lord Lyndsay of Balcarres, in regard of the good services done to his majesty and his late royal father of blessed memory, by him and his predecessors. These services had been rendered chiefly at the General Assembly of 1618, where he had assisted in carrying through the obnoxious articles of Perth, for which he at the time received a letter of hearty thanks from King James; and afterwards, in his place in Parliament, where he had given his aid in getting these articles confirmed. If, in doing so, he followed his hereditary leanings, he could not be said at least to have courted popularity, for Fife was very staunch on the side of Presbytery, and we find in that Parliament the Commissioners from Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, Anstruther Easter and Wester, Pittenweem, Burntisland, Crail, Kinghorn, and Kilrenny, refusing the articles; while only those from St Andrews and Culross approved of them. When King Charles, however, carried matters so far as to introduce the Scottish service-book, Sir David Lindsay, then Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, along with many others who, up to that time, had sided with the Episcopal party, did not hesitate to leave his books and his philosophy, and with a troop of horse raised from among his tenantry, to join the army of Covenanters on Dunse Law, under the generalship of Sir Alexander Leslie; "being resolved," as he expresses it in a letter to Lord Rothes, "to wair life and all in this cause."

David Lord Balcarres died in 1641, the year after the marriage of his son Alexander to his cousin Lady Anna Mackenzie, daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, and was interred in the chapel of Balcarres, built by himself in the Gothic style of the revival under Charles I., and now in ruins. Alexander Lindsay, who now became Lord Balcarres, was admitted into the Privy Council during the visit of King Charles to Scotland in 1641, and took part on the side of the Covenanters in the civil war which ensued. He had raised a gallant regiment of horse, and was defeated, with Baillie and Argyle, at the battle of Alford in 1645, but was graciously received by the Parliament then sitting at Stirling, who ordered his good service to his country to be recorded in the books of Parliament to posterity, and a letter of thanks to be written from that House to him, for his worthy carriage and good service. Balcarres was also present at the fatal battle of Kilsyth, on the 15th August 1645, and was the only one of the leaders who seconded Baillie in remonstrating against leaving the advantageous position which the army occupied. Their representations, however, were unheeded, the total rout of their troops followed; "Argyle and Baillie fled one way, Lindsay and Balcarres several ways. At the Queensferry, Argyle took shipping for Newcastle, Lindsay fled to Berwick, Balcarres to West Lothian, and came that night to Colinton, with ten or twelve horsemen only."

This civil war was of course most prejudicial to the progress of the whole country, and most particularly so to Fife. "In the battle of Kilsyth, three whole regiments from this county perished almost to a man, viz., Crawford's, the Laird of Cambo's, and another. Most of the principal traders and shipmasters, with their seamen, besides a multitude of the people of all classes, were engaged in that most disastrous enterprise." And we find that, in 1646, in an Act of Parliament anent recruiting the army in England

with 10,000 foot, Fife is expressly exempted, on the ground of the great loss which that county sustained at Tippermuir and Kilsyth. We shall by and by have an opportunity of relating the subsequent history of this memorable struggle.

We have already seen, that the lands belonging to the monastery of Pittenweem were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Frederick Stuart. In 1616, he sold the lordship along with the coal to Lord Fenton, and, in 1634, it is described in the retour as the lordship of Pittenweem, comprehending the manor place of Pittenweem, anciently called the monastery of Pittenweem, within the precinct of the said monastery: the burgh and town of Pittenweem, and Anstruther on the west side of the burn of the same, with the harbours, anchorages, &c., which at any former time belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, the lands and acres of Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Milltown of Pittenweem, the lands of Grangemuir, and Easter Greendykes, with the wards and meadows of the same, the lands of Cairnbriggs, the lands of Lingo, Insch, and Pittotter: the lands of Lochend, the Isle of May, the croft of Crail called Monkscroft, with the coals and collieries: the lands and large space (fundum) between the east end of the town of Anstruther to the bounds of St Monans under the bank, and the heuch pit as well within as without the tide marks, with the tenements, saltpans, and privilege of winning lime, &c., with the water and windmills, and the commons of Pittenweem, the marches and muir called Calpotmuir, and the liberty of fishing in the sea with boats and nets. This, however, it will be observed, was merely the superiority, the lands being actually in the hands of other proprietors, the names of whom have been already recorded in their proper place.

Lord Fenton [see Appendix No. LVI.], was the second son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar (fourth son of

John fourth Lord Erskine), who on the death of his brother John, Earl of Mar, the regent of Scotland, in 1572, was entrusted with the custody of the young king. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Erskine, was slain at the surprise of Stirling Castle in 1578. Sir Thomas, his second son, having been educated with James VI. from his very childhood, became a great favourite of the monarch. He was with him at Perth when the attempt was made on his life by the Earl of Gowrie and Sir Alexander Ruthven his brother; and happening to kill the latter, as he descended the stairs, he was rewarded for this service with the lands and lordship of Dirleton. He accompanied the king to England, and, in 1606, was raised to the dignity of Viscount Fenton. In 1613 he acquired the barony of Kellie, which he made over in 1630 to Alexander, Lord Fenton, his son, who predeceased his father in 1634, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who, on the death of his grandfather in 1639, became second Earl of Kellie.

Abercrombie and Cairnbriggs, which had so long been in the hands of branches of the family of Abercrombie, now passed to other possessors. In 1627, Thomas Abercrombie of that Ilk appears to have sold Cairnbriggs and Abercrombie to James Crichton of Cumnock, who apparently resided there, until 1646, when he sold it to Sir James Sandilands of St Monans.

Sir William Sandilands [see Appendix No. XXIX.], the grandfather of Sir James, appears to have been the most prosperous of the family. He inherited the estate of Inverey from his father in 1590, and also possessed portions of Balcaskie and other lands, inherited from his grandfather, James Sandilands of Cruvie and St Monans. In his time, St Monans was created a free burgh of barony, with a free port; and, in 1622, he gave a charter to the feuars, in which there is a clause binding them to uphold the kirk and kirk-yard dyke in all time coming. He obtained, in 1621, an

Act of Parliament ratifying a charter by the Archbishop of St Andrews of the lands of one half St Monans, otherwise called Inverey, with the milne, fortalice, house, port, and harbour of the same. The old castle, with a more recent portion on the north side, still stands in ruins, with the dovecot, the invariable attendant of a mansion house in this county; whence the satirical definition of a Fife laird, "A wee pickle land, a gude pickle debt, and a doocot." James, the son of Sir William Sandilands, predeceased him, being probably cut off among the colonisers of the Lewis, and he was therefore succeeded by his grandson, Sir James Sandilands, in 1645. The lands of St Monans belonged to the parish of Kilconquhar; but, in 1646, when Sir James Sandilands had acquired Abercrombie, and been by Charles I. created Lord Abercrombie, the lands of St Monans were annexed *quoad sacra* to Abercrombie; the church of that parish, the ruins of which still stand in a romantic situation within the grounds of Balcaskie, was disused; and the chapel of St Monans, which has already been described, became the church of the parish of "Abercrombie with St Monans." Lord Abercrombie, being a riotous youth, wasted the whole of his large estate in five years, and, in 1649, sold his property to Lieutenant-General David Leslie. He had married Lady Agnes Carnegie, daughter of David Earl of Southesk, and left one son James, the second Lord Abercrombie, whose son, also James, the third lord, died in obscurity, without issue, in 1681, somewhere it is believed in the parish of Kinneff.

Sir David Leslie [see Appendix No. LVII.], who purchased the estates of Abercrombie and St Monans, at the price of upwards of 67,000 merks, was the fifth and youngest son of Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, commendator of Lindores, cadet of the family of Leslie Earl of Rothes. Having learned the art of war on the continent under Gustavus Adolphus, he was,

in 1646, placed by the convention of estates at the head of the forces which were destined to check the triumphs of Montrose, who, by his victory at Kilsyth, had made himself master of Scotland. He surprised that general at Philiphaugh, in the neighbourhood of Selkirk, and entirely defeated him. The glory of his triumph was, however, tarnished by the cruelty with which the prisoners were treated, if indeed the story be true which states, that they were shot in the courtyard of the castle of Newark upon Yarrow. He is sometimes confounded with General Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven, who commanded the forces of the covenanters at Dunse Law. The estate of Newark, as in his possession, consisted of the half lands of St Monans called Inverey, with the other half lands of Inverey called Wester St Monans: the mill and acres contiguous to the manor place: the brae and lands betwixt it and the sea: the port and harbour, tower, fortalice, and dovecot: the five merk lands of Inverey: with tofts, &c., coal heuch. &c., united into the tenandry and lordship of St Monans: the lands of Greendykes, and the two enclosed parks lying contiguous on the south side of the Dreel, being part of the barony of Balcaskie, were added in 1697 by Sir Alexander Anstruther. The following verses from a satire on public affairs in 1638-9, attributed to Thomas Forrester, episcopal minister at Melrose, who was deposed in 1638, give us the view taken on his side of the characters of Leslie and some other eminent men:—

From Leslie's quondam excellence,
Who wants too lang a recompence,
For his good service; yet, however,
Better he have it late than never;
The same I wish to all arch-traitors,
To all their favorites and fautors,
And all such mates of Catharus,
Almighty God, deliver us.

From both the Duries, these mad sparks,
 One brybing judge, two cheating clerks,
 And all such, &c.

From Sandy Hazo and Sandy Gibson,
 Sandy Kinnier and Sandy Johnston,
 Whose knaverie made them covenanters,
 To keep their necks out of the halters,
 Of falsehood, greed, what you'll it name,
 Of treachery they think no shame,
 And all such, &c.

Wester Grangemuir, which had been specially excluded from the grant to Frederic Stuart, was, as we have seen, in the possession of Scott of Ardross. The other portions of the lands of the monastery we have already accounted for.

About the middle of the 17th century, Easter Grangemuir was acquired from John Borthwick by William Hamilton, burgess of East Anstruther. He married a daughter of Thomas Turnbull of Bogmill, in the Carse of Gowrie, whose death is thus mentioned by Lamont. "1650. April 11.—Thomas Trumbell of Bogmill, in the Carse, departed out of this life at the town of the Elie in Fyfe, at his own house there. Two or three days before his death, he fell down out of a chair, so that from that time forth he remained speechless to his death. He was interred at the Elie the 15th of this month." As the only tombstones of any antiquity in Elie churchyard are those of this family, which are elaborately carved, and are now built into the east end of the church, we may find room for the inscriptions. *Hic dormit vir pius probus et modestus Thomas Turnbullus senior a Bogmil, qui ut honeste vitam in summa cum omnibus pace et concordia, et in omnium amore et favore egit, ita eam feliciter finiit, 11 Aprilis 1650, anno etatis 63.* Above the inscription are the letters T. T. I. A. and a coat of arms party per pale : the left side bears a bull's head crased, and the right a chevron with a hunting horn beneath. *Hic*

dormit pius probus modestus et eruditus adolescens M. Robertus Turnbullus, filius natu secundus Thomæ Turnbulli a Bogmill, qui ut bene vixit ita obiit ; 14 Aprilis 1648, ætatis 27. Hic sepelitur virgo casta, comis, et benigna, Elizabetha Turnbulla, filia natu secunda Thomæ Turnbulli a Bogmill, quæ vitam veræ pietatis et virtutis, amore et studio decoratam finit 3 Junii 16—.

There is another tombstone within the steeple of Elie church much defaced, but bearing the name of Mary Sharp, and the date 1664. This lady was the wife of Robert Wemyss, the second minister of Elie, who was ordained in 1649 and deposed in 1665, as not complying with the Episcopal rule.

The family of Anstruther [see Appendix No. IV.] occupied at this time a place of high consideration. Sir William Anstruther, the same individual of whom we related the anecdote of his interview with king James, remained in great favour with Charles I., who appointed him gentleman usher of his Majesty's privy chamber. He married Euphame, daughter of Sir Andrew Wemyss of Myrecairn, but left no issue. His brother Sir Robert was a man of great talent, and was repeatedly employed in negotiations of state. In 1620, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Norway, on which occasion he received from King Christian a shipload of timber, to build his house. In 1627, he went as ambassador to the Emperor and states of Germany at Nuremberg. He was also appointed by Charles I. and by Edward King of Bohemia, elector palatine, their plenipotentiary to the diet at Ratisbon ; and, in 1630, he went as ambassador to the meeting of princes of Germany at Hailburn. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Swift of the county of York, with whom he acquired the estate of Weetly, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, while Sir Philip, his second son, who was knighted by Charles II. at Perth in 1650, succeeded his uncle in the

Scotch estates, and ultimately, on his brother's death, the English estates also descended to him. Sir Philip was a zealous loyalist, had a command in the royal army at the battle of Worcester, and his estates were sequestrated till the Restoration, in 1660. He had five sons, all of whom were either baronets or knights.

Innergelly had before 1636 been purchased from the Barclays by Sir James Lumisdaine of the family of Airdrie [see Appendix No. LVIII.]. He is the Colonel Lumisdaine so frequently mentioned in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, who along with Munro, at the head of his regiment, stormed Frankfort, April 3d 1631. He was present in the same year at the battle of Leipsic, where he received a wound. In 1635, he was governor of Osnaburg. In 1649, we find him in Sweden with Colonel David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark. His brother, Robert Lumisdaine of Balwhannie or Mountquhanie, was senior captain of the battalion of Scotch soldiers to which, in 1630, James brought over a regiment of Lowland infantry. He, like his brother, was afterwards a major-general in Scotland, having been appointed by Parliament to serve under lieutenant-general the Earl of Callender in 1641, and was governor of Dundee when it was besieged by Monk in 1651. Having betaken himself to the steeple, he was slain in cold blood after surrendering on quarter. A branch of the Lumisdaine family was in Sibbald's time settled at Renniehill, in the immediate neighbourhood of Innergelly.

The laird of Barns, in the early part of the 17th century, was John Cunningham, and in his house, still standing, though now occupied only by farm servants, Drummond of Hawthornden composed his "Polemo-middinia" or "Battle of the Midden," a doggrel poem in macaronic Latin verse, intended to give an account of a quarrel between the lady of Barns and one of her neighbours. The poem is wholly

unworthy of his genius, but as it is curious, we shall transcribe the title and opening lines.

“Polemo-middinia, carmen macaronicum, inter Vitervam (the lady Scotstarvit) et Nibernam (the lady Newbarns). Auctore Gulielmo Drummond Scoto-Britannus.

“Nymphæ quæ colitis highissima monta Fifææ,
Seu vos Pittenweema tenent, seu Crellia crofta,
Sive Anstræa domus, ubi nat haddockus in undis,” &c.

But Drummond is connected with Barns by circumstances of a deeper and more tender interest. Here he wooed his intended bride, the daughter of Cunningham. The marriage-day was fixed and the friends invited, nay, the wedding feast was in preparation, when the lady was seized with fever and expired. Drummond poured forth the sorrows of his crushed heart in lays which have gained for him the name of the Scottish Petrarch. In order to divert his mind from brooding over this affliction, he undertook a tour into foreign countries, which lasted for eight years; and on his return he married the grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, attracted, it is said, by a fancied likeness to the former object of his affections.

James Learmonth of Balcomie having died at the Lewis, was succeeded, in 1600, by his brother, John Learmonth of Birkhill, who married Elizabeth Myrton of Randerston, and had a family of six sons and eight daughters. His eldest son, Sir James, became afterwards a senator of the College of Justice, and is mentioned in 1634 as enjoying this office, and being a sworn supporter of the Episcopal party.

We have already mentioned the family of Borthwick as possessing Balhouffie, Gordonshall, and also Chesters and Brunton. In 1637, Balhouffie was disposed to Lord Sinclair, who, in 1642, sold it to George Gibson, third son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, for 37,440 merks, from whom, in 1653, it was acquired by Sir Alexander Belshes of Tofts,

who sold it two years afterwards to John Gibson of Alderston.

In 1648, the king having fallen into the hands of the independent army, great divisions arose in Scotland respecting the course which that kingdom ought to follow. Some were for levying an army to relieve the king, and suppress the party which had got him into their power. Parliament took this view of their duty, resolving that the kingdom should be put into a posture of war, and that there should be a strong army presently levied. The commission of the Assembly remonstrated against this resolution, because the object of it was to restore the king without asking any security for religion, and because the conducting of this war had been committed chiefly to those who were indifferent or hostile to the securing of religion. Nevertheless, Parliament persisted; the king's forces in England began to be swelled by Scottish regiments which repaired to his standard, and the hopes of his party began to rise, till they were crushed by the defeat at Preston. And now, those who had been less hot in the matter of the "engagement," began to draw off from them, and a separate body of troops was formed under the Chancellor (Loudoun), who began their march towards Edinburgh, to hinder the "engagers" from prosecuting their purposes. A meeting of the county of Fife was appointed at Inverkeithing in their interest: meanwhile the anti-engagers had possession of Edinburgh, invited the Inverkeithing meeting to join them there, and sent Argyle to secure the pass of Stirling: but while they were wasting time in negotiations in Edinburgh, the other party succeeded in surprising Stirling, and detachments of their soldiers plundered the West of Fife.

Cromwell now thought it necessary to interfere, and crossed the Tweed into Berwickshire, on which both parties became more moderate, and an Act of Parliament was passed at his request, debarring engagers from places of

trust either in a civil or military capacity. Under this Act Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie was deprived of his office of clerk-register, and Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, along with other senators of the College of Justice, were displaced from the bench. One of the vacancies was filled by Sir William Scott, formerly a clerk of Session. The feeling which prevailed on the subject of the engagement was very strong. When Mr Robert Wemyss was placed as minister of Elie, Scott of Ardross, the patron of the parish, being present, "got not liberty to give him the right hand of fellowship, because under censure for the late engagement against England." The Laird of Lundie (Robert Maitland), the Earl of Kellie, Lord Balcomie, Sir John Preston of Airdrie, Lawrence Cunningham of Barns, John Lindsay of Wormiston, and many others, made their repentance for their conduct in this matter in their parish churches, and were absolved.

The English having now resolved to bring Charles I. to trial, peremptory instructions were sent by the Scotch estates to their commissioners in London, to oppose this measure. It was also resolved to apprehend the Earls of Lauderdale and Lanark (the latter afterwards Duke of Hamilton), but they got on board a Flemish man of war which had brought Lauderdale from Holland, and was then lying in Leith Roads. The vessels dropped down to Elie Roads on a Sunday morning, and a message was sent for Lord Balcarres, who came down in the time of the forenoon's sermon, and conferred with his friends, who in the afternoon set sail for Holland. Probably Lord Balcarres brought back with him the charter chest of Lord Lauderdale, which lay buried in the courtyard of Balcarres till 1661; and the water having got into it, the contents were rendered illegible. Some months after, the Earl of Crawford-Lindsay being threatened with imprisonment because he would not acknowledge the lawfulness of the last session of Parliament, re-

solved to escape to Holland, and went to Elie with the intention of embarking, but commissioners having been sent to seize all his property, "his lady sent to the Elie for him, and caused him to return home." In the mean time, King Charles I. had been put to death by the English Parliament, and Charles II. proclaimed at Edinburgh.

Intelligence having been received in the course of the year 1650, that Cromwell was again approaching the borders with a powerful army, the Parliament caused an immediate levy of 10,000 foot, and 3000 horse, which they placed under the command of General Sir David Leslie. About the 24th of July, Cromwell's army arrived at Inveresk, but found Leslie's forces posted in an impregnable position between Leith and Arthur's Seat. They then made a circuit by Colinton, hoping to be more successful in attacking the city from the opposite quarter. But they again found themselves opposed by Leslie, who had taken a position at Saughton and Coltbridge. Cromwell was obliged to march back to Musselburgh; and as his provisions began to fail, he resolved to retire towards England. Leslie, by taking a shorter route, intercepted his retreat, posting his forces near Dunbar, so as to command the passes leading into England. The position of Cromwell was now very critical, and had Leslie been left to his own judgment, he must in all probability have suffered a total defeat. But the Presbyterian ministers who were with the army, insisted on the troops being led down to meet the enemy in the plain. Cromwell on hearing of this movement exclaimed, "God hath delivered them into our hands;" and calling for his horse, placed himself at the head of his troops. His expectations were not disappointed. The greater part of Leslie's army, unable to withstand the veteran soldiers of Cromwell, fell into confusion and left him an easy victory. In this battle, Major-General Lumisdaine was taken prisoner. Sir David Leslie afterwards commanded the king's troops,

was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and kept in confinement till the Restoration. After that event, Charles II. ennobled him by the title of Lord Newark, the name of his recently purchased property of St Monans, which gave occasion to the ill-natured remark from a courtier, that he ought rather to have been brought to the gallows for his "Auld Wark." The king, however, remained his steady friend; and, some years afterwards, when an attempt was made to prejudice the general, left a high testimony to his character.

At this time, Montrose had received from Charles II., in Holland, a commission to repair to the northern courts, and levy soldiers in his name. A frigate of fourteen guns, commanded by a Captain Hall, appears to have been employed in the same service; and, when Montrose made the unsuccessful expedition to the Orkneys which issued in his capture, this vessel appears to have taken troops on board, and to have been destined to accompany him. There was, however, on board, one Simon Wanderson, a native of Pittenweem, who seems to have been somehow under the influence of one John Anstruther, and to have been pressed on board of the frigate. When the ship was on the coast of Norway, the captain and Sir Henry Grahame (probably a relative of Montrose), who appears to have had the management of the troops on board, landed, and Wanderson contrived to set sail during their absence; and, by this stratagem, brought the frigate safe into Leith. It was with no small exultation, doubtless, that Argyle rose in his place in Parliament, on the 30th May 1630, to relate this incident, and announce that there had been found in the vessel all Montrose's most secret papers. The Parliament gave 1000 merks to the foreigners on board the frigate, and to Simon Wanderson, the vessel itself, with its cannon, ammunition, and cargo, on condition of his giving to them 500 merks more; and ordained the provost of Edinburgh to cause inquiry to be

made, of the ships last come from Norway, how it was that when Hall and Sir Henry Grahame had been imprisoned by the authorities there, no Scotsmen could be found who would take charge of them at their hands, so that the prisoners had been set at liberty.

The ports on the east coast of Fife seem to have been active in the hostilities which immediately followed between Scotland and the English under Cromwell; for we learn that, in 1651, the laird of Waughton, captain of the Bass, took an English ship of 265 tons burden, with a crew of thirteen men and two boys, on her way to Leith, with a cargo of 10,000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of boots, 5000 saddles, 10 tuns of London beer, and a month's biscuit for all Cromwell's troops. The supply was considered most seasonable, and the commissary-general was immediately sent down to Anstruther, whither the vessel had been towed, to take possession of the goods. In the same year, one Canston, who had letters of marque, took a smaller vessel, laden with provisions, on the coast of England, and sent her into Pittenweem; and, a few days after, a Scots frigate, commanded by one Murray, captured a vessel laden in like manner, and brought her into Elie. The biscuit they willingly gave to the army, and the ship and the other commodities they had to themselves. A few years after this (1656), we have a return of the shipping belonging to these ports: Leven had two vessels, of twenty and eighteen tons; Elie, two, of forty and fifty tons; St Monans, one, of thirty-six tons; Pittenweem, two, of a hundred and eighty tons; Anstruther, ten, of fifty, forty, thirty, twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, and thirteen tons; and Crail, one, of ninety tons; and we incidentally learn that the fishers of Crail and Kilrenny prosecuted their calling on the coasts of Orkney in 1661.

In 1651, King Charles II. was crowned at Scone, and soon afterwards made a progress through Fife, sleeping at

Wemyss on the night of the 13th February, and thence going by Leven, Largo, and Elie, to Pittenweem. During this progress, Sir David Auchmuty of that Ilk, and Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincaig, were knighted at Wemyss, as also Colonel Scott, a son of Buccleuch's, at the head of his regiment on Leven Sands, where the king ran at the glove: Sir Philip Anstruther had been knighted at Perth in October of the preceding year. At Pittenweem, he was received by the bailies and council, and minister, and with them, twenty-four of the ablest men in their best apparel, with partisans, and other twenty-four with muskets. A table was spread at "Robert Smith's yett" (probably the future proprietor of Gibleston), and the king and his followers regaled with sundry "great buns of fine flour, and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, cannel, and other spices fitting, as also ten gallons of ale, with canary, sack, Rhenish wine, tent, white, and claret wines." A discharge of thirty-six cannon, all shot at once, announced the departure of the royal guest, who proceeded to Anstruther, where he lodged all night in Anstruther house, and next day went to Struthers. On the 22d February, being at Kinnaird, he paid a visit to Lord Balcarres, at his house, where he stayed two hours, and paid his respects to his lady, who was at that time lying-in of her eldest son Charles, so named, probably, in consequence of this incident.

The preparations for war were still actively prosecuted. Four regiments were raised in Fife: two of horse, commanded by the Earl of Rothes and Alexander Lord Balcarres, and two of foot, commanded by the Earls of Crawford and Kellie. Work was soon found for these at Inverkeithing, where the English crossed the Forth. The efforts made by the Fife regiments to drive them out were vain. A battle was fought, in which John Learmonth, eldest son of Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, was severely wounded, and died two months after.

On the 20th of July 1651, the town of Burntisland surrendered to the English, and, the same day, a party of them came along the coast, carried off cannon and muskets from Wemyss castle, visited also Durie, Lundy, Strathairly, and Kincaig; and ended by taking John Small's ship out of the harbour at Elie, and making a prize of her. Shortly afterwards, they spoiled Anstruther, and made some two hundred of the townspeople prisoners, in revenge for their having gathered some of their neighbours, and made some resistance. The session records contain notices of this invasion, in which the stand in the church for the sandglass was carried off, and the Bible thrown into the sea. The hopes of the king's party in Scotland were completely crushed by the defeat at Worcester on the 3d September. Balcarres alone, with a handful of men, remained among the hills; and, after spending all his fortune and incurring considerable debt in the king's cause, had the vexation to find that all his efforts were in vain. He therefore capitulated on favourable terms, and returned to Balcarres, whence, in the close of 1652, he removed to St Andrews, where he settled with his family. Next year, however, he again took arms in the Highlands, but without any effect; and, in 1654, he went to the court of King Charles, at Paris. During the remainder of his life he resided abroad, and died at the early age of forty-one, on the very eve of the Restoration, on the 30th August 1659; and, upon the 20th June 1660, while Scotland and England were still ringing with the shouts that proclaimed King Charles once more as monarch over his fatherland, his body, which had been brought home for interment, and landed at Elie, was consigned by his widow and children to its last resting-place in the chapel of Balcarres. In the defeat at Worcester, Patrick, the eldest son of John Lindsay of Wormiston, was taken prisoner, and his brother John was slain. The Earl

of Kellie, with the lairds of Ardross and Lundie, were also taken prisoners.

The English troops at Burntisland were still the source of great annoyance to the inhabitants of the coast of Fife. In the winter of 1653–54, they visited among other places, Sanford, Kilconquhar, Balcarres, and Wester Newton Rires (then belonging to Simon Lockley), Lundie, Durie, St Monans, and Largo, carrying away horses from all these places, and sometimes dealing rather uncivilly with the proprietors; Lundie of Strathairlie and Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar being taken prisoners by them. On the 4th of January, betwixt the Elie and Largo, they “forgethered with old Grange Wood, his man and horse, going homeward. They dismounted the boy, and took the horse along with them to Burntisland.” This was James Wood of Grange (son of Alexander Wood of Lambieletham), who died in 1669. Occasionally skirmishes took place, of one of which Lamont gives the following account:—“Being Thursday (11th May 1654), at six o’clock at night, on Lundie Links, while an English party were going by, two of Kenmore’s men charged the two foremost of them, and shot one of their horses. These two Kenmores retired, and the English followed, but could not have them. The English went back immediately to Newburn, and found some of Kenmore’s men secure; they searched the houses, and wounded four or five, and took as many. They shot David Mitchell’s son in the knee, and his woman in the leg, with one bullet; also they struck Mary Bennet, Andrew Bennet’s daughter, there. Some of this English party went to Easter Lathallan, and brought Lathallan Spence his son prisoner. They retired and came to Lundie about eleven o’clock at night, with nine or ten prisoners, and stayed there all night. On the morrow this English party went away, dismissing Lathallan’s son, with the prisoners to Burntisland, and sent away the captives to Edinburgh.”

Another instance we may quote. "24th June 1654, being Saturday, there went east from Burntisland an English party who were at Balcarres all night; the next day being Sabbath, they came to the Elie (where they drank some wine), and to the Ferrie, to Andrew Wood's house, where they apprehended one Lovet Huntar, with two or three more of Kenmore's men, and took them along prisoners: thir men that very Saturday's night came but from Lothian. The English party in going back to Burntisland came to Kincaig, and took along with them young Kincaig, alleging that he was accessory to the coming of these men of Kenmore's, and did not reveal the same to them. The Lady Kincaig came along with them likewise to Largo, and she sent on to tell her husband old Kincaig, who came to Lundie that Sabbath morning from Burntisland. After he knew, he took horse and went and met the party, and went with them to Leven, where with great entreaty he obtained leave to his son to return back with him all that night, promising faithfully on the morrow, being Monday, to come to Burntisland with his son. So Kincaig and his lady returned, and were at Lundie all the Sabbath night. On the morrow, Kincaig, his lady, his son and daughter, all of them went to Burntisland. After they came there, the chief officers of the garrison began to challenge young Kincaig very hardly, alleging several things against him, and affirming that they would fine him £100 for his fault. His mother hearing this, went that same night to Edinburgh to the Laird of Swinton, and obtained a letter from him in her son's favours to the officers of the garrison, upon which letter the officers passed from fining him in anything, but would not let him pass till he gave bond for £300, that he should act nothing for the time to come against the Commonwealth.

Nor were all the troubles of the men of Fife traceable to Cromwell's troops. "Kenmore's men" also seized horses

and levied contributions, so that, placed between two fires, their position was very pitiable. To this time belongs the following adventure of Sir James Turner. He had gone to Sweden in 1639 in company with Sir James Lumisdaine, and, in April 1654, he entrusted himself to an honest skipper of Bremen, who had been born in Scotland, and went with him to Norway, where he was to take in a loading of timber, and thence sail to Fife. On the ninth day after leaving Norway they made the coast of Fife. "I went ashore," he says, "beside Anster in the night time, being then in June. I suffered the skipper to take all my clothes, pistols, carbines, and saddles with him, all which he buried underground at Culross." He then went to the hills as far as Loch Earn, and after many adventures got back again to Anster, where he lurked four days in the town and thence sailed to Ostend, being as glad to get out of Scotland as he had been anxious to make his way to it.

Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie was, in 1655, chosen one of the judges "to sit with the English judges in Edinburgh." He only enjoyed his dignity for a short time, for, on the 26th June 1657, sitting on the bench about nine o'clock in the morning, he departed this life in a moment, being greatly esteemed for uprightness and integrity in the dispatch of business. He was buried in the kirkyard of Edinburgh, "with such numbers of people as was admirable, and had mourners before and following the bier, above five hundred persons."

Carnbee was sold by the Laird of Moncrieff in 1657, and purchased by William Ord, sheriff-clerk of Perth. The price was 37,000 or 40,000 merks. These lands were probably Nether Carnbee, and consisted of "the Mains with the mill lands, extending to ane 10 merk land." The lands of Over Carnbee, which had belonged to the Hunters (p. 89), appear, in 1648 and 1661, in possession of Andrew Rouge or Rollo, who married Margaret Hamilton; but they were

afterwards acquired by David Philp, probably the same whom we find designated of Kippo in 1661, in whose family they remained till about 1700.

The burdens of the civil war fell very heavily upon the county, both parties levying the funds with which it was carried on from the heritors. Many families in Fife never recovered from the losses which they sustained at this time. In 1651, a monthly cess began to be levied by the English, of the amount of which an accurate account from month to month, till 1660, is given by Lamont, and the average for these ten years appears to have been £26 per annum on every £100 of rental, or more than one-fourth of the income of the proprietors. Sir James Balfour computes the whole assessment for the county of Fife and Kinross, for a period of one year and twenty-one days, at 2,395,857 merks Scots, or £133,104. After the restoration, this cess was still continued to meet state necessities, though the amount was not so heavy. Also, the estates of those who had taken up arms in defence of their king were sequestrated. Thus, for example, on the 3d of April 1652, Mr Butler and Mr Coinyers, two of the English sequestrators, came to Lundie, took an inventory of every thing in the house, and also of the farm stock, called together the tenants, and took up a rental. During this time, the Lady Lundie younger (whose husband, Robert Maitland Lundie, had been taken prisoner at Worcester), was in Edinburgh with her mother, endeavouring to make the best terms she could. It was the first time the old lady had ever crossed the Forth, and she seems to have been tolerably successful, for the whole plenishing both without and within the house was declared to be hers, along with the jointure left her by her husband. The rest of the lands were sequestrated, but the younger lady took a tack of them from the English, obliging herself to pay them £145 a year, which seems to have been four-fifths of the rental. Debts and stipends payable from the lands

were enrolled and provided for. Another burden which fell heavily on the family of Lundie was the necessity of sending supplies to the laird, while he was prisoner in London. Supplies were sent to him, at various times, to the amount of £288.

Balcarres was sequestrated in 1654; and a few weeks before, a charter was given to one George Fleming: and, in 1655, sasine of Balcarres was passed in favour of Hugh Hamilton, merchant, and one of the bailies of Edinburgh, whose son Charles, in 1669, was served heir to him in an annual rent of £295, 4s., from the lands of Balneil, and in the lands of Balneil, Easter and Wester Pitcorthie, the lands and mill of Balcarres, Nether Cumberlands, Easter and Wester Balbuthie and Balmalken. Probably these proceedings were in virtue of debts secured on the estate, when Lord Balcarres raised money for the service of Charles II. Ardross, Scotstarvit, and Anstruther, were also sequestrated. At this time Lord Crawford was so pressed by his creditors that he was obliged to sell Piteruvie, which was acquired by James Watson, provost of St Andrews.

Scott of Ardross was also sore troubled by the creditors of the Earl of Crawford, for whom he had become cautioner in raising money for the levying of troops in the king's service. In 1650, he, along with George Morrison of Dairsie as his cautioner, granted a bond on the estates of Ardross and Dairsie, to Lieutenant-Colonel William Bonar, for £6333, 6s. 8d., which ultimately led to the lands of Ardross passing from the family altogether. He also appears to have burdened the lands of Wester Grangemuir in the same cause, for, in 1664, Sir James Arnot of Ferny is served heir to his father in the lands of Elie, Ardross, and Wester Grangemuir, in virtue probably of some bond.

Besides these calamities, heavy fines were laid by Cromwell upon those who had been most forward in the cause of Charles II. Thus, in 1654, Sir David Leslie of St Monans

was fined £4000; Sir William Anstruther, 1000 merks; Lundie, £1000; and Scotstarvit, £1500—sums which it must have been difficult indeed for them to raise in the circumstances in which they were placed.

At the Restoration, a little (perhaps as much as at the time was in the king's power) was done for those whose loyalty had cost them so much. Balcarres, indeed, was gone; but in his case there is no reason to complain of the ingratitude of the Stewarts. His widow, on giving up the patent of the hereditary government of the Castle of Edinburgh, received a pension of £1000 a year, settled on her and the longest liver of her two sons. I find also a pension of £600 set down as conferred on Balcarres, one of £300 on Ardross, and one of £250 on Lord Newark (Sir David Leslie). Besides, the laird of Ardross was, in 1661, secured in an indemnity for burning the house of Menstrie (the seat of the Earl of Stirling); and indemnities are also extended to Hamilton of Grangemuir for £1200, and to Scott of Scotsstarvit for £6000.

The family of Anstruther came out of the civil war with less damage to their fortunes than many of their contemporaries. In 1663, Sir Philip Anstruther was able to undertake the building of a new house, to take the place of the castle of Dreel, on the east side of which it was built. It has been pulled down within the memory of the present generation, but Sibbald describes it as a goodly house overlooking the town. I have seen the original contract for the building of this house, made with Alexander Nesbit, deacon of the masons in Edinburgh, which provides that it shall be 76 × 24 feet within the walls, and of four stories, and the walls four feet thick. The hall and dining-room were on the second story; and the windows in the former are to be "as large and compleit as those in the hall of Kellie." There was to be a large rustic entry gate on the west side, "conform to the principal gate of Balcarres;" and "a suffi-

cient square doocote, of the quantity of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly his doocote." Also, a stable, and a brew and bake-house. The price was fixed at 2200 merks and 16 bolls oatmeal; besides the wright work, for which was to be paid 200 merks, 4 bolls oatmeal, 4 bolls pease, and 2 bolls bere; and the iron work, the payment for which was £200, and 8 bolls oatmeal.

Sir Alexander Martin, M.D, of Gibleston, who had just been knighted, and had married Helen Forrester, the heiress of Strathendrie, was, in 1661, released from the cautionries which he had undertaken. He had inherited half Gibleston, although Archibald Drummond appears as laird from 1629 to 1637. The other half passed, about the end of the sixteenth century, to a younger son of Thomas Forrester of Strathendrie, and thence to Scott of Balmonthe; and we find both halves in possession of John, second son of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit.

Another incident connected with the East of Fife may be picked out of the acts of Parliament for this year. One Robert Alison, a mason, had been employed by the English to cut stones in the quarry of Balcomie for the fortification of Perth. This must have been for the building of Cromwell's citadel on the South Inch, which cost the town of Perth much trouble and expense, and was demolished soon after the Restoration. There seems to have been great difficulty in procuring materials for the work; for the walls of the convent of Greyfriars, the schoolhouse, which contained apartments for the teachers, dwelling-houses, from which one hundred and forty families were turned out, the stone pillars of the bridge, then in ruins, numbers of tombstones, the town cross, and Mary Magdalene's Chapel, were seized for the purpose. While engaged in this work, Alison lodged in Crail; and some king's troopers having attacked the house, and plundered him of £31, the town of Crail was forced to reimburse him. In 1661, Parliament was petitioned

on the subject, and Alison was ordered to repay the money. It may be also noticed that there is an act in this year confirming the titles of John Earl of Lauderdale, on the ground that his writs and evidents had been destroyed while hidden under ground in the yard of Balcarres, the under water having come through the seams of the iron chest wherein they were put.

We cannot forbear transcribing from Lamont's Diary in this place his account of the funeral of John Lundie of Lundie, who died in 1664, at the age of twenty. The manifest pride which the writer takes in the pompous burial renders it worthy of being presented to our readers. The funeral was "attended by many of the nobility and gentry both of Fife, Lothian, and Carse, viz., Earls Crawford, Athol, Kelly, Wemyss, Tweddale, Balcarres; Lord Burleigh, Lord Lyon, Lord Elphinston, Lord Newark, &c., who dined all before the corpse was lifted. He was carried to the church in that same coach that the Earl of Leven was carried in, with that same pale upon it, with four chains of white iron above it, with his eight branches on them. The four chains with two loosen arms were placed after in the aisle, with one upon the gate of Lundie. Three trumpeters and four heralds went before the coffin." He was succeeded by his sister, Sophia Lundie, who, in 1676, married John Drummond, second son of the Earl of Perth.

The lands of Largo appear to have been acquired from Black by Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, and his son John Gibson sold them, in 1662, to Sir Alexander Durham [see Appendix No. LIX.] for about 85,000 merks. The new purchaser was third son of Sir James Durham of Pitkerrow, and had been knighted at Dundee by Charles II. in 1651. He was a stanch loyalist, and at the Restoration was appointed Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. His elder brother James had been a captain in his regiment, but afterwards studied theology and became an eminent divine. He was first

minister at Edinburgh and then at the High Church of Glasgow, and was the author of several well-known theological works. By his wife, Margaret Mure of Glanderston, he had three sons, Francis, James, and Alexander, who in succession inherited the estate of Largo on the death of their uncle, Sir Alexander, in 1663. The estate at this time comprehended the mains of Largo, the burgh and barony of the Netherton and Seatoun, the harbour on both sides of the burn, Fawfields, Frostleyes, Brounslands, Shiremuir, and Balvaird.

To the last of the three brothers, who came into possession in 1671, must be attributed the honour of giving to Edinburgh the soubriquet of Auld Reekie, if there be any truth in the tradition recorded by Chambers, in the following words, "An old patriarchal gentleman, Durham of Largo, was in the habit of regulating the time of evening worship by the appearance of the smoke of Edinburgh, which he could easily see through the clear summer twilight from his own door. When he observed the smoke increase in density, in consequence of the good folks preparing their supper, he would call all the family into the house, saying, 'It's time noo, bairns, to tak the buiks, and gang to our beds, for yonder's Auld Reekie I see putting on her night-cap.'"

Once more, however, the family of Wood of Largo [see Appendix No XXVI.] comes before us, in the person of one who left an enduring memorial of his name in the hospital at Largo and the school at Drumeldrie which he endowed. John Wood was the son of Thomas Wood, son of the third Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. Little is known of his history, except that he is designed as having been all his life servant to King James VI., King Charles I., and his Majesty's royal consort the Queen; and he himself tells us in the inscription which he ordered to be placed over the tomb of his father in the aisle of Largo church, that he returned

from his travels after fifty-five years' absence. The tradition current in the locality is that on his return he landed at Elie, whence he sent a message to his kinsman at Grange desiring him to give him a meeting. The laird of Grange, knowing that his relative had left the country poor, and imagining that the purpose of the application was to obtain pecuniary assistance, declined having anything to say to him. Whereupon John Wood, offended with this contemptuous reception, left his whole fortune to endow the hospital and the school. The story is corroborated by such facts as we know. It appears from certificates dated 1654, that at that time he had been resident for ten years in Scotland in several gentlemen's houses. This would make the date of his return not later than 1644. Before this time Largo had been sold, and the family were probably scattered so that the nearest relation he would have would be Wood of Grange. Then, in 1658 and 1659, he prepared several deeds for the disposal of his property, none of which he executed; but in the first of them he gives the liferent of the greater part of his property to his cousin John, son of James Wood of Grange, altogether passing over the other members of the family. This John was at this time under seven years of age, so that he must have been born after the return of his cousin, and probably had been called by his name in order to make amends for the treatment which he had received. In the will, however, which he really executed, the bulk of his fortune being disposed of for the endowment of the school and hospital, the name of John son of James Wood appears among the legatees for a legacy of £1200.

It does not appear how John Wood had made his money, but he seems to have lent it to various persons about the court. A portion had been lent to the famous Earl of Carlisle, whom we have already mentioned, but for this the only return that he obtained was an assignment on the

customs of the province of Carliola in America, which does not appear to have turned out worth anything. Another large sum was lent to Sir William Anstruther, on the security of the barony of Anstruther, in which Wood was infeft in 1636. When the Earl of Crawford was forfeited by Cromwell in 1654, the fine imposed upon the estate was advanced by Lady Crawford and William Scott of Ardross, and upon the forfeiture being removed, it was provided by an order in council that the Earl's creditors should be satisfied within two years, either in money or land, and a commission was issued to certain persons, among whom were Forbes of Rires, Gourlay of Kincraig, Sir John Preston of Airdrie, and Lindsay of Wormiston, to value the estates of the Earl of Crawford, and make legal assignments. In consequence, Mr John Wood, for a debt of 15,000 merks Scots of principal, with 7200 merks of interest for eight years, received the estate of Orkie, which he afterwards left to endow the school at Drumeldrie. It was in order that he might avail himself of the order of council as "a person capable of the benefit of the ordinance of pardon and grace," that he procured the certificates already alluded to of his peaceable residence in Scotland for ten years. About this time Mr Wood appears to have furnished a house for himself in Edinburgh, where his deed of mortification was executed in July 1659, and his will in April 1660. Immediately after this last date he repaired to London, where he executed a codicil to his will in December 1660, and died in February 1661. Wealthy as he was, he appears to have died in very straitened circumstances, by the accident of having spent during his illness all the money he had by him. A bill of exchange for £50 was sent from Scotland for his use, and while in the act of signing a receipt for it, he became senseless, and soon afterwards expired. The bill, therefore, could not be negotiated, and the report that he had died in extreme

poverty, not leaving wherewith to bury him, having reached Lord Lauderdale's ear, he applied to the king and received £10 for his funeral, at which his friends in London were much ashamed, and took measures to have it paid back, advancing themselves what was necessary in the mean time. Mr Wood in his will directed that his body should be embalmed, and buried in the vault he had prepared in Largo church. Accordingly, the corpse was put on board of John White's ship on 11th March, and landed in Elie on the 20th of March 1661. For some unexplained reason, although preparations had several times been made, the funeral did not take place till the 22d of July, during all which time the body lay in Elie church.

During his lifetime he had built a wall round Largo churchyard, and erected a vault within the church, and a stone to the memory of his father and mother. This work was commenced in the spring of 1657. Before his death he had also spent 800 merks in building a school and schoolmaster's house at Drumeldrie, and he left by will 500 merks for completing this work. By a deed of mortification he left the lands of Orkie in the hands of trustees, for the purpose of building a grammar school in Drumeldrie, in case it was not built in his lifetime, and for providing the salary of a schoolmaster and the maintenance of four poor scholars of the name of Wood, "on the father or mother's side," to be admitted at the age of seven, and remain to the age of fifteen, and then to receive one year's allowance to enable them to commence an honest trade. By another deed he left a sum of about £2000 to build an hospital at Largo, in which thirteen poor persons of the name of Wood, either on the father's or mother's side, should be maintained, each having a chamber to himself. After many meetings of his executors on the subject, the hospital was commenced in 1665, and completed within two years. It was a very plain building, containing four-

teen rooms, each with a bed, a closet, and a loom. The cost of the whole together, with the garden walls, the bridge at the entrance, and the gardener's house, amounted to £1476. In the year 1830, the old house having fallen somewhat into decay, the present elegant and ornamental building, in the Elizabethan style, was erected from designs furnished by Mr James Leslie. It accommodates sixteen individuals, and was erected for the sum of £2000. The annual allowance to each inmate is £15.

Nether Rires, so long in the hands of Bethune of Creich, passed from that family in 1660, when David Bethune died without issue, having disposed his estate (including, I suppose, Nether Rires) to James Bethune, younger of Balfour; after which we lose sight of these lands till we find them belonging to Balcarres, in the beginning of the next century.

During the troubles, Charles and Colin, sons of the late Alexander Earl of Balcarres, had resided with their mother at Balcarres, £10 a year being allowed them out of their father's sequestrated estate. The eldest, Charles, died in 1662, at the age of twelve, of a strange disease, a large stone being found in his heart after death. Colin now became Earl of Balcarres, and on attaining the age of sixteen was sent to court, where he was very kindly received, and made commander of a select troop of horse, composed of one hundred loyal gentlemen who had been reduced to poverty during the recent troubles. Soon after, he was engaged to be married to Mauritia de Nassau, daughter of the Count of Beverwaert and Auverquerque in Holland. The marriage day arrived, "the noble party were assembled in the church, and the bride was at the altar; but, to the dismay of the company, no bridegroom appeared! The volatile Colin had forgotten the day of his marriage, and was discovered in his night-gown and slippers, quietly eating his breakfast! Thus far the tale is told with a smile on the

lip, but many a tear was shed at the conclusion. Colin hurried to the church, but in his haste left the ring in his writing case. A friend in the company gave him one; the ceremony went on, and without looking at it, he placed it on the finger of his fair young bride,—it was a mourning ring, with the mort head and cross bones. On perceiving it at the close of the ceremony she fainted away, and the evil omen had made such an impression on her mind, that on recovering she declared she should die within the year; and her presentiment was too truly fulfilled.” The Dowager Countess of Balcarres became, in 1671, the second wife of Archibald, the unfortunate Earl of Argyle, who perished on the scaffold in 1685. Her father’s estate was, in 1668, “comprised for payment of her tocher, due to her first husband.

War had by this time been most unjustly declared by the English Court against the Dutch. It was during this war (in 1668) that Van Ghent, one of the admirals of Holland, with thirty-two men-of-war, came up the Firth of Forth, spent, to no purpose, above 1000 shot at Burntisland, and killed only one fisherman at Wemyss or Buckhaven. Some shots from the forts at Burntisland made them retire down the firth. Much alarm was, however, caused along the coast of Fife, and a regiment of foot, besides many country people, were in arms in case of their attempting a landing. One of the Dutch vessels, the “Weckerwerk,” seems to have been taken, adjudged as a prize, and sold to Captain William Anstruther, skipper in Anstruther.

Another incident connected with this war deserves brief mention. The king had resolved, in 1667, to send three companies of the guards to France, and the men, who were quartered at Anstruther, had received orders to march to Burntisland. They refused, however, to obey, and their captains fled. Sir James Turner, the Lieutenant-Colonel, heard of the matter, by accident, at a gentleman’s house

where he was staying. Proceeding at once to Elie, he found Sir George Curren's company in arms and in good order; and likewise Captain White's at Pittenweem. He then sent word to the mutineers that he was come to redress their grievances, and required them to meet him out of the town. They replied that they could not leave the town, but that he would be very welcome to come in to them. He did so, and was met at the entrance by thirty musketeers, as a guard of honour, who convoyed him to the shore, where he found all the company in arms with their colours flying. He harangued them, and at last succeeded in carrying them with them to Leven.

The Earl of Balcarres, after the loss of his wife, "made a campaign at sea with the Duke of York," and was present with him at the battle of Solibay, in 1672, where he engaged the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, and, after a fierce struggle, the two fleets separated without either being in a condition to claim the victory. During this time, probably, that intimacy was formed between Earl Colin and the Duke, which subsisted after the latter ascended the throne, and influenced so powerfully the fortunes of his follower.

The Duke of York was, in 1679, appointed Governor of Scotland, an office which he held till 1682. During these three years he is said to have paid more than one visit to Sir William Scott of Ardrross and the Earl of Balcarres; and, on these occasions, he had his lodging in the "Muckle Yett," of which we have spoken before (p. 134), two rooms in which went by the name of the duke's rooms. The carved door-way, still preserved, bears the date of 1682; but other portions of the house bore a date a year or two earlier. At all events, the house must then have been quite new, and of a very imposing character. There is a dim recollection of a bed, with satin hangings, apple-green, and a darker shade of the same colour, and the arms of Scotland on the bolster-piece, which the duke used to occupy when he came

over from Holyrood, and his barge cast anchor in the roadstead of Elie. At the same time there was a substantial old house, with a turnpike stair, which stood on the empty space at the foot of the "Soapwork" on the east side. It was the house of Turnbull of Bogmill, already mentioned (p. 143). During one of the visits of the Duke of York, the coxswain of his barge succeeded in gaining the affections of Turnbull's daughter, when, by the help of Dr William Hay, curate, or Episcopal minister, at Kilconquhar, and afterwards Bishop of Moray, a secret marriage was accomplished, and it was resolved to carry the bride over the water in the duke's own barge. Concealment, however, was necessary. The duke must not be implicated in such a transaction, and so, with the lady's own consent, she was cooped up in a barrel with a head of open spars; and the answer was provided to all inquisitive remarks, that it was a swan they were taking over from Kilconquhar Loch to Holyrood. The following song was made on the occasion, which I have taken down from the recitation of Miss Duff, to whom I owe several of the traditions recorded in this volume. She tells me that she has heard it sung by a relation of the late Admiral Duddingston, who used himself to tell the story, adding that his father's uncle was present at the wedding:—

SONG.

TO THE TUNE OF "JOLLY LADS."

At Elie lies a gallant barge,
And her sails as white as snaw,
With the royal standard at her mast,
And her gilded sides and a'.
Sing a' and sing a'; sing, Elie leddies, a',
Bewaur the Duke o' York's lads when they
come here awa'.

Up the lang turnpike,
And at the brass ca' ;
The leddy liked the sailor weel,
And wi' him she ran awa'.
Sing a', &c.

They stowed the maiden in a cask,
And bore her to the shore ;
And it's fare ye weel my father's house,
And Elie evermore.
Sing a', &c.

Old Bogmill he took it ill,
That his daughter was awa',
And to Holyrood, and to the duke,
And telt him o' it a'.
Sing a', &c.

Oh woe be to Kinneuchar priest,
And ill death may he dee ;
He's wed my lass to an English loon,
And that has ruined me.
Sing a', &c.

The duke he answered by his faith,
Likewise his royalty ;
No lady was aboard the barge,
That ever he did see.
Sing a', &c.

Stand up, stand up noo, gude Bogmill,
From off your bended knee ;
I'll mak your son a captain,
And he shall sail wi' me.
Sing a', &c.

In the east of Fife, many nonconformed ministers were allowed to remain in their charges, and hence the field meetings for worship were not numerous. We read of one in Largo parish, in 1668, of which Affleck, the curate, complained to Sharp, and caused five men to be long confined

in the Canongate tolbooth. Ten years afterwards, as more and more of the ministers were outed, these meetings seem to have become more numerous. In 1674, we read of them at Sandford, Pittenweem, Lathones, Eastbarns, Kennoway, Largo, Kettle, Kilconquhar; and Mr Welch, grandson of the famous Welch, seems frequently to have preached at them. Again, in 1679, Lord Rothes addresses a letter to Sir Philip Anstruther, requiring him to appoint a depute-bailie of Pittenweem, for suppressing conventicles. We find also, in 1681, Andrew Pittilloch and Andrew Hay, weavers, from Kilconquhar, executed for denying lawful authority, calling the king a tyrant, and thinking it lawful to kill him. On the whole, however, this district appears to have suffered less from the persecutions of the reign of Charles II. than other parts of the country. And yet the principal instigator of these enormities, James Sharp, was closely connected with the district. He was born in the castle of Banff, in 1613, of William Sharp, sheriff-clerk of the county, and Isabel Leslie, of the family of Kinninvy, had been educated at the university of Aberdeen, was made professor of philosophy at St Andrews, and was admitted minister of Crail in 1648; but was, in 1650, translated to Edinburgh, though he appears to have retained the benefice of Crail. In 1651, he, with other ministers, was taken prisoner at Alyth, at the time when Monk was besieging Dundee, and sent to London. By cringing to Cromwell he soon obtained his liberty; and, having secured the confidence of the party in Scotland called the resolutioners, he was again sent by them to London to plead their cause before the Protector, on which occasion he so distinguished himself by his address, that Cromwell remarked to the bystanders, "That gentleman, after the Scotch way, should be called Sharp of that Ilk." In 1660, he was sent, by five ministers of Edinburgh, to communicate the views of their party to Monk, and afterwards to Charles II. at Breda, and

to take care that the presbyterian government might not be altered; but, with almost unexampled duplicity, he betrayed those who had sent him, and was rewarded, in 1661, by being made Archbishop of St Andrews, and one of the masters of St Mary's College. On his return from London, where he had gone to be consecrated, he came over to Fife; and, having dined at Abbotshall with Sir Andrew Ramsay on the 15th April 1662, he came on to Lesley House. The Earl of Rothes had prepared a sort of triumphal progress for him, by writing to several persons and corporations to meet him at different points of the route, so that the cavalcade swelled to seven or eight hundred horsemen. Among the company were the Earls of Rothes, Leven, Kellie, and Lord Newark; Sir William Scott of Ardross, John Lundie of Lundie, Dr Alexander Martin of Strathendrie, Arthur Forbes of Rires, Thomas Alexander of Scaddoway, and Sir John Gibson of Durie. Only two ministers, however, were present. On his return, he paid a short visit at Lundie. The whole circumstances present a striking contrast to the scene, seventeen years afterwards, on Magus Muir, when a few violent and desperate men put the archbishop to death, thereby bringing much scandal on the presbyterians, "though unjustly," says Sir Walter Scott, "for the moderate persons of that persuasion, comprehending the most numerous, and by far the most respectable, of the body, disowned so cruel an action, although they might be at the same time of opinion that the archbishop, who had been the cause of many men's violent death, merited some such conclusion to his own." It is worth mentioning, that among those accused of the murder, were George, son of George Fleming, in Balbuthie, and Andrew and Alexander, sons of John Henderson, in Kilbrachmont. They appeared to answer to an indictment, but the diet was deserted.

Archbishop Sharpe married, in 1653, Helen Moncrieff of Randerston, by whom he had a son, Sir William Sharp of

Scotsraig, and three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Erskine of Cambo, the second to Cunningham of Barns, and the youngest to William eleventh Lord Salton. At the time of her father's death, Lady Salton was paying a visit to Dr Patrick Arthur, in his house in Elie, opposite the foot of Auchmutie's Wynd. In her grief and anxiety she set out without a moment's delay, expecting to get at Colinsburgh a conveyance to St Andrews; and, as tradition says, in order to make more speed, cast off her high-heeled shoes at the "White Yett," and performed the rest of the journey "on her stocking soles."

There was some connection between Lady Salton and Arthur's wife, whose name was the same as her own, Margaret Sharp, and who was the daughter of Dr Sharp of Edinburgh. Her first husband was Dr John Gourlay, second son of Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig, who, in 1654, had been "bound prentice to Patrick Hebron, pottinger in Edinburgh;" in 1657, went to Paris to study there, and returned in 1658; immediately after which he settled in Elie in this same house, which Arthur acquired after his death. The Arthurs had also another property in Elie called Croftangry, which I suppose to have lain immediately to the east of the carriage entrance into Elie Lodge.

But if the East of Fife presents but few records of the persecutions carried on under the influence of Sharp, it was not because religion was regarded with indifference in that district: and we shall here record the names of the sufferers for this cause which have been preserved. In 1662, we find Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit fined £6000; Hamilton of Grangemuir, £1200; William Hamilton in Anstruther, £360; Robert Pittillock, £1800; and Robert Preston of Preston, £1200. Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie was, in 1666, appointed receiver of the fines imposed

by Parliament. In 1672, decreets were given against Lundie of Baldastard, John Henderson in the Inch of Balcaskie, and others, for attending conventicles. In 1675 letters of intercommuning were issued against Durham of Largo, and Mr Alexander Moncrieff, minister of Scoonie, who thereupon fled to the Highlands. Durham appears to have been imprisoned, and was liberated from the tolbooth in 1677; but, in 1680, was fined in the sum of £1850. In the list of fugitives published in 1684, we read the names of Mr Arthur Cowpar in Abercrombie; Alexander Young in Muircambus, and Thomas Abercromby his servant; also Margaret Norie, mother of John Duncan there; one Pride, in Muircambus of Sanford; William Robertson, in Kilconquhar; Thomas Bell, in Bellston, tailor in Largo; John Hedderwick, tenant in Rires; James Finlay, in Balchristie; John Elder, shoemaker in Anstruther Easter; and Thomas Bruce, webster in Anstruther Wester.

Of those who were remarkable for their adherence to the principles of the Reformation, the most distinguished were the sisters of Colin Earl of Balcarrais; Lady Sophia, afterwards married to the Hon. Charles Campbell; and Lady Henrietta, married to Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck. Blackadder tells us how, when he was imprisoned at Stirling, he received a visit from these two young ladies along with the daughter of the Earl of Argyle (to whom, it will be remembered, their mother was married); and how the lively Sophia stood up on a bench and arraigned before her the Provost of Stirling, and sentenced him to be hanged for keeping Blackadder in prison; "which," he says, "highly enraged the poor fool provost, although it was but a harmless frolic." It was Lady Sophia, too, who effected the escape of the Earl of Argyle from Edinburgh Castle in 1681. Having obtained permission to pay him a visit for one half-hour, she contrived to bring as her page a tall,

awkward country clown with a fair wig procured for the occasion, who had apparently been engaged in a fray, having his head tied up. On entering she made them immediately change clothes; they did so, and, on the expiry of the half-hour, she, in a flood of tears, bade farewell to her supposed father, and walked out of the prison with the most perfect dignity and at a slow pace. The sentinel at the drawbridge, a sly Highlander, eyed her father hard; but her presence of mind did not desert her, she twitched her train of embroidery, carried in those days by the page, out of his hand, and dropping it in the mud, "Varlet!" cried she in a fury, dashing it across his face, "take that, and that too," adding a box on the ear, "for knowing no better how to carry your lady's garment." Her ill-treatment of him, and the dirt with which she had besmeared his face, so confounded the sentinel, that he let them pass drawbridge unquestioned. Having passed through all the guards, attended by a gentleman from the castle, Lady Sophia entered her carriage. "The Earl," says a contemporary authority, "steps up on the hinder part of the coach as her lacquey, and coming foreagainst the weigh-house, slips off and shifts for himself." On account of this transaction Lady Sophia was, in 1685, committed, by order of the Privy Council, to be kept a close prisoner in the tolbooth, with her maid to wait on her, but to have the best room.

Among the facts which serve to indicate the amount of suffering to which Fife had been subjected, we may mention, that, in 1689, the burgh of West Anstruther had been thirteen years without magistrates, and were eased of a considerable portion of the public burdens, on condition that they elected a council. The town also petitioned for a grant of the bygone stipend to repair the church. A similar application had been made in behalf of Elie, as far back as 1670, and an Act was obtained by which the stipend for

three years was applied to the repair of the church and manse, which had "become ruinous, being greatly spoiled, and washen away by the sea." This last particular could only apply to the manse, which was probably erected on the site of a house "lying above the Currie (or Quarry) Heuch, and near the haven, biggit of long time bygone by the late Thomas Dishington of Ardross;" bought from his son Lawrence by the late John Carmichael, minister of Kilconquhar, and sold by his son Frederick to Sir William Scott of Elie in 1626. As the manse of Kilconquhar was at this time in Earlsferry, it is not impossible that the minister may have preferred living in this house. At this time also, the market of Elie was changed from Sunday to Tuesday, and the right to hold three yearly fairs was granted.* The harbour of Elie had also been suffered to fall into disrepair, for, in 1696, we find a petition laid before the Privy Council by William Reid, bailie in Elie, and James and Robert Nairnes, skippers there, shewing that the ruinous condition of the harbour of the Elie is witnessed by a certificate, under the hands of several skippers of the burghs of Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Earlsferry: that that harbour is well known to be the securest refuge when ships are put from their anchors in Leith roads: that it is notour that 300 of his majesty's soldiers had been lost, had it not been for the convenience and safety of that harbour. A complete copy of the petition may be seen in the Statistical Account, as well as the deliverance of the Privy Council, appointing a collection to be made for this purpose throughout all the parish churches in Scotland.

Among the families which were extinguished by their sufferings during the Commonwealth, were the Auchmuties of that Ilk. Hallhill or Lahill was sold, in 1662, to Robert Fotheringham, brother of the laird of Dunmure in Angus,

* The fair at Crail was also formerly held on Sunday, and was changed, in 1587, to Saturday.

for the sum of 45,000 or 46,000 merks. Sir David Auchmutie died in 1669 on the border, whither he had been forced to retire from fear of caption by his creditors, and, in 1670, Auchmutie was sold to the Earl of Rothes for about 28,000 merks. In 1669, also died the old laird of Grange, James Wood, who had suffered from the same calamities. His funeral took place the day after his death, being hastened for fear of his creditors arresting his corpse, and the next year, Grange was sold by James Watson in St Andrews, to Captain George Arnot, third brother of the laird of Ferny, for 16,000 merks.

Robert, the last of the family of Forbes of Rires, succeeded his brother in 1686, but the estate was already hopelessly involved, and, in 1691, passed by adjudication into the hands of James Balnaves of Carnbadie, who appears to have sold it to Captain David Crichton of Lugton, who married a sister of Robert Forbes.

William Scott of Ardross and Elie had by his wife, dame Helen Lindsay, a son John, who succeeded him, and five daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, married James Young of Kirkton; the second, Anna, married, in 1661, Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslie, second son of James first Lord Carmichael, and depute treasurer, and after his death she married Robert Sinclair of Stevenston; the third, Helen, married, in 1662, John, son of Sir William Forbes of Leslie; the fourth, Jean, married, in 1664, James Watson in St Andrews, grandson of Provost Watson, who, in 1670, purchased Aithernie from Thomas Rigg; and the fifth, Christian, married, in 1664, Sir Francis Durham of Largo. The bond granted to Colonel Bonar had never been discharged, and the rights under it became vested in Marion Spence, daughter of James Spence, minister of Alva, and granddaughter of Colonel Bonar. She married Robert M'Lellan of Balmagargand, and obtained a decret entitling her to be infeft in the lands of Ardross, Dairsie, and Wester Grange-

muir, in which lands Mary M'Lellan, her only child, is served heiress in 1696. But, meanwhile, Ardross and Dairsie passed by adjudication, in 1677, to Alexander, son of James Earl of Galloway, and from him to Sir Daniel Carmichael, whose grandnephew and heir, Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslie, son of John first Earl of Hyndford, having extinguished all other claims, in 1697 sold Ardross, Elie, Bruntshields, Muircambus, and Carmurie, with Dairsie and Kincapple, to Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk, who shortly after built the mansion-house of Elie, at present standing. Much of the older portion of the building, erected by the Scotts, has been removed to make way for recent improvements. East Newton Rires also, which, in 1691, had been sold by Brugh to the Earl of Leven, was, in 1699, acquired from him by Sir William Anstruther.

To Wester Grangemuir there were other claimants besides Maria M'Lellan. Arnot of Fairnie and Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall are both infeft in the property, and, in 1692, Robert Wemyss and his spouse receive a charter, and he appears in actual possession and as patron of the parish church in 1700, in which year, however, the lands were acquired by Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie.

Balcaskie was, in 1665, sold by John Moncrieff (heir of Mr David Moncrieff, his father) to Sir William Bruce, second son of Robert Bruce of Blairhall, descended from the family of Bruce of Clackmannan. In 1668, he acquired from Peter Young, and Robert his son, the lands of Inch; and, in 1669, he has a charter of the barony of Balcaskie, comprehending Pitotter, Hoil, Lochend, and Inch. Sir William Bruce was architect for Charles II.; he completed the palace of Holyrood, and executed many other works remarkable for the period. In 1668, he was created a baronet by the title of Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie; but having acquired the lands and barony of Kinross, he was subsequently designated of that place. About 1670, Sir William

Bruce also acquired the lands of Drumeldrie, part of Balchrystie, and Newburnmill, from Thomas Alexander of Scaddoway; and Easter Grangemuir from Andrew Hamilton; which are confirmed to him by Act of Parliament in 1672. In 1684, he sold Balcaskie to Sir Thomas Stewart, of the family of Stewart of Grantully, who again, in 1689, sold it to Sir George Nicolson of Kennay. Sir Thomas Stewart was a man of eminent abilities and learning, a senator of the College of Justice, and, in 1683, was made a baronet.

Carnbee (Nether) was, in 1670, purchased from William Ord by Sir James Galloway, son of the Rev. Patrick Galloway, minister of Edinburgh, and Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Lawson. He was master of requests both to James VI. and Charles I., and was, in 1645, created Lord Dunkeld. Crawford styles the first Lord Dunkeld "of Carnbee," but he seems to have died before 1670, in which case the purchaser of Carnbee would be his son Thomas, second Lord Dunkeld. James, the third lord, fought for King James at Killiecrankie, in 1689, and was forfeited. He died in the French service. A son, the last of the race, also died in the French service, and a daughter in a nunnery.

Gibliston was acquired from the Scotts by Henry Sibbald, who has a charter in 1674. We next find in possession, George Sibbald, M.D. (a brother of Sir James Sibbald of Over Rankeillor), who was an eminent physician of his day, and uncle to Sir Robert Sibbald, the historian of Fife. The lands appear to have been sold by his nephew and heir, Sir David Sibbald, to Robert Smith in Pittenweem, factor on the Innergelly estate, who appears among the commissioners of the county in 1685, and whose descendants still hold the estate. [See Appendix No. LXIV.]

The half of Lingo, which had belonged to the monastery of Pittenweem (p. 75), passed, about 1670, from the Borth-

wicks to Frederick Hamilton, younger son of James Hamilton of Kilbrachmont; and, in 1687, it passed again, by failure of direct issue, to the main line of the Kilbrachmont family.

In 1663, Sir John Gibson of Pentland and Alexander Gibson, his son, obtain from Parliament a ratification of their charters to the barony of Pentland, including the north side of Balhouffie, commonly called Pitmarthie and Bonerbo, which lands were, in 1668, confirmed by Parliament to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie; and, in 1688, the north half of Balhouffie, together with Easter Grangemuir, were sold to Dr George Patullo [see Appendix No. LXV.], son of Professor George Patullo of St Salvator's College, St Andrews. The other, or south half of Balhouffie, was acquired by Sir Philip Anstruther, as appears from an act of Parliament in 1669, ratifying his charter to these lands on the resignation of George Gibson of Balhouffie, and George Gibson, second son of John Gibson of Pentland. They were again sold by Sir Philip to Patullo, the proprietor of the other half.

Kippo was about this time acquired by the Aytons, descended from Ayton of that Ilk. Sir John Ayton, Knight of the Black Rod in England, who died about 1700, was proprietor of this barony, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Ayton of Kinaldy.

The three eldest sons of Sir James Learmonth died without issue; and the fourth son, Robert, died in 1696, leaving the estate of Balcomie deep in debt; but, in the mean time, a daughter of Sir John Learmonth had married Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir; and her second son, William, solicitor to James VII., has, in 1683, a charter of the barony of Balcomie. A similar fate befel Cambo, which was, in 1668, sold to Sir Charles Erskine, Lord Lyon, (brother of the Earl of Kelly), by Sir Patrick Myrton. The extravagance of its last possessor and his lady, a daughter

of Sir John Preston of Airdrie, left them no alternative but to part with their lands.

The Revolution of 1688 passed over very quietly in the East of Fife. The Episcopal ministers in the several parishes took their leave, and their places were supplied by Presbyterians. The only instances recorded of any commotion are in Pittenweem, where the procurator-fiscal prosecuted some of the inhabitants, and had them fined, for opposing the entry of Mr Patrick Cooper; and in Newburn, where the case of the former parochial schoolmaster, Mr Robert Lindsay, came into court. He had been unwarrantably deprived of his office by the Episcopal minister, and was now reponed by Mr George Hamilton, who, after an absence of thirty years, was restored to his parish in 1692.

Colin Earl of Balcarres adhered to the very last to King James, under whom he had served; and, upon his departure, he waited upon the Prince of Orange, to whose cousin he was married, and to him he owned that, though he had the utmost respect to his highness, yet that he would have no hand in turning out his king, who had been a kind master to him, though imprudent in many things. The prince, perhaps, valued him the more for this, and twice thereafter spoke to him on the same subject; but at last told him to beware how he behaved himself, for if he transgressed the law he should be left to it. This was a plain hint to be gone; and, accordingly, the Earl of Balcarres went down to Scotland, where William and Mary were soon afterwards proclaimed; and the Earl was by and by apprehended as a suspected person, and flung into the common jail. After four months he was removed into the Castle of Edinburgh, where he was when the battle of Killiecrankie was fought. At daybreak the next morning, the curtain of Balcarres's bed was drawn aside by Viscount Dundee, who looked very stedfastly upon the Earl, after which he moved to the mantelpiece, where he remained

for some time in a leaning posture, and then seemed to walk out of the chamber, without uttering a word. Lord Balcarres, in great surprise, though not suspecting that which he saw to be an apparition, called out repeatedly to his friend to stop, but received no answer, and subsequently learnt that, at the very moment this shadow stood before him, Dundee had breathed his last near the field of Killiecrankie.

James Malcolm, afterwards of Grange, was apprehended for treasonably rising in arms with Dundee; and, having been present at Killiecrankie, he gave evidence of that nobleman's death, and of the presence of others in the rebel ranks, he himself having taken the oath of allegiance and indemnity, with what sincerity we shall see.

The hopes of the Jacobites being considered to be completely extinguished by the event of this battle, Earl Colin was set at liberty; but, having immediately engaged in the plot for King James's restoration, set on foot by Sir James Montgomery, he was forced, in 1690, to retire to Holland. Here he was reduced to great poverty, as his pension had been stopped at the Revolution, and the difficulties incident to the homeless life of a proscribed Jacobite had burdened him with £5000 of debt. Through the influence of Carstairs he was permitted to return home towards the end of 1700, and the Duke of Marlborough, with whom he had an early friendship, got him a rent-charge of £500 a year, for ten years, on the crown lands of Orkney. This gift enabled him to live cheerfully with his friends and neighbours—his vivacity, knowledge, and experience rendering him agreeable to all men. Sibbald, in 1710, describes Balcarres as a large and fine house, with gardens, enclosures, and much planting; and adds that the Earl had caused build a handsome village below his house, which is named after himself, *Colinsburgh*.

Among the intimate friends of the Earl of Balcarres was

the Earl of Perth, who had been Chancellor of Scotland during the reign of King James, and withdrew with him into France after the Revolution. Several letters from him to Lord Balcarres are preserved in the "Lives of the Lindsays." It was his brother, John Drummond, who had married Sophia Lundie, the heiress of Lundie, and had been created Viscount Melfort and Lord Drummond of Gilston in 1685, and, in the next year, Earl of Melfort and Viscount Forth. He died in France in 1714, having been attainted by an Act of Parliament, which bore a clause that the attainder should not affect the blood of his children by Sophia Lundie. Having been disappointed in having his two sons by this marriage educated as Roman Catholics, by the opposition of his wife's family, who were zealous Protestants, he procured a provision in the patent of his peerage that it should descend to the heirs-male of his body of his second marriage (to Euphem Wallace of Craigie), whom failing, to the heirs-male of his body whomsoever. The two sons of Sophia Lundie, James and Robert, succeeded in turn to the barony of Lundie.

The direct line of the family of Gibson of Durie appears to have ceased with the death of John Gibson, who married, in 1663, Elizabeth Aytoun Lady Craighall; and the barony was acquired by Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland, a distant relative of the last possessor, who bestowed it, in 1699, on his second son, Alexander Gibson of Durie, principal clerk of Session.

It has been already mentioned, that Aithernie had been purchased by James Watson, who married Jean Scott of Elie. His eldest son, Alexander Watson of Aithernie, married Margaret, daughter of David Lindsay of Edzell, remembered in tradition as "the proud lady of Edzell." A mournful and interesting story of her has been rescued from oblivion, by the accomplished author of the "Lives of the Lindsays." Her brother David was the last laird of

Edzell, having been forced by his own extravagance to part with all his estates in 1714. “Years passed away, and the castle fell to ruin. The banner rotted on the keep—the roofs fell in—the plesaunce became a wilderness—the summerhouse fell to decay—the woods grew wild and tangled—the dogs died about the place, and the name of the old proprietors was seldom mentioned, when a lady one day arrived at Edzell in her own coach, and drove to the castle. She was tall and beautiful, and dressed in deep mourning. When she came near the ancient burying-place, she alighted and went into the chapel, for it was then open; the doors had been driven down, the stone figures and carved work were all broken, and bones lay scattered about. The poor lady went in, and sat down among it a’ and wept sore at the ruin of the house, and the fall of her family, for no one doubted of her being one of them, though no one knew who she was or where she came from. After a while she came out, and was driven in the coach up to the castle; she went through as much of it as she could, for stairs had fallen down, and roofs had fallen in, and in one room, in particular, she stayed a long while weeping sadly. She said the place was very dear to her, though she had now no right to it, and she carried some of the earth away with her. This was Margaret of Edzell, the Lady of Aithernie.” She returned home sad and sorrowful, and just lived to see the ruin of Aithernie, which her extravagance and folly had brought on, for the laird was a good-natured man, and would deny her nothing. They both died, leaving their family in penury. One gable of Aithernie house is still standing, and may be made the object of a pleasant pilgrimage, as it stands overlooking a pretty glen on the burn that runs into the sea near the churchyard of Scoonie.

Certain portions of the lands of Balchrystie, Drumeldrie, and Newburn, were, as we have seen, in the hands of David Mitchel. These Lamont says that he sold, in 1662, to

Robert Fairful for 8000 merks, the annual rent being 400 merks. If this purchase took place, it cannot have been completed, for the title remained in the former family till conveyed by David, the grandson of the former David, to the Earl of Leven, after 1695. From the Earl they passed, in 1714, to Thomas Bethune of Tarvit, afterwards of Kilconquhar, and from him, in 1720, to Sir John Anstruther. The other portion of Newburn was, in 1695, in possession of Thomas Cook, merchant in Elie, father of John Cook, minister at St Monans.

Balhousie, in the parish of Largo, was, in 1680, in possession of a family of the name of Hay.

Lawhill also was sold, about 1700, by Fotheringham, on his acquiring the estate of Balndon, to Mr John Craigie [see Appendix No. LXVIII.], professor of philosophy at St Andrews, and brother of the laird of Dumbarnie in Perth.

Grange had by this time passed into the hands of James Malcolm [see Appendix No. LXVII.], a younger son of Sir John Malcolm of Balbeadie, whom we find mentioned, in 1708, on occasion of an attempt to bring over the Pretender, as having been sent, along with an Aberdeen skipper, by the Earl of Errol, to pilot the king from Fifeness up the Firth. In fact, the vessels having sailed from Dunkirk, cast anchor on the night of the 12th March opposite Crail, intending next day to proceed farther up the river, and land their men and ammunition; but though they fired their twenty cannon, as arranged, and though Malcolm gave them the most flattering accounts of the friends of the chevalier, there was no demonstration made from the shore; and, in the morning, perceiving that the English fleet was come upon them, they cut their cables and made for the ocean, where, being favoured by the wind, they outsailed Sir George Byng's vessels, the Salzbours only falling into his hands. Malcolm of Grange did actually go on board a

French ship which appeared in the firth before the rest of the fleet, and gave them all the necessary information.

Kilconquhar still remained in the hands of the Carstairses. Captain William Carstairs, the third son of Sir John (his two elder brothers having been cognosced), married Lady Gosford in Lothian, and, in 1667, brought her to live at Elie. His only son, Sir John Carstairs, married Dame Ann Bruce Lady Craighall (only daughter and heiress of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, formerly of Balcaskie), and was succeeded by his son, James Bruce Carstairs of Kinross.

Carnbee Nether (*i.e.*, the manor-house) appears, on the forfeiture of the last Earl of Galloway, to have been purchased by Robert Cleland, who also, in 1690, purchased a portion of the lands of Sandford, so long in possession of the Duddingstons. This portion consisted of Hillhouse, which stood west of Kilconquhar manse, Welbank, Broomlees, Langfauld, and Greysland. Cleland was a writer in Pittenweem, and afterwards in Edinburgh. His eldest son Robert was minister of Newburn, and, in 1700, of Pittenweem, and his grandson, also Robert, appears to have been the last of the family in possession of Carnbee. Hanse, his son, in 1752 married Jacobina, daughter of Moir of Earnslaw.

Sir George Nicolson, about 1698, sold Balcaskie to Sir Robert Anstruther [see Appendix No. LXIX.]. At the same time, he also disposed to him the lands of Cairnbriggs. Sir Robert was the third son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, and Christian Lumsden of Innergelly, and his descendants continue to possess Balcaskie.

The second Lord Newark, David Leslie, left one daughter, Jean, Baroness Newark, who, in 1694, married Sir Alexander Anstruther, fifth son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, who thus was infeft in the estate of Inverey and Wester St Monans [see Appendix No. LXXI.]. By her he had William and Alexander Anstruther, who successively took

the title of Lord Newark. When, however, the patents of the Scotch nobility were examined by the House of Lords, after the union of the kingdoms, it was found that the title could not be conveyed through the female line, and that it had consequently become extinct.

After the Union, certain funds were devoted to the promotion of the trade and manufactures of Scotland. A portion of this money was placed in the hands of Sir Alexander Anstruther, to be employed in giving bounties on the curing of herring in St Monans. The persons to whom he entrusted the oversight of this matter, were unworthy of the confidence he reposed in them. The barrels were filled with sand covered with a few herrings at either end, and a quantity of bad copper money was brought over from Holland, and put into circulation in the course of the transaction. The consequence was, that Sir Alexander was obliged, in 1725, to assign to Sir John Anstruther, his estate of Newark, and also the office of conjunct clerk of the bills, in payment of £11,000 "advanced to procure his pardon, for certain alleged offences for which he had lately been committed." Sir John, however, did not enter into possession of the estate while Sir Alexander lived.

We have already mentioned (page 145) that Sir Philip Anstruther had five sons. The eldest of them, Sir William, was member of Parliament when the Duke of York was his Majesty's High Commissioner, and strongly opposed the measures of the court. He early joined the party who brought about the Revolution, and was appointed by William III. one of the Senators of the College of Justice and a Lord of Justiciary in 1689, and continued a member of Parliament from that time till 1707. He was created a baronet in 1694, constituted heritably one of the *cibicidæ* or carvers, and appointed master of the household. He took a great part in carrying through the Treaty of Union, and Lockhart says that he received £300, and

Lord Balcarres £500, for their services in that matter, a statement, however, which must be received *cum nota*. He was certainly in high favour in the reign of Queen Ann, and is said to have been offered his choice of a captaincy of dragoons or a seat on the bench, when he chose the latter as being less laborious and better paid. He also published a volume of "Essays, Moral and Divine," which was diligently suppressed by his descendants. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who married the Lady Margaret Carmichael, daughter of James, second Earl of Hyndford, through which marriage his descendants acquired the Carmichael estates. If we may judge from a *bon mot* handed down by tradition, she seems to have exercised considerable influence over her husband. Sir John had published a work on "Drill Husbandry," of merit and utility in its day, upon which one of his friends silyly remarked that no one could be better qualified to write on that subject, since there was not a better drilled husband in all Fife.

Sir James Anstruther, the second son of Sir Philip, was principal clerk of the bills, in which office he succeeded Sir William Bruce. He acquired the lands of Airdrie, previously possessed by the Prestons.

The third son was Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie.

Sir Philip Anstruther was the fourth son, who was knighted, and designed "of Anstrutherfield," from lands which he so named near Inverkeithing.

The fifth son of Sir Philip was Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark.

We now find Randerston in the possession of Mr James Balfour, second son of Sir David Balfour of Forret, a senator of the College of Justice, with whose descendants it still remains.

Balcomie was, in 1705, purchased for £7,500 by Sir William Hope of Kirkliston, a younger son of Sir James

Hope of Hopeton. Sir William had served in the army and travelled abroad; was considered an accomplished cavalier, and renowned for his skill in fencing and horsemanship, and his grace in dancing. He published two works on these subjects. The first, "The Complete Fencing-master: in which is fully described the whole guards, parades, and lessons belonging to the small sword, as also the best rules for playing against either artists or others, with either blunts or sharps; together with directions how to behave in a single combat on horseback. Edinburgh, 1686;" and the other, "The Parfait Mareschal, or Complete Farrier. Translated from the French of the Sieur de Solleysell. Edinburgh, 1696." He was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle, and died in 1724. His son, George Hope of Balcomie, survived only a few years.

According to a tradition in the country, the fame of Sir William and his book induced a foreign cavalier to take a far journey to try his skill. Having arrived at Crail with this intent, he challenged Sir William to meet him on horseback in the open field. The parties met within a mile of the castle of Balcomie, at the point at which the standing-stone of Sauchope stood till within a few years, and which the road from Crail to Balcomie then passed. The onset was dreadful, but at length Sir William's sword with deadly force penetrated the body of his antagonist. The wounded cavalier fell, and with his dying breath declared his name and title, and requested his victorious antagonist to become the protector of his widowed lady. Sauchope was at this time in possession of Mr James Moncrieff, who died c. 1720.

The calamities occasioned by the failure of the Darien expedition fell very heavily on all seaports. Page after page of the index to the commissary records is filled with the names of sailors who had perished, and who are recorded as belonging to one or other of the company's ships, the Olive

Branch, the Rising Sun, the Caledonia, the Dolphin, the Unicorn, the St Andrew, the Hope, the Endeavour, the Speedy Return, the Little Hope. Many of these sailors were young men of good family, whom the spirit of adventure and hope of gain had tempted to take part in this expedition. Among them I find the son of the minister of Aberdour, and the son of John Sympson of Balchrystie.

The Jacobites of Scotland rose in rebellion in 1715, and the first active steps were taken in the East of Fife. On the 1st of August, the Earl of Mar attended a levee at court, and on the 2d he embarked in disguise, under the name of Maule, along with General Hamilton, on board of a collier in the Thames, which brought him in two or three days to Newcastle, where he hired a vessel belonging to one Spence, which set him and his company ashore at Elie. Malcolm of Grange had invited a large company of gentlemen to dine at his house on the day following this event. When the dinner hour arrived Malcolm was absent, but the company sat down to the table, on the assurance of his sister that their host would soon make his appearance. Accordingly, Malcolm returned while they were still at table, and after the meal was ended he took aside the Master of Sinclair, who was one of his guests, and informed him that the Earl of Mar and General Hamilton had landed the previous night at Elie, and had immediately gone to the house of Kilrenny, the seat of James Bethune of Balfour, who had married a daughter of General Hamilton, from which place he had sent for Malcolm, and that this summons had been the cause of his absence from home. The term, "the honest laird," by which we find both Malcolm and Bethune distinguished, was one which the Jacobites gave to all who were of their way of thinking. Bethune's share in the rebellion cost him dear. He was compelled to emigrate, and died without issue at Rheims in 1719, while

his estate passed to his sister Ann, the wife of David Bethune of Bandon. From Kilrenny Mar appears to have proceeded eastwards to Crail, and probably to Cambo, for he was immediately joined by Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms, grandson of the second Earl of Kellie, and by others of his friends in Fife. He thence went to the north by way of Dundee and Kinnoul. Among those who joined him, induced by the persuasions of Malcolm, was Colin, the old Earl of Balcarres, whose son and successor, James, at this time returned home, his ship having been paid off, and to his great grief found his father deeply engaged in measures for the insurrection. But as the Earl proved inflexible, he would not desert him, but applied himself to forward his designs with every exertion of his powers. He and his friend the Master of Sinclair, with the help of others, levied three troops of gentlemen who acted as common soldiers, and of this body he was one of the three captains.

Shortly after the rebellion commenced, the insurgents invaded Fife with 4000 men, and took possession of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Dysart, Wemyss, and several other towns. The Master of Sinclair led a party from St Andrews to Crail, where they proclaimed the Pretender, and thence to Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, and Pittenweem. Here they took up their quarters in the court of the abbey, one side of which was formed by the house of the late Dr Andrew Bruce, bishop of Orkney, where the officers found accommodation. But finding themselves watched by a ship in the firth, they moved along the coast to Durie, and thence turned northwards to Perth. It was their great object to pass into the southern counties, which, as the passes were held by the king's forces, they could only accomplish by crossing the firth. This undertaking was therefore resolved upon, and the troops destined for this expedition, amounting in all to 2,500 men, were assembled

in the eastern seaports, Elie, St Monans, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail, their march being covered by some horsemen under the command of Sir John Erskine of Alva; the Master of Sinclair, and Sir James Sharp, grandson of the archbishop.

While some of them amused the king's ships at Burntisland by a pretended movement in that quarter, the main body, under Brigadier-General Mackintosh, or "Old Borlum," as he was called,* came down to the shore under cover of the night, in order to embark at Pittenweem, Crail, and Elie. Next morning, the first object which the English seamen discovered, was the fleet of boats already half-way across the firth. They immediately raised their anchors and attempted to give chase; but, by a chance which Borlum had well calculated, both wind and tide were against them, and they could only send off their boats in pursuit. The first detachment of the rebels crossed successfully; on the night of the 12th October, the second was interrupted; one boat was taken with forty men, others were forced back to Fife, and a great number, among whom was the Earl of Strathmore, took refuge in the Isle of May, whence they afterwards returned to Fife. A detachment appears to have sailed from Earlsferry or Elie, and to have joined the rebels in the south. Mar mentions the fact in a letter to Forrester, in which he adds, "That fool Malcolm is capable of nothing but lying." While the Highlanders were on the coast preparing to cross over, a party of them came to St Monans, and finding an honest husbandman and his servant at work before the barn door, they pulled off both the old man's shoes and his servant's. The old man said, "Gentlemen, is this the way of doing business?" to

* William Mackintosh of Borlum was the author of a treatise on Enclosing and Planting Scotland, published in 1729. He died at the age of eighty-five, in the castle of Edinburgh, where he had been a prisoner for fifteen years for his share in the rebellion.

whom they made no answer. But the son was in the barn, and, seeing his father's shoes pulled off, thought it was time to secure his own; so quickly pulled them off his feet, and hid them in the heap of corn threshing beside him; so, at last, two of the crew came into the barn and cried, "Sheen, sheen!" "I profess," said he, "you are too long in coming, for look to my feet, you may see my shoes are gone already;" so they, thinking there had been others of their company there before them, sought no farther, but scoured off; and so the honest lad had got his shoes preserved.

About the same time, a party visited Elie House. Sir John Anstruther, being a supporter of the reigning government, had removed his valuables to a place of safety, and the rebels, failing to induce one Mackintosh, Sir John's groom, to reveal the secret, nailed him by the ear, "for an obstinate whig," to the great tree that stands opposite the dovecot. The Session Records of Crail also exhibit, with sufficient plainness, the state of that town while occupied by the rebels: "18th October 1715, There was no sermon on Sabbath last, the Highland army being here. 13th November, No sermon, Sabbath or week-day; the town being then bombarded, and the minister beingsought for to read the Earl of Mar's edict. 20th November, No sermon on Sabbath, the Highlanders being in the town. 27th November, The minister forbidden to preach in the church, unless he read the Earl of Mar's edict, and pray for King James. A young man, Mr Nivens, by order of Bailie Crawford, preached in the church after the old Episcopal fashion. Our minister preached in his own house. 6th December, Sermon in the minister's house. 11th December, No sermon, being stopped by a party of Highlanders. 18th December, Sermon in the minister's house forenoon, but interrupted afternoon. 25th December, No sermon, being stopped by letters, one from Bailie Crawford to Bailie

Robertson; another threatening letter to the minister. 31st January 1716, No sermon on Sunday by our minister, the Highlandmen being here. One Mr Nivens, an episcopal preacher, possessed the kirk that day, and had the English service."

At the battle of Sheriffmuir, the master of Sinclair and his Fifeshire squadron did good service to their cause; five squadrons of dragoons ran away before three squadrons of them; they kept together and in order, acting with the greatest gallantry; and when the Highlanders returned from the pursuit, upon the left wing being beat, they had these squadrons to rally to. This saved the army, and Lord Marischal, by order of the Earl of Mar, came to their front and thanked the whole body for their behaviour.

The rebellion was now crushed. A court of oyer and terminer for the trial of the rebels was held at Cupar, when true bills were found against Lord Murray, Sir James Sharp, Sir David Thriepland of Fingask, and the son of More of Stonywood, but the proceedings do not seem to have been carried any further. The damages sustained by the shire of Fife were officially reckoned at £88,991.

The Earl of Balcarres was saved from the consequences of his rash loyalty to the Stuarts, by the intervention of the Duke of Marlborough and of the Duke of Argyle, who agreed that, upon his surrendering himself, they should send him to his own house, with a single dragoon to attend him, on which understanding he gave himself up and remained at Balcarres till the indemnity. The tradition still exists in the neighbourhood of the earl enjoying the recreation of skating on the loch of Kilconquhar with the attendant soldier, though without any remembrance of the circumstances which had led to this result. His son James was concealed for a time in the castle of Newark, in an upper room communicating with the apartment of one of the young ladies, who feigned a ravenous appetite, the crav-

ings of which increased to such a degree that she could not endure that any one should see her eat, had all her meals brought to her room, and the supply her voracity required served to satisfy both. A pardon was at length procured for him by the influence of his aunt, Lady Stair.

In consequence of the part Sir John Carstairs had taken in the rebellion, the estate was forfeited; and the rental is worth preserving in a note.* It was acquired by Thomas Bethune, late of Tarvit [see Appendix No. LXIII.]. This family was descended from Cardinal Bethune, by Marion, daughter of Lord Ogilvie. In 1663, Dr Bethune of Perth purchased Tarvit for twenty-seven or twenty-eight thousand merks. His eldest son died in the same year; and, in 1714, we find Thomas Bethune of Tarvit, now of Kilconquhar, mentioned.

Rires, in 1722, came into the hands of a new possessor, Alexander Bayne, son of John Bayne of Logie, and descended from the ancient family of Bayne of Tulloch. In 1728, the Town Council of Edinburgh "being fully apprised of the qualifications of Mr Alexander Bayne of Rires," elected him to be professor of the law of Scotland in the university of Edinburgh. He was the author of several works on Scotch law, and held the professorship till his death, c. 1737, at the Sciennes, near Edinburgh.

The trade of the several seaports of the East of Fife had

* Estate of John Carstairs, late of Kilconquhar :—

Money, Rent payable in,	£42 1 7
Barley, 467 bolls, 1 firl., 2 pecks, 2 lippies, at 7s.,	163 10 10
Oatmeal, 123 bolls, at 7s.,	43 1 10
Oats, 71 bolls, 2 firl., 1 lipp., at 7s.,	25 0 7
Beans, 10 bolls; Malt, 12 bolls, at 7s.,	7 14 0
Malt, 12 bolls at 7s.,	4 4 0
Wethers, 2 at 5s.; Grazing 20 wethers at 6d.,	1 0 0
Capons, 34 at 7d.; Hens, 134 at 5d.,	3 15 8
Poultry, 185 at 4d.,	3 1 8

£293 10 2

been gradually diminishing for a number of years. The accession of James VI. to the throne of England, and still more, the union of the two kingdoms, had lessened the trade with France, which was their principal staple; and the political dissensions of the middle of the 17th century, in which the Whigs of Fife took a prominent part, had involved them in the subsequent calamities. Especially had the battle of Kilsyth, in which three Fife regiments were cut off almost to a man, fallen heavily upon the Eastern burghs; and when duties came to be imposed after the union upon malt and salt, both of them principal articles of trade, their ruin was completed. The same duties which in England it was more economical to pay than to avoid with pecuniary and personal risk, were in Scotland an ample reward to the smuggler. A system of smuggling on a scale which can now be scarcely imagined, sprung up over the whole country, and debauched the morals of the population. Macduff's cave, near Earlsferry, seems to have been used for this purpose; and Newark Castle is still remembered as having largely partaken in it—a fact to which the many caves and cellars beneath its foundation still bear testimony. A subterraneous building in the fields near Ardross has been referred to the same origin, but its true purpose has been already indicated (p. 9). We may add that there is a plan of it in the archives of the Society of Antiquaries, bearing to have been presented to them, in 1787, by Mr Gavin Hogg, Elie. Anstruther and Pittenweem also indulged largely in this illegal commerce, and the latter place has acquired a notoriety from its connection with the circumstances of what is commonly called “the Porteous Mob.” The whole story is fully narrated in the “Heart of Midlothian,” but we may give a summary of it in this place. Among the most noted of the Fife smugglers, was Andrew Wilson, originally a baker in the village of Pathhead. He was possessed of great personal strength, courage, and cun-

ning ; was perfectly acquainted with the coast, and capable of conducting the most desperate enterprises. On several occasions he succeeded in baffling the pursuit and researches of the king's officers ; but he became so much the object of their suspicious and watchful attention, that at length he was totally ruined by repeated seizures. The man became desperate, and considering himself as plundered, took it into his head that he had a right to make reprisals. Having learned that the collector of customs at Kirkcaldy had come to Pittenweem in the course of his official round of duty, with a considerable sum of public money in his custody, the produce of a sale of smuggled goods at Anstruther, he resolved to reimburse himself for his losses at the expense of the collector and the revenue. He associated with himself one Robertson, and two other idle young men, whom, having been concerned in the same illicit trade, he persuaded to view the transaction in the same justifiable light in which he regarded it. They broke forcibly into the lodging of the collector, a house in St Mary Street, then kept by a widow of the name of Fowler ; Wilson and two others entering his apartment, while Robertson kept watch at the door with a drawn cutlass in his hand. The officer of the customs, conceiving his life in danger, escaped in his shirt from the bedroom window, so that the plunderers with much ease possessed themselves of about £200 of public money. An alarm was at length given, military were called in, the depredators were pursued, the booty recovered, and Wilson and Robertson tried and condemned to death, chiefly on the evidence of an accomplice. Public opinion was rather in favour of the culprits, and when it became apparent that the sentence of death was to be executed, files and other instruments were secretly transmitted to the prisoners, with which they sawed a bar out of their prison window, and might have made their escape, but for the obstinacy of Wilson. His comrade, a slender man, proposed

to make the experiment of passing the foremost through the gap which they had made, and if necessary, enlarging it from the outside. But Wilson insisted on going first, and being a robust and lusty man, he got jammed between the bars in such a manner, as that he could neither advance nor retreat. Of course their intention was discovered, and measures were taken to prevent a repetition of the attempt. The fact that he had induced Robertson to engage in the criminal enterprise, and had now prevented his effecting his escape, preyed upon the mind of Wilson, and caused him to bend all his thoughts on the possibility of saving the life of his companion. He executed his purpose in the following striking manner.

It was then the practice for criminals under sentence to attend public worship in the Tolbooth Church on the Sabbath previous to their execution. On this occasion the clergyman had concluded an affecting discourse, part of which was peculiarly directed to the unfortunate men Wilson and Robertson, who were in the pew set apart for persons in their unhappy condition, each placed between two soldiers of the city guard. The benediction was pronounced as usual, the congregation and the criminals had risen to depart, when all at once Wilson seized two of the soldiers, one with each hand, and calling at the same time to his companion, "Run, Geordie, run!" threw himself on a third, and fastened his teeth on the collar of his coat. Robertson stood for a second as if thunderstruck, and unable to avail himself of the opportunity; but the cry of "Run, run!" being echoed from many around, whose feelings surprised them into a very natural interest in his behalf, he shook off the grasp of the remaining soldier, threw himself over the pew, mixed with the dispersing congregation, none of whom felt inclined to stop a poor wretch taking this last chance for his life, gained the door of the church, and was lost to all pursuit.

The generous intrepidity which Wilson had displayed on this occasion augmented the feeling of compassion which attended his fate. The magistrates, fearing that some attempt might be made to rescue him at the place of execution, ordered out their own city guard, under the command of Captain Porteous. This official, incensed against Wilson for the affront which he construed him to have put upon his soldiers, and still more annoyed by the conduct of the magistrates in requiring the assistance of part of a regular infantry regiment, behaved himself with unnecessary brutality in the discharge of his duty towards the prisoner. No rescue was attempted. The sentence of the law was carried into execution, and the unhappy man had been suspended on the gibbet so long as to be totally deprived of life, when a sudden tumult arose among the multitude. Stones were thrown at Porteous and his guards, and a young fellow, with a sailor's cap slouched over his face, sprung on the scaffold and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. Captain Porteous was wrought, by this appearance of insurrection against his authority, into a rage so headlong as to make him forget that, the sentence having been fully executed, it was his duty not to engage in hostilities with the misguided multitude, but to draw off his men as fast as possible. He sprang from the scaffold, snatched a musket from one of his soldiers, commanded the party to fire, and set them the example by discharging his piece and shooting a man dead on the spot. Several soldiers obeyed his command, or followed his example: six or seven persons were killed, and a great many were hurt and wounded. The voice of public indignation was loud and general; and, ere men's tempers had time to cool, the trial of Porteous took place before the High Court of Justiciary. After a long and patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict that John Porteous fired a gun among the people.

assembled at the execution; that he gave orders to his soldiers to fire, by which many persons had been killed and wounded; but, at the same time, that the prisoner and his guard had been wounded and beaten by stones thrown at them by the multitude. Upon this verdict the Lords of Justiciary passed sentence of death against Captain John Porteous in common form, adjudging him to be hanged on the 8th September 1736.

On the day appointed for his execution, the Grassmarket was thronged almost to suffocation; and when it was announced that a reprieve had been received from the Secretary of State's office, respiting the prisoner for six weeks, the intelligence was received with a groan of indignation and disappointed revenge. The multitude, however, dispersed, after giving vent to their feelings in a second shout of rage and mortification.

That evening, however, a small body of persons, accompanied by a drum, made their appearance at the West Port, of which they took possession. In like manner they secured the Cowgate Port, gathering a mob as they proceeded along the street. The Netherbow Port was their next object, and it was likewise taken possession of, thus cutting off the communication between the Canongate and the city. The guard-house was next attacked, and the guard disarmed; while a body of the rioters drew up across the Lawnmarket, preventing access to the castle. The tolbooth was thus completely surrounded, and the insurgents began to thunder at the door of the jail, the strength of which, however, defied their efforts, until, having obtained a few empty tar-barrels, they succeeded in setting it on fire.

Porteous had that very day given an entertainment to some friends who had visited him in jail. Several of them had been permitted to remain to supper with him, contrary to the rules of the jail; so that it was in the hour of intem-

perance and merriment that the alarm was given of the approach of the mob. He concealed himself in the chimney, from which he was dragged by the rioters, and carried by them down the West Bow towards the Grassmarket. As they passed down this narrow and tortuous street, it was suggested that a rope should be procured and kept in readiness. For this purpose, the booth of a Mrs Jeffray, who dealt in cordage, on the north side of the West Bow, was broken open, a coil of rope carried off, and a guinea left on the counter in exchange. On arriving at the common place of execution, they deliberately hanged the wretched man, using a dyer's pole, which happened to be in the neighbourhood, as a substitute for the gallows.

A deed so bold, determined, and insulting to the government of the day roused the deepest indignation in London, and the strictest inquiries were ordered to be made into the matter. Strange to say, however, none of the culprits could be found. Two men, indeed, were tried, but both were acquitted. Sir Walter mentions a tradition, that twelve young men belonging to Pathhead conspired to avenge the death of Wilson, and crossing the Forth by different ferries, rendezvoused at the suburb called Portsburgh; but adds that there is no evidence for the truth of it, though it was generally believed. The tradition, however, has always been rife in Anstruther that the principal parties in the riot belonged to that place and to Pittenweem. The name of the person, Alexander Bruce,* who laid down the guinea in exchange for the coil of rope, is preserved; and, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt the correctness of the tradition, which is probably identical with the one alluded to by Sir Walter—Pathhead having been substituted for Pittenweem, owing to the fact that Wilson had originally belonged to that place.

* My friend Mr Darsie informs me that Bruce became member of a friendly society in Anstruther on the 10th August 1738.

It was not unnatural that great indignation should have been excited in England by so bold and successful a violation of all law and order; but the steps taken in consequence were such as neither good sense nor law could justify. A bill was brought into Parliament to declare the Lord Provost of Edinburgh incapable of holding any office of trust, and containing other provisions highly obnoxious to the people of Scotland. Public feeling ran very high upon the subject; and it is said that General Anstruther of Airdrie, who at this time represented the East of Fife boroughs, became so unpopular in consequence of having been the only Scotch member who supported the government measure, that, in passing from Fife to England, he deemed it prudent to avoid the usual ferry at Pettycur, and hired a couple of fishermen to carry him from Earlsferry to North Berwick. "You fellows are all great smugglers, no doubt?" said the General. "Ou aye," replied one of the men, "but I dinna think we ever smuggled a general before." The bill, with a few amendments, was ultimately carried, notwithstanding the eloquence and exertions of the Duke of Argyll. This nobleman shortly afterwards went into opposition to the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, and exercised a very powerful influence in Scotland, as the next general election shewed. In the mean time he was diligently cultivating his means of access to the Scotch members, as appears from a satirical squib published in 1740, and professing to give an account of a levée of the Duke of Argyll. We quote a couple of stanzas. The "Sir Philip" mentioned was the second baronet of Balcaskie :—

"Then to Anstruther in the van,
Advancing were his words—
'Nor ours, nor any foreign land,
A hawk like yours affords :
So Richmond's duke, of hawks the judge,
Assured me t'other day.'

Philip bowed low, and thanked his grace,
And went well pleased away."

The events from the narrative of which we have a little digressed gave a considerable check to the prevalent practice of smuggling. Resolutions against it were entered into all over the country; and Crail, East and West Anstruther, and Kilrenny, are mentioned among the places which adopted them. Nevertheless, the evil continued to prevail for many years. In 1755, a vessel, called the Isabel and Mary, John Duncan, master, put into the harbour of Pittenweem, and was seized by the collectors of customs on account of contraband cargo. Four tide-waiters were put on board; but a mob assembled in the night, shut them up in the cabin, and carried off the whole cargo in carts; after which they cut the cables, and allowed the vessel to drift on the rocks, where the poor tide-waiters would have been drowned had not some well-disposed persons gone to assist them. A reward of £50 was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators; and James Johnston, treasurer of East Anstruther, Archibald Johnston in Leuchars, and George Hall in Crail, merchants, and David Smith in Leuchars, brewer, were brought to trial on the charge. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not proven.

The rebellion of 1745 has left few traces in the history of the East of Fife. No doubt there were persons of influence in the district who would have been glad to see the cause of the Stuarts again in the ascendant, but the recollection of the events of 1715 prevented them from staking their lives and fortunes on so desperate an issue. The Earl of Kelly indeed turned out, but then every one regarded him as a person of imperfect intellect; and, in point of fact, all the troops he could muster were himself, his body-servant, and an old lieutenant-colonel. The part he took proved costly if not efficient, for he was imprisoned

for three years in the Castle of Edinburgh. No doubt, however, he was prepared for even worse consequences; for when a friend remonstrated with him for incurring the dangers of the insurrection, he said—"If I get a bullet in my wame, is na there Pittenweem [the title of his eldest son] aye to the fore?" Even in confinement his merry temper seems to have sustained him. One morning he came into the room occupied by his companions in misfortune, shewing in his hand a list of the persons whom the government had resolved not to prosecute any further. His lordship's name stood at the head on account of his rank; it was closed by the name of a Mr William Fiddler, who had been an auditor in the Exchequer. "Oh, is not this a wise government," cried the earl, "to begin wi' a fule, and end wi' a fiddler!" The only tangible memorial of the '45 left, so far as I know, to the East of Fife, was the ruins of the Episcopal chapel at Bankhead of Crail, which was pulled down by a mob. It is not to be wondered at that there should have been, at the time, a strong popular feeling against that party. The meetings of their clergy had been made the very centres of revolutionary intrigues, and through them the correspondence with the exiled royal family had been clandestinely carried on; while the countenance given by them to the insurrections of 1715 and 1745—attempts which nothing could have justified but the most certain prospect of success—had inflicted untold miseries upon their country, and brought the best blood of Scotland to the scaffold. The disabilities inflicted afterwards by government upon the Episcopalians were politically right, though they may have been carried farther than necessity required; but when we hear it said that this "persecution of the Episcopalians far surpassed in severity that of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles the Second,"* we cannot but smile at the credulity which,

* Conolly's biographical sketch of Bishop Low.

in the face of history, can believe such a statement. Though few from Fife joined the standard of rebellion, there was no doubt a strong feeling existing in the minds of many. Tradition tells us that the laird of Kilconquhar, David Bethune, was in the field among the reapers on the morning of the 21st September 1745, when the sound of a distant cannonade was heard, and smoke was seen rising in the direction of Prestonpans. "They're at it noo," said one of the labourers, as the band paused for a moment and looked anxiously across the firth. "Aye," said the laird, "nae doubt some yonder need our prayers. Weel, God defend the right." The reapers turned again to their work with a smile, for they well knew on which side Kilconquhar's petitions would be offered. But there were Whig lairds in Fife as well as Tories; and a party of them set sail from Pittenweem to see the fight at Prestonpans, never doubting that the undisciplined levies of Highlanders must give way before the regular troops. They returned, no doubt rather crestfallen, bearing the tidings of the total defeat of the royal forces. It has also been handed down, that when the last embers of the rebellion had been trodden out in blood after the battle of Culloden, a county meeting was held in Colinsburgh, when a Whig gentleman proposed the health of the Duke of Cumberland. Bethune of Kilconquhar drank it, and then rose and gave, as *his* toast, the health of one Sibbald, the butcher of Colinsburgh. The Whig demurred. "Sir," said Kilconquhar, "I've drunk *your* butcher; and, by heaven, sir, you drink mine, or out you go by the window!"

David Bethune of Kilconquhar married Anna, eldest daughter of David Bethune of Balfour, whose house of Kilrenny—a new one in the time of Sibbald, but now pulled down—was the first into which the Earl of Mar entered when he landed at Elie with the view of setting on foot the rebellion of 1715. He thus became nominally

laird of Balfour, to which estate his wife had a charter in 1760.

James Earl of Balcarres had borne arms in the rebellion of 1715, and although he afterwards entered the service of the House of Hanover, and fought several campaigns on the continent, he was never permitted to rise to command in the army. He sold his commission and settled at Balcarres; where, says his daughter, "his greatest difficulty was the old attachment of a Jacobite amid the habits of a Whig; his blue and white as a seaman, his scarlet and yellow as a soldier, shut up his lips from abusing the reigning government, though the old Jacobite adage, 'When war is at hand, though it were a shame to be on any side but one, it were more shame to be idle than to be on the worst side, though blacker than rebellion could make it,' had justified his conduct in all its line. Certain it is that while he fought over again the battles of George I., his eye kindled when the year '15 was mentioned with an expression that shewed his heart to be a faithful subject yet to the old Tory cause." However, he took no part in the affair of 1745, but remained living quietly at Balcarres. At last an undefined want of something to complete his comfort seemed to take possession of his mind, and he set off for Moffat, to drink the waters there. It so happened that Lady Dalrymple, widow of Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, with her daughter, arrived at Moffat the night before Lord Balcarres, and they and he were invited to the same party at the house of a Mrs L., who had an unmarried niece. In the early part of the evening the young ladies were playfully speculating as to their success in captivating Lord Balcarres (a sedate gentleman of sixty years of age, and generally believed to be a good deal older), "But you need not give yourselves so much trouble," said Miss Dalrymple, laughing; "I know he will fix on me." She had never then seen him. When he made his entry late

in the evening, Mrs L. said to him *en badinage*, "My Lord, here is choice for you," naming the young ladies present, and her niece. His eye glanced with the keenest eagerness at each of the fair circle; he came round, and to Miss Dalrymple's dismay and astonishment, laid his finger on her shoulder, and said, "I fix here." Lady Dalrymple and her daughter immediately returned to Edinburgh. Lord Barcarres followed them, obtained a formal introduction to the young lady, and proffered her his hand and heart. But though Miss Dalrymple respected him, she was not disposed to pass the bounds of gratitude for his admiration of her. She had not courage to accept; she refused him,—fully, frankly, finally, refused him. It hurt him deeply, he fell sick, his life was despaired of. Every man of sense may know that a fever is the best oratory a lover can use, and the fever of the simple-hearted Earl was as real as his disappointment. Though grieved, he had no resentment; he settled upon her the half his estate—she learned this from his man of business—he recovered, though slowly; and in one of those emotions of gratitude, so virtuous at the moment, but which sometimes hurry the heart beyond its calmer impulse, she married him.

About this time a new proprietor came into possession of the estate of Lingo. It was purchased, about 1750, by Thomas Dalyell [see Appendix No LXXII.], son of Colonel John Dalyell of Muiravonside, and Christian Ellis. This John Dalyell was son of the famous General Dalyell of Binns, and brother of Sir Thomas Dalyell, who died without issue, and to whom his nephew, Thomas, was heir male. Thomas was a captain in the army, and married Margaret Lumisdaine, daughter of Andrew Lumisdaine, Bishop of Edinburgh, son of James Lumisdaine, minister at Newton. The Lumisdaine family were all stanch Jacobites. William and John, brothers of Mrs Dalyell, bore arms for the Stuarts; the first in 1715, the other in 1745, while Andrew, William's

eldest son, was secretary to Prince Charles Edward. Dal-yell's own leanings were of course in the same direction, and we are not surprised, therefore, to learn that, in 1745, he was, as captain of the city guard, and having charge of the Nether Port, instrumental in admitting Charles Edward into the city of Edinburgh. In 1739, we find him receiving a charter to Gordonshall, and, in 1753, he is styled "of Lingo," which he appears to have purchased from the Hamiltons of Kilbrachmont.

Kilbrachmont also passed about this time from the hands of the Hamiltons, and became part of the estate of Bal-carres. The last laird of the old family, Robert Hamilton, who died at West Anstruther in 1769, had run through his estate, and was much impoverished in the latter part of his life. Many stories still linger in the neighbourhood concerning him. Hearing one night thieves rummaging in his drawers, he said quietly, "Haud ye busy, lads, haud ye busy ! an' ye find ony there i' the dark, it's mair than I can do in daylight." Reduced at last to sell the trees around the house of Kilbrachmont, he had a company assembled for the roup, and it was hinted to the laird that it would be as well to produce a bottle or two of brandy to inspire competition, "Lord have a care of your daft heads," exclaimed the poor laird ; "if I had twa or three bottles of brandy, d'ye think I would sell my trees." After a party at Kellie Castle the guests were passing through the hall where the servants were drawn up to receive their vails, in those days a customary exaction at great houses. The gifts of those who preceded "Robbie" (as the laird was commonly called) drew forth no expression of gratitude, not even a smile, but when his turn came for performing the ceremony, their features were at once lighted up with something even approaching to a laugh. "What did you give the fellows, Robbie?" said his friends when they got outside ; "they looked as sour as vinegar till your turn

came." "Deil a bawbee they got frae me," said Robbie, "*I just kittled their loof.*" On another occasion, Hamilton arrived suddenly at a friend's mansion, announcing that the myrmidons of the law had appeared at his house to serve him with a caption. "But how did you escape them?" asked his friend. "Oh," was the reply, "*Geordie, greetin', cam' in at the door, and Robbie, laughin', jumped out of the window.*" The allusion was to the formal style of such documents, commencing with the name of the sovereign.

In 1735, Easter Grangemuir was sold by Patullo to Sir John Anstruther, and the portion of Sandford which had been acquired by Cleland had also come into his hands in 1720, and was followed by the remaining portion of the estate in 1765; Airdrie, too, by the failure of the direct line, in the person of General Philip Anstruther, son of Sir James of Airdrie, returned to the main branch of the family. General Anstruther had done much to beautify the estate, and laid out large sums in adorning the house, all to little purpose; for, so far as we know, there has not been since his time a resident proprietor. The fine chimney-piece of white marble, executed by workmen brought from Italy, was removed to Cambo House when Airdrie was purchased by the laird of Cambo.

The estate of Barns, so long held by the family of Cunningham, passed by adjudication, in 1743, into the hands of David Scott of Scotstarvit.

Carnbee Nether was about this time added to the estate of Balcaskie. The manor-house was not pulled down till 1812, and was for some time in the end of last century rented from Sir Robert Anstruther by a dowager Lady Sinclair of Longformacus. Lady Sinclair was a decided Jacobite, and a stanch Episcopalian, and attended regularly the chapel at Pittenweem. Sir Robert, on the other hand, was a Presbyterian, and equally exemplary in his attendance upon the parish church. The laird and his tenant

met one Sunday afternoon on their way home from their respective places of worship, when, after the usual salutations, Sir Robert said laughingly, "Is not this very daft-like in us baith, Lady Sinclair,—in you to trail down every Sabbath day to Pittenweem, when ye bide so near hand the kirk, and in me to gang up to Carnbee when I am sae much nearer Pittenweem? What if we were to niffer for a wee while, and you to gang to the kirk and me to the chapel?" "Na, na," replied the lady; "I am muckle obliged to ye, Sir Robert, if ye please we'll just bide as we are. But I see it's true what folks say, that ye'll never catch Sir Robert Anstruther making a bargain that he has na' the best o't." Lady Sinclair, however, ultimately inhabited a residence more convenient for one of her religious persuasion, for she died in the priory at Pittenweem in 1814.

Coates, in the parish of Newburn, which, in 1695, belonged to Hope of Craighall, appears, in 1710, in the possession of John Scott, M.D., who married Magdalene Moncrieff. He was the father of a numerous family, and died in 1765, at the age of seventy-four. His son Robert took the name of Scott Moncrieff, and settled as a merchant in Edinburgh. Coates appears to have been purchased after the middle of the eighteenth century by Captain James Patullo, and was afterwards acquired by Patrick Lindsay, who had made a fortune in the East Indies, and who afterwards purchased Wormiston from his brother., Henry Lindsay.

Wester Lathallan, about the end of the seventeenth century, was in possession of John Orrock of Balwearie Mill, who died in 1705, and who seems to have succeeded the Fairfouls not many years before.

Wester Newton Rires was purchased from Gillespie by David Dempster about 1730, and about ten years afterwards was acquired by John Thomson of Charlton, W.S. [see Ap-

pendix No. LXX.]. Hence the new name of Charlton. He married, in 1744, Peggy, daughter of John Paterson of Prestonhall, and of Grizel, eldest daughter of Henry, eighth Lord Sinclair, in whose right her great grandson became heir general and representative of

“The lordly line of high St. Clair.”

The estates of Dysart, Ravenscheuch, and Rosslyn descended by special entail to the issue of Catherine, the younger sister of Grizel St Clair, who married Sir John Erskine of Alva. Grizel Maria, the daughter and heiress of John Thomson of Charlton, married John, younger son of Sir Philip Anstruther, the second baronet of Balcaskie, and her descendants bear the name of Anstruther Thomson.

We have already mentioned (page 115) that Balchrystie was held by several proprietors. There was indeed a considerable village there, several of the houses of which stood within the area of what is now the garden attached to the house of Balchrystie. The principal family among the portioners of Balchrystie was Finlay [see Appendix No. XLII.], a branch of which we have seen settled in part of Newton Rires (page 115). Thomas Finlay, W.S., the representative of this family, settled in the island of Barbadoes, and, in 1753, his son and two daughters returned home. Sarah was seized with fever on her passage from London to Edinburgh, and died a few days after her arrival at the latter city, at the early age of eighteen. As an evidence of the sensation which her death occasioned, and not for their intrinsic merit, we shall quote the following verses on her “lying in state previous to her burial with great funeral pomp in the churchyard of Greyfriars,” which appeared in a periodical of the day:—

“See where she lies, in baleful weeds array’d,
The tribute heaven requires so early paid;
Who, call a moment back, in flow’ry pride
Seem’d in her ribbons gay an infant bride!

Ye Muses, here your sacred sorrows shed,—
Ye loved her living, and should mourn her dead.
How soon each promis'd joy, of hope the theme
On airy pinions gliding like a dream
Is gone: death's icy hand hath chilled her veins,
And ruthless snatched her to his dread domains.
Yet no! The paling graces on her cheek,
Her lips like roses which do all but speak,
The smiles that round her op'ning features gleam
Display the maiden in a pleasing dream.
Some guardian seraph in his silent round,
Her beauteous as his kindred angels found;
In heavenly slumbers hath her eyelids pressed,
And soon will waft her to eternal rest."

Three daughters were co-heiresses of Thomas Finlay, one of whom, Helen, married Thomas Christie, shipmaster, Burntisland, who through her acquired a portion of the lands of Balchrystie, to which he added by purchase several other pendicles. He also acquired from Sir John Anstruther the lands of Easter Newton Rires, and from Lord Balcarres certain fields lying to the west of Colinsburgh; all which lands remained in the family till the death of his son.

About the year 1760, Sir John Anstruther purchased up the feus and removed the village of Balclevie, which lay not far from the mansion-house of Elie. He was influenced to do so by his lady (the celebrated Jenny Fa'); and it is said that one of its inhabitants, an aged female who passed among her neighbours for being wiser than she ought, predicted that the family should not flourish for seven generations. The prophecy is still devoutly believed by many persons; and their faith in it has been confirmed by the fact (which may be verified by turning to Appendix No. IV.), that, beginning with the Sir John of whom we have spoken, six proprietors have been in possession, and the sixth has parted with his ancestral estates, which have passed into another family.

About the same time Sir John formally purchased, at a public sale, the lands of Newark from the creditors of Sir Alexander Anstruther, and united them to the Elie estate. And, in 1769, Thomas Earl of Kellie, whose affairs had become disordered, sold to him all his estates except the mansion-house and a few enclosures, at thirty years' purchase, on a rental of about £600. This Earl of Kellie was celebrated for his musical talents, as well as for his fascinating powers of conviviality. Burney testifies that he had a strength of hand on the violin, and a genius for composition, with which few professors were gifted. Part of his works are still unpublished, and not a little is probably lost. His habits had told upon his personal appearance, and he had a very red face studded with pimples. When he once paid a visit to Foote at his country villa, that celebrated wit took him into his garden, and, alluding to the beaming splendours of his face, said, "Pray, my Lord, look over the wall upon my cucumber bed, it has had no sun this year." His brother Andrew, too, as a votary of the muses, made no insignificant figure among the *literati* of Scotland.

James Lundin of Lundin [see Appendix No. II.], grandson of Sophia Lundin and of the attainted Earl of Melfort, claimed, in 1750, the estates of the Earldom of Perth, as next Protestant heir to the deceased James Drummond, his grandfather's brother, who had been attainted as fourth Earl of Perth, and afterwards created Duke of Perth by King James. In this attempt he was unsuccessful. He assumed, however, the title of Earl of Perth. His son James was more fortunate; for, in 1785, after the decease of Edward Drummond, son of the so-called Duke of Perth, which happened in 1760, he obtained the estates, and was created a British peer by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond. It was probably the expense attending the prosecution of this claim which induced the elder James

Lundin to sell the Lundin estates in 1755. The lands were acquired by several purchasers, among whom was Duddingston of Sandford, to whom fell Balcormo, which he sold again, in 1765, to Alexander Shaw, W.S. The principal estates, however, were purchased by Sir William Erskine of Torry, from whom they came to James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, in right of his mother, daughter of Sir William Erskine. Aithernie also was acquired by Sir William, and descended to Wemyss of Wemyss.

In 1744, Robert Malcolm of Grange [see Appendix No. LXVII.] purchased from Duddingston of Sandford the lands of Grangehill, lying adjacent to his estate of Grange; but, before the close of the century, the whole property passed into the hands of another branch of the same family. Sir Michael Malcolm of Lochore had, in the vicissitudes which the troubles of the times brought upon many Scottish families, been brought up to the trade of a joiner in London. Being related to the unfortunate Lord Balmerino, he was sent for to be present at his execution. Miss Bathurst, daughter of Lord Chancellor Bathurst, saw him on the scaffold, and fell in love with him on the spot. He was a stout, knock-kneed, large-faced man, by no means handsome. He had a commonplace mind, and was devoid of all polite learning. So one day, when presiding at a justice-court at Kirkcaldy, he was rather hard-tested by a sharp-witted shoemaker, whom he was condemning to a fortnight's imprisonment for some trivial offence. "I want to know," said the culprit, "what is the meaning of these Latin words in the sentence?" "Give that fellow two months more for contempt of court," cried the conscious baronet. A popular rhyme in Fife probably refers to this individual :—

"Balbedie has a second son,
They ca' him Michael Malcolm,

He gangs about Balgonie dykes
Huntin' and hawkin';
He 's stown away the bonny lass
And kept the widow waukin'."

On his death, the baronetcy devolved upon Sir James Malcolm of Grange, and afterwards upon Sir John Malcolm of Balbedie and Grange, whose successor now possesses these estates.

James Durham of Largo [see Appendix No. LIX.] married, in 1753, Ann, daughter of Thomas Calderwood of Polton, whence his descendants take the name of Calderwood Durham. His daughter Margaret married James, son of Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, who claimed to be representative of the Strangs of Balcaskie, and, indeed, received a patent entitling him to bear the arms of that family as heir-male. He was the fourth in lineal succession from Sir David Magnus Strang or Strange, subchanter of Orkney from 1544 to 1565. Sir David's seal bears the same arms as those of the Strangs of Balcaskie, and he is assumed to have been a younger son of that family, of which, however, there is no proof.

An event which occurred in 1760 deserves to be commemorated. The minister of Elie, Dr John Chalmers, grandson of John Chalmers of Pitmedden, was translated in this year to the parish of Kilconquhar. Great opposition was made to his settlement, though it is said that he became a useful minister and respected by his people. Tradition records, that the violent prejudice against him was somewhat appeased by the following incident. An individual in the mob, which assembled on the day of the induction, went so far as to cast a stone at the minister, and by a singular coincidence, died within twenty-four hours. The multitude looked upon it as a divine judgment, and their clamour against the obnoxious presentee was in a great measure silenced. A portion of the people

of Kilconquhar remained stedfast in their opposition, erected a place of worship for themselves in the village of Colinsburgh, and invited to occupy it a Mr Collier, a countryman of their own, who had been settled at Ravenstonedale in Northumberland. To admit this gentleman to his charge, Messrs Gillespie and Boston, with an elder from each of their congregations, first met in a presbyterial capacity at Colinsburgh, on the 22d October 1761, when they assumed the title of the Presbytery of Relief. In the following year, Messrs Alexander Scott, William Ramsay, George Taylor, and Andrew Wilson, were suspended from the office of the eldership in the parish church, for being concerned in setting up a conventicle in Colinsburgh, and countenancing Mr Thomas Gillespie in preaching and dispensing the sacrament there.

Another circumstance of interest in the ecclesiastical history of the district occurred in 1768. Mr James Smith, minister of Newburn, and Mr Robert Ferrier, minister of Largo, addressed a letter to the Presbytery of St Andrews, in which they stated, that they were persuaded that there was a manner of order and government of the New Testament church taught in the word, different from that laid down in the Confession of Faith, and that candour and integrity required that they should demit their ministerial charge. After sending this letter, they no more preached in the pulpits of Largo and Newburn, but at Balchrystie; while the Presbytery, having received the report of a committee appointed to confer with them, did, on the 23d of November 1768, accept their demission, and declared their churches vacant. About the same time, Mr David Dale, a merchant in Glasgow, left the Established Church also upon independent principles. There had been no previous concert, but a correspondence was soon opened between the two parties. The brethren in Fife erected a meeting-house at Balchrystie, where Messrs Smith and

Ferrier presided as elders over a numerous congregation. In Glasgow, the new views were met with shouts of derision, and Mr Dale was even mobbed and suffered personal violence. Mr Ferrier was induced to leave Balchrystie and to assist Mr Dale in the congregation at Glasgow. On one occasion, when Mr Smith was paying a visit to Glasgow, a wag stuck up a placard on the chapel with the words, "Preaching done here by David Dale, Smith, and Farrier." Mr Smith died in 1775, and Mr Ferrier ultimately seceded on Glassite principles. The meeting-house was afterwards sold to the proprietor of Balchrystie, and the congregation moved down to Earlsferry.

The proprietor of the estate of Balcormo, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, claims our notice, on account of his literary attainments. He was the son of a merchant in Leith of the name of Pollock, who appears to have married a daughter of Dr Hugo Arnot of Balcormo. The death of this lady is mentioned, in 1773, as "Mrs Arnot of Balcormo, relict of Mr Pollock, merchant." Her son Hugo, who was born in 1749, took the maternal name of Arnot. He was entered as a member of the faculty of advocates in 1772, but was prevented from attaining eminence in his profession, by a severe asthma under which he laboured, and which carried him off in his thirty-seventh year. Those who have looked into John Kay's caricatures of Edinburgh characters, will be familiar with the spare, attenuated form of Mr Arnot, which was frequently the subject of good-humoured jokes among his townsmen. For instance, when James' Square was first built, there was one tenement, which being tall, narrow, and solitary, immediately received the appellation of "*Hugo Arnot*." Leith Pier was one of his favourite resorts, as the freshness of the breeze which he there inhaled seemed to relieve the complaint under which he laboured. In those days, the inhabitants of Edinburgh, when visiting Leith, frequently

indulged in the luxury of a dried haddock, or "*speldrin*." Harry Erskine chanced to meet Arnot on the pier, busily engaged on this repast as he walked alone, and immediately saluted him with, "Good morning, Mr Arnot; happy to see you look so like your meat." Indeed, his caustic vein of wit did not even spare his own infirmities. Being annoyed one day by the bawling of a man selling sand on the streets, he is said to have exclaimed, "The rascal! he spends as much breath in a minute as would serve me for a month." Mr Arnot, however, has more substantial claims on posterity than the recollection of his peculiarities. He was the author of a History of Edinburgh, published in 1779; of a collection of celebrated criminal trials in Scotland, published in 1785; and also of a metaphysical treatise entitled "Nothing," originally an essay read before the Speculative Society.

Rennyhill, which had belonged to a branch of the Lumsdaines of Innergelly, was, about 1780, acquired by Andrew Johnston of Pitkiery [see Appendix No. LXXIV.], one of the magistrates of Anstruther, whose descendants held it till very lately, when it was purchased by the uncle of George Goodall, Esq., the present laird.

In 1766, General John Scott succeeded his brother David, in the estates of Scotstarvit and Barns [see Appendix No. LI.], to which he soon afterwards added Balcomie, purchased from the heirs of Sir William Hope, whose widow died in 1785. It was he who built the mansion of Bellevue, near Edinburgh, on the site of a country house or cottage, belonging to Provost Drummond. It was afterwards enlarged, and adapted for a custom-house, and the name of the elegant square built around it preserves the memory of the original proprietor, although the house has been entirely removed. Some time after Sir Lawrence Dundas had built the handsome house in St Andrew's Square, the site of which is now occupied by the Royal Bank, he hap-

pened to have a run of bad luck in playing with General Scott, who is well known to have been one of the most experienced gamblers in Europe, and to have amassed, at least, half a million by play. After Sir Lawrence had lost all his ready cash, and was driven to extremity, his opponent proposed to stake £30,000 against Sir Lawrence's new house, in which they were then sitting. This proposal was accepted by the desperate baronet, but was attended by no better fortune than the preceding stakes, and the property of that beautiful mansion was, in a moment, transferred to his successful antagonist. It was afterwards arranged, however, that Sir Lawrence should retain his house, upon condition that he should be at the expense of building another equally good, and suitable to the taste and convenience of General Scott. The mansion of Bellevue was the result of this arrangement. General Scott died in 1775, and his tomb forms a conspicuous object in the north-west corner of the churchyard of Kilrenny. He left two daughters, and a third was born shortly after his death, who were heiresses of the vast wealth he had accumulated. By his will, the fortune of his eldest daughter, Henrietta, was to be divided between her sisters if she married a peer or a peer's son, or if her husband did not take the name of Scott. Nevertheless, she married, in 1795, William Henry Marquis of Titchfield, and afterwards Duke of Portland; and her sisters waived enforcing the penalty, upon receiving £100,000 each, while the marquis always prefixed the name of Scott to his signature. Her fortune was said to amount to £25,000 a year. The other two daughters became respectively Viscountess Canning, and Countess of Moray.

Kippo, about this time, passed into the hands of Cheape of Wellfield, in which family it still remains; and, in 1780, died the proprietor of Over Carnbee, David Loch, who was long a merchant of eminence in Leith, and, in 1776, was by the trustees for fisheries, manufactures, and improve-

ments, appointed inspector-general of the woollen manufactures of Scotland, on which subject he published an essay; and afterwards inspector-general of fisheries. In 1774, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Edinburgh. His son John left a daughter, Jean, married to Alexander Murray, printer in Edinburgh.

In 1779, the inhabitants of the shores of the Firth of Forth were greatly terrified by the appearance of Paul Jones, who sailed with a small fleet to the neighbourhood of Inchkeith, where he cast anchor. Our readers are familiar with the story of his having been prayed out of the firth by Mr Shirra, minister of the Associate congregation at Kirkcaldy. A less known, but curious, record of the event, is a thin quarto pamphlet, published in the same year, and entitled “Paul Jones; or, the Fife Coast Garland: a heroi-comical poem.” We shall give a single extract from this production:—

“It chanced the arch-pirate rode close by the Ainsters,
As he called for a pilot to govern his main-steers;
And the knight, who most earnestly looked for brave Johnston,
Supposed ’em his friend, after Jones sent a posting;
He manned his new barge with choice seamen in haste,
To beg his friend’s presence to dinner at least;
And two casks of powder, with ball, in a sack,
To shoot the false pirate should he ever come back.
For these marks of favour, not easily repaid,
He sent him his steersman, the first in the trade.

This message delivered, Squire Jones took his pilot,
The best on the salt seas that ever did toil it;
Gave his kindest returns to the knight and his lady,
And his friends, and his chiefs, would not fail to be ready
To take a good dinner: As for the knight’s billet
Anent ammunition, he largely should fill it;
For such warlike purpose he sent them ashore
With a couple of hogsheads, he could not spare more.

The knight all in raptures, with Johnston so near us,
Prepared for a feast like to King Ahasuerus.
But little succeeded, through madness of joy,
To think how secure from Paul Jones’s annoy.

In fact, the cook contrived to set himself on fire, and then the house.

{ ‘Next the house all in flames, ‘from the regions below,
Ye gods,’ cries the knight, ‘their powder will blow,
And my friends meet destruction far worse than the foe.’
All hands to prevent such a dread blast of thunder,
They rend down partitions, and tear walls asunder :
With mattocks and levers undermined to the ground,
The whole western gavel rushed down with loud sound,
Till they got at the hogsheads, the cause of their fear,
And all pallid and shaking bore the powder off clear.
’Twas then all too late, half the house being burned,
And the rest for prevention to ruins half turned :
The servants all melting in torrents of sweat ;
The lady and visitants in fits at their feet ;
Their mirrors, and paintings, and cabinets broke ;
Too late they discovered the infamous joke :
One bulk rotten cabbage, the other lime stone,
And thus our French rover was too wise for Sir John.

The traditionary account of the fact, which was made the foundation of the foregoing burlesque, is that, when Paul Jones anchored off Pittenweem, Sir John Anstruther, supposing that the vessels might be ships expected about that time to return from an exploring expedition to the coast of Africa, sent off one of his own boats with a basket of vegetables and a parcel of newspapers, which he thought might be welcome to the voyagers. Many persons, from motives of curiosity, went out in the boat, among whom were John Chalmers, one of the magistrates of Anstruther, and John Ovenston and James Adamson, skippers from Elie. They were not, however, suffered to come on board, and a constant fire of brushwood was kept up, so that the decks were concealed by smoke. Sir John’s present was accepted, and the basket returned filled with powder, and accompanied with a recommendation to defend his own house. Andrew Paton, a Pittenweem pilot, who was in the boat, was taken and kept on board the pirate ship during their voyage along

the Scottish coasts, and afterwards landed in Holland, with a handsome remuneration. The following scrap of a song, composed on the occasion, is still remembered :—

“ Sir John sent to see,
What ships they might be,
With a basket of fruit and the news, man.
They sent back the boat
With powder and shot,
And bade him defend Elie House, man.

Elie House had, before this time, become the principal residence of the family. At that time, the entrance was in the centre of the west side, with a handsome flight of steps. In front was a pond decorated with rockwork and statues, and, beyond it, the avenue ran in a straight line to the “White Yett.” The “Lady’s Tower” was erected as a summer-house; and, within the memory of some still living, its roof was in repair, and its windows were glazed. Below it is a bathing-place, hewn out of rock, for the use of the Lady Anstruther of the day, which was provided with a sluice, that it might be kept full at all times of the tide. The place where the water entered may still be easily seen.

Towards the end of the century two other estates in this neighbourhood changed hands. Lathallan, which from time immemorial had belonged to the family of Spens, was, in 1788, sold by Captain Thomas Spens to Major John Lumisdaine, third son of Robert Lumisdaine of Innergelly.

Gibliston, as we have seen [see Appendix No. LXIV.], had for some time belonged to the family of Smith. In 1759, John Smith, younger of Gibliston, predeceased his father; and the estate, on the death of the proprietor, descended to his only daughter, who, on her decease, left it by will to a lady (Miss Jean Fortune), who had been engaged to her brother, but who, in the mean time, had married Principal Gillespie of St Andrews. Her descendants, in consequence, took the name of Gillespie Smith.

David Bethune of Kilconquhar [see Appendix No. LXIII.] died c. 1780. He is designed "of Balfour," by his marriage with the heiress. Previous to his death he had executed an entail of Kilconquhar, in virtue of which it descended to John Lindesay, son of his sister, Margaret Bethune, and of George Lindesay of Wormiston, who, consequently, took the name of Bethune. On his death without issue, the succession was taken up by his brother, Henry Lindesay Bethune of Kilconquhar, fifth son of George Lindesay, who sold Wormiston to his younger brother, Patrick Lindesay of Coates. He was the great grandfather of the present proprietor.

The male line of Bethune of Balfour [see Appendix No. XXIII.], proprietor of the estates of Kilrenny, failed, so far back as 1708, by the death of David Bethune, who left two daughters. The elder, Catherine, married David Campbell of Keithelk, and had a daughter, Rachel (married to John Patullo of Balhouffie), who ought naturally to have succeeded to the estates; but David Bethune of Bandon, who had married Ann, the younger sister of Catherine, was able, with the assistance of his brother Henry, to employ such cogent arguments, as prevailed with his wife's sister and niece to forego their claims, and to allow the estates to rest in the younger sister. This Ann Bethune had two daughters; the elder, Ann, married David Bethune of Kilconquhar, and died without issue, in 1785; the younger sister, Mary, married William Congalton, and her grandson succeeded to the estates on the death of her sister, taking the name of William Congalton Bethune. The sister of this gentleman, Eleanor C. Bethune, who married, 1799, John Drinkwater of Salford, Manchester, succeeded to the estates in 1836, her descendants taking the name of Bethune.

The eldest son of Alexander Gibson of Durie [see Appendix No. LIV.], in conformity to the entail of his grand-

uncle, John Earl of Hyndford, took the surname and arms of Carmichael, and became, on the death of the preceding baronet, Sir John Gibson Carmichael of Skirling. The estate of Durie was consequently sold on his father's death in 1785, and was acquired by James Christie, Esq. [see Appendix No. LXXV.], who was the ancestor of the present proprietor, and died in 1804. The mansion-house had been built in 1762. Drummaird was afterwards added to this estate, though, in 1803, it appears in possession of Thomas Ballingall, Esq.

We have not been able to trace the history of the portions of the Lundin estates which were separated from the lands of Lundin at the sale in 1755; but, in 1803, we find Teuchats in the hands of Robert Dundas, Esq.; and Balhousie in the hands of John Wallace, Esq., and, not long afterwards, in the hands of David Millie, Esq; while Balcormo was absorbed into the estate of Largo. Baldastard also appears at this time in the hands of Richard Steele, Esq.

About the period to which our narrative has brought us, the following curious incident occurred. Robert Colville, son of the deceased John Colville, wright at Elie, assumed the title of Lord Colville of Ochiltree, which had become dormant by the death of David, fourth Lord. Much interest was excited by this claim; many gentlemen of the neighbourhood professed to believe that it was well-founded, and money was liberally subscribed for the purpose of having it established. It came to a hearing before the House of Lords in 1784, when Mr Anstruther, the counsel for the petitioner, stated that, although he had been fully persuaded of the justice of his client's claims, he was now satisfied that they could not be maintained, and accordingly withdrew the petition.

About the end of the eighteenth century, the Lundins disappeared from Strathairly, after having held it for at

least three hundred years. The last proprietor was Major James Lundin, who died in 1813. From him the estate was purchased by David Briggs, Esq., whom we find proprietor in 1795, and whose descendants still retain it.

Pitcorthie, which for the last hundred years had been part of the estate of Balcarres, was about the same time sold to John Simson, Esq., of Brunton, whose son, Colonel William Simson, appears as laird in 1803.

At the same time also Thomas Bruce appears as laird of Grangemuir, which had last belonged to the Anstruthers of that Ilk. He built the house of Grangemuir, which, however, has since been greatly enlarged. It was afterwards acquired by Lord William Douglas, who has also acquired Balhouffie, Fawside, Barnsmuir, and these lands still remain in his family.

Balchrystie also, with Easter Newton, were, in 1804, disposed of by the trustees of Alexander Christie, Esq., the former being acquired by James Buchan, Esq., and now held by his nephew, George Duncan, Esq., of Balchrystie. Easter Newton was added to the estate of Charlton, to which also Coates was annexed.

The estate of Largo, on the death of Thomas Calderwood Durham in 1842, fell to his sister Lilius, the widow of Robert Dundas of Arniston, who is the present proprietor.

In 1795, we find Gilston in possession of Major-General Dewar, whose third daughter, Jessie, married Sir John Anstruther, Bart., of Elie. It was afterwards purchased by James Wyld, Esq., lately deceased.

North and South Fawfields, which had belonged to the barony of Rires, and afterwards to that of Largo, had been separated from that estate, one of them as early as 1695, when it was in the hands of a proprietor of the name of Bantron. North Fawfield ultimately became the property of James Walker Bethune, who has latterly taken the name of Morrison; while South Fawfield was added to the-

Gilston estate along with Wester Lathallan, which, in 1803, belonged to David Wemyss.

As we have now arrived at the time when the present buildings of the lighthouse on the Isle of May were erected, we shall here give a general view of the methods which had been employed up to this time for lighting vessels navigating the firth. Alexander Cunningham of Barns appears to have been the first who built a house for the light, in 1635. His son, John Cunningham, was, in 1647, empowered, along with James Maxwell of Innerwick, to levy dues for the maintenance of the light, to the amount of 4s. a ton on foreigners and 2s. on Scottish vessels. Liberty was also given him to build a lighthouse; and, accordingly, he erected a tower forty feet high, vaulted at the top, and covered with flagstones. The unfortunate architect of this tower was drowned on his return from the isle, in a storm, supposed to have been raised by some still more unhappy old women, who were in consequence burned as witches. This tower seems to have been erected in 1656, which date was over the door in 1811. In 1661, Sir James Halket of Pitferran, and Sir David Carmichael of Balmadie, were authorised by Act of Parliament to levy dues for the maintenance of the light, to the amount of 3s. for foreigners and 1s. 6d. for natives. These sums are in Scots money as well as the former, and are equal to 3d. and 1½d. English. Before 1790, this duty was let at £280 sterling per annum; at that time it rose to £960; and, in 1800, it was let at £1500, a striking proof of the increase of trade. These sums are of course exclusive of the expense of keeping up the light.

In 1791, George Anderson, the keeper of the light, his wife, and five children were found dead in the house, suffocated by the impure air generated by the coal ashes accumulated round the house. One infant, at the breast, alone was saved.

In 1811, we have an account of a visit paid to the Isle of May. The writer left Newhaven in the evening of a day in August, and before four o'clock next morning he was off the May. The coal fire was still burning on the tower, and the progress of the day gave the flames a peculiarly dismal appearance. "We landed," he says, "just as the sun shot up, and the flames seemed almost instantaneously extinguished." The tower then standing does not seem to have been the original building, but was fifty or sixty feet high. A ton of coals was consumed every night; and the fire was lighted by live coals placed above, on a large square grate. There were three attendants, two of whom were on the watch every night. The fire required mending every half-hour, and in strong gales every twenty minutes. During a long winter's night of high wind, three tons were sometimes consumed. On such occasions the windward side never kindled, the keeper with impunity laying hold of the ribs to steady himself.

A shipwreck, which occurred a few months before the visit now recorded, strikingly illustrates the imperfection of the system of lighting the coast then employed. The *Pallas*, a thirty-two gun frigate, commanded by Captain Paris Monk, was returning in company with the *Nymph*, Captain Edward Sneyd Clay, from a month's cruise on the coast of Norway, and was steering for Leith with a prize in tow, when she was wrecked on the rocks near Dunbar. It was said that the cause of the catastrophe was the pilots mistaking a limekiln, burning at Broxmouth, for the May light, and the May light for the Bell Rock. The first of these mistakes was certainly made, but I do not think that the facts of the case warrant the supposition that the second also had been committed; especially when we find that the *Nymph*, between which and the *Pallas* there does not appear to have been any communication during their uncertainty, was also wrecked that same night on a rock

called the Devil's Ark, near Skethard,—misled, it is said, by some irregularity in the lights on the Bell Rock and the May. I have heard, and I do not think the disaster can otherwise be accounted for, that one night the fire on the May was allowed to go out, and on that night these two vessels were wrecked.

Let us examine the particulars. About midday, on the 18th of December, the Pallas fell in with some fishing-boats, and the captain learned from some of their men, who came on board, that he was off Stonehive and the Tod Head. The vessel was then steering south-west, going at the rate of four miles an hour. This course she held till six p.m., when the pilot altered it to south-south-west, and at the same time part of her canvass was taken in, as her speed, for the last quarter of an hour, had been increasing from five and a half to six knots an hour. Soon after, the pilot, pointing towards the coast, said, "There's Lunan Bay;" and shortly afterwards he said, "There's the Red Head," but it was at this time too dark to see the land.

The captain now directed the watch on the forecastle to keep a vigilant look-out for the Bell Rock light, then a floating light; and in a few minutes a light was reported on the starboard beam, which the pilot declared to be a signal hoisted on the pier at Arbroath, to shew that there was water enough to enter the harbour. "If that light be on Arbroath pier," said the captain, "we ought most certainly to be in sight of the Bell Rock light." The pilot replied, "We shall soon see it." But as the light never appeared, the captain became uneasy; and at eight o'clock ordered the master to work off the run by the log up to that hour; and in a short time the master reported that, by his calculation, the light which they saw was no other than the floating light of the Bell Rock, and that they had now only to bear up and shape a course for the Isle of May.

The captain left the deck a little after ten o'clock, and called for the pilot-book of sailing directions, that he might ascertain more exactly the course from the Bell Rock to the Isle of May. In a few minutes the officer of the watch went down to report that the May light was in sight, and Captain Monk was in the act of going upon deck when the vessel struck. The master fancied they were on the Bell Rock, which he had declared they had passed four hours before. Land was then seen to the leeward, and the master changed his opinion and thought they must be on the Isle of May; but the pilot thought they were ashore in St Andrew's Bay. When day broke they found themselves at Broxmouth, a little east of Dunbar; and the light which they had taken for the May turned out to be a limekiln in the neighbourhood.

To mistake the floating-light of the Bell Rock for the light hoisted on Arbroath pier appears by no means unlikely, but it is not probable that they could have mistaken the coal-fire on the May for that light; and the conjecture which best suits the circumstances is, that they had passed the Bell Rock shortly after six o'clock, and had steered close to the eastward of the May, without seeing it, which led them into the natural mistake of supposing the limekiln to be that light. In this case their speed must have been greater than they supposed; for, from the Bell Rock to Broxmouth is about thirty miles, which they had traversed in little more than four hours. But then, again, if the light that they saw had been actually the May, how could they have taken four hours to run from it to Broxmouth, which is not over twelve miles?

Both vessels became total wrecks, but the lives of the crews were saved.

The Commissioners of Northern Lights, having purchased the island, with all the rights of the light-keeping, in 1816, erected a beacon, with a stationary oil-light, con-

sisting of a system of lamps and reflectors, 240 feet above the level of the sea, and capable of being seen at seven leagues distance. In 1843, this mode of illumination was exchanged for what is called the dioptric system, invented by Sir David Brewster, and described by him in 1812. The arrangements then adopted, and now in use, are the following :—Instead of many lamps, there is but one—a very powerful Argand lamp, with four concentric wicks, so disposed that a current of air not only passes through the centre, but between each pair of wicks. Around this lamp is a frame, which we cannot better describe than by saying, that it resembles the hoops of a herring-barrel, with all the staves removed—only, each hoop is of glass, and of a prismatic form, that is to say, it has three edges. The effect of this arrangement is, that all the rays from the lamp which would have struck the water are refracted upwards by the lower hoops, and all those which would have been lost in the heavens are refracted downwards by the upper hoops; and the whole light is thus combined into one circular plate of light, so to speak, reaching to the horizon all around.

The attention of the Commissioners had also been drawn to the Carr Rock, upon which two vessels, on an average, were wrecked every year. Here, however, they were baffled by the difficulties of the task, and the science and perseverance which triumphed in the gigantic works of the Bell Rock and Skerryvore, was obliged to submit to the indignity of a compromise with the ocean waves in the case of the Carr Rock. In 1811, one of Waddel's large buoys was moored near it; but, notwithstanding a very strong iron chain, and a ponderous mushroom anchor, the buoy was torn from its moorings by winter storms. In 1812, it was determined to have a building of stone. The Carr Rock is 72×23 feet in extent; the Bell Rock is 300×280 feet. They are nearly of the same height, the Carr Rock

being barely uncovered at neap tides. Only a base of 18 feet square could be got for the building. It was necessary to excavate the mass of sandstone to a depth even below that of the lowest tides; and, as the smallest agitation of the sea overflowed the rock and forced the workmen from their posts, it became necessary to erect a cofferdam around the site of the building, and the water had consequently to be pumped out of the foundation-pit after every tide, before the work could be recommenced. To so many accidents and hindrances was the work exposed, that although the workmen were allowed an extra premium, for every tide's work, above their weekly wages, yet it required about three entire working seasons to prepare the foundation; while, in the case of the Bell Rock, though the work was carried on at the distance of twelve miles from the shore, four years only were required for the completion of the whole work. In this third year, 1815, a sandstone quarry having been opened near Pitmilly, two entire courses of dovetailed stones, and part of a third, had been laid, when, in September, a tempest put a stop to the operations for that season by demolishing the unfinished course and the apparatus. In the summer of 1816, the works were resumed, and by October the building was raised to a height somewhat above the rise of the spring-tides. The space available on the rock would not admit a lighthouse, but it was intended to cover the erection with a large bell in the form of a cupola. A chamber in the interior communicated, by a small hole, with the tidal water, which, as it rose, was to lift a float which moved the machinery which rang the bell, and also to wind up a weight to keep the machinery going during ebb-tide. The work was prosecuted during the summer of 1817; and, after being discontinued for the season, was visited on the 10th of November, and was then in perfect order; but, in the evening of the 14th, a very heavy swell came ashore, which continued, with a mist so thick that

the rock could not be seen, till the afternoon of the 15th, when it was discovered that a great part of the building had been thrown down. The original plan was therefore given up, and the Commissioners contented themselves with a beacon formed by iron pillars rising from the base of solid masonry, and lifting a hollow ball twenty-five feet above the level of the sea. But this work was not considered sufficient; and, in 1843—44, they erected a second lighthouse on the Isle of May, with a light so placed as to indicate the position of the Carr Rock. This light was first exhibited in the autumn of 1844, yet, strange to say, on the 1st of October of the same year, the Windsor Castle steamer, on her return from Dundee, with about two hundred passengers, who had gone thither to witness the Queen's departure, struck upon the Carr Rock beacon with such violence as to compel the commander to run her ashore among Kilminning rocks. Providentially no lives were lost.

A few more notices will bring down the history to the present day.

Kilmux, Easter and Wester, was acquired by James Blyth Fernie, Esq., who built the mansion-house in 1832. It has since been purchased by David James Macfie, Esq.

The Lundin estates, which belonged to James H. E. Wemyss, M.P. for the county of Fife, have, within the last few years, been sold to the Standard Insurance Company.

In the parish of Largo, the estate of Balhousie has been acquired by David Mudie, Esq.; and in the adjoining parish of Newburn, Lahill has been purchased by — Rintoul, Esq., since deceased.

It is perhaps worth while to notice a curious circumstance with regard to Earlsferry. That royal burgh, long before the union, had petitioned to be relieved from the burden of sending a member to Parliament, but still retained its bailies and council till the Burgh Reform Act passed, when it was found that there was no constituency of ten

pounders to elect the council. Consequently it has since been governed by managers appointed by the Court of Session.

In the parish of Elie, the whole land, except the small pendicle of Newton Rires, has changed hands within the last forty years. Muircambus was purchased in 1812 by John Fortune, Esq., whose son has lately erected a handsome mansion-house. In 1853, Sir Wyndham Anstruther, with consent of his heirs, having set aside the entail of his property, the Elie, St Monans, Anstruther, and Pittenweem estates were purchased by William Baird, Esq. Since he came into possession, the road to the harbour has been repaired and fenced from the sea by a wall of great strength. A new pier has also been built at great expense.

About 1815, several small portions of land, principally belonging to Balcarres, were purchased by the Misses Melville, who built a handsome mansion on the united property, which was called Cairnie, after the estate of that name in the parish of Kilmany, the property of their father. From their heir, Colonel Dalyell of Lingo, Cairnie was lately purchased by Walter Davidson, Esq. The gardener's house is the old mill of Balcarres: what is now called by that name, between Balcarres and Lathallan, was originally Rires Mill.

Rires itself has passed into a new name by the marriage of the heiress to Robert Bayne Dalgliesh, Esq., of Dura.

Balmonth, of which we have no trace since 1710, when it was in the hands of the Scotts, appears, in 1803, in the hands of General Graham Stirling of Deuchray, along with Sauchope, part of the estates of General Scott of Balcomie, and which had descended to his daughter, the Marchioness of Titchfield.

Gordonshall appears, in 1845, as the property of Robert Briggs, Esq.; and Pinkarton, also part of the Balcomie estate, is found, in 1803, in possession of John Douglas, Esq.

On the death of the tenth Earl of Kellie in 1829, the earldom was claimed by John Francis Miller Erskine, fifteenth Earl of Marr, as general heir of line, and the claim was allowed by the House of Lords. Kellie Castle and the policy went along with the title, and has since been deserted, but contains several fine rooms which will repay a visit. The remainder of the Kellie estates, which had been purchased by Sir John Anstruther (p. 213), had, with the exception of Pittenweem, been acquired by Hog of Newliston, to whom they still belong.

A curious prophecy bearing on this event is mentioned by Burke in his "Family Romance." The earlier part of it, with its remarkable fulfilment, does not concern us, but it closes thus. "Thine honours shall be restored. The kiss of peace shall be given to thy countess, though she seek it not; and the days of peace shall return to thee and thine. The line of Mar shall be broken, but not till its honours are doubled, and its doom ended." The prediction is a translation from the Gaelic, and is said to have been in existence long before the events occurred to which it appears to refer. The fulfilment is as follows. In 1715, the Earl of Mar was attainted on account of his share in the rebellion of that year. In 1822, the attainder was reversed, at the special desire of King George IV., but the Countess of Mar had never been presented at court. Accidentally, on the occasion of a visit made by Queen Victoria to Stirling Castle, the Countess met her in a small room in that building, asked who she was, and on being informed, detained and kissed her. In 1829, the honours of the line of Mar were doubled by the accession of the earldom of Kellie, and as the present earl has no children, the line will be broken on his decease, as his successor will be a Goodeve, the child of his elder sister Lady Jemima. The presumptive heir to the earldom of Kellie is, however, Henry David Erskine, uncle of the present Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Balcomie, which had been acquired by Thomas Earl of Kellie before 1803, remains in possession of his great grandson, Sir Thomas Erskine of Cambo.

Thirdpart and Capelie, another portion of the Balcomie estates, were acquired, about the end of last century, by Robert Anstruther, Esq., grandson of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie.

Sypsies, formerly part of the barony of Airdrie, now belongs to William Inglis, Esq.; and Kirkmay has lately been purchased from that gentleman by William Duncan, Esq.

Coates, in the parish of Newburn, which had been the property of Lindsay of Wormiston, was, about 1825, purchased by Sir John Leslie. This eminent individual was the son of Robert Leslie, joiner in Largo, and Ann Carstairs, and was born at Largo in 1766. As he shewed at an early age a decided partiality for mathematics, he was sent to the university of St Andrews, where his proficiency attracted the notice of the Earl of Kinnoul. After travelling in America and the continent, he was, in 1805, appointed to the chair of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and, in 1809, he was called to the chair of natural philosophy. In 1832, he received the honour of knighthood, and died the same year at Coates, which then came into the hands of Matthew Wilkie, Esq.

APPENDIX.

HISTORY OF FAMILIES.

“ Time ! thy course renew,
And make the past the present to my view :—
A sudden whirlwind mingles earth and skies,
The ruins tremble and the dead arise !
Along the valley of departed years,
A melancholy multitude appears :
Like half-remembered dreams the shadows swim
In twilight vision venerably dim.”

MONTGOMERY.

APPENDIX No I.

MERLESWAIN.

Merleswain came to Scotland in 1067 or 1068.

Colban, son of Merleswain : under David I. (1124-1153).

Merleswain witnesses a charter of William the Lion (1166-1213), and also one of Duncan E. of Fife in 1177, and Merleswain, son of Merleswain, witnesses a charter of Richard Bishop of St Andrews between 1163 and 1178.

About the same time we find Merleswain, son of Colban.

Waldef, son of Merleswain, inherits Ardross, Fethkill,*and Ken-nauchy in the end of the 12th century, and appears as a witness between 1200 and 1214, and perhaps later.

Merleswain, son of Waldef, in 1239, makes an agreement with Galfred Bp. of Dunkeld about the patronage of Fethkill. He is said to have died c. 1250. About the same time is mentioned Merleswain, son of the Earl of Buchan (if this be not a mistake). Merleswain, son of Waldef, seems to have left only daughters. One of these, Scolastica, married Richard, and is mentioned c. 1261. Another, Margaret, married Hugo de Perisby, and after his death, and before 1292, she married John de Soulis. A third daughter seems to have been Ela of Ardross, mentioned in 1250 and 1296.

No. II.

LUNDIE OF THAT ILK.

Philip de Lundin, ch. of Lundie from Malcolm IV. (1153-1166). His brother, Malcolm, received the lands of Lundie in Forfarshire, and Thomas, his son, being "*ostiarius*" to Kings William and Alexander II., the family took the name of Durward (doorward). Philip is probably the same who is designated "*camerarius*."

Walter, son of Philip, ch. of Lundie from K. William (1166-1213). In 1188, John de Lundin is mentioned. We have also Philip de Feodarg, ccusin of Walter.

Thomas (son of Walter?) gives ch. in 1220 to nuns of North Berwick: and has a charter from Alexander II. (1213-1249), in which he is styled "of Fife."

Robert, natural son of King William, married the heiress of Lundin, probably the daughter of Thomas, and took the name. We find him in the reign of Alexander II. (1213-1249) styled *Dom. Robertus de Lundin frater illustris regis Alexandri*. There is also a Robert de London or de Lundoniis, who has a charter from K. William, in which he is styled his son. But the families "de Lundin" and "de London" appear to be distinct. Sir James Balfour places this Robert at the head of the line, ignores the marriage to the heiress, gives him Anabella Erskine for his wife, and places between him and Richard, Philip and Walter, for whom we can find no authority. It is not unlikely that the next proprietor was Peter Lundin, for in 1296 we find Margaret, relict of Pierres de Lundin of the county of Fife.

Richard de Lundin is the next of whom we have notice. He went over to the English in 1297, and was present at the battle of Stirling. He married Margaret Dunbar, dau. of the Earl of March.

Walter de Lundin, son of Richard; according to Balfour md. Euphemia, dau. of Lord Graham. (*N.B.*—There was no Lord Graham before 1404, so that one generation at least seems to be wanting.) There is a Thomas de Lundin, sheriff of Fife c. 1450.

Sir John Lundin of L., mentd. 1457 and 1466. He md. Dame Isabel Wemyss, and his 2d son by her md. Helen, heiress of Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, and thus founded the family of Balgonie. If, as Balfour says, he md. Catherine, dau. of Ld. Drummond, she must have been his second wife. His dau. Christian md. John Ld. Forbes. Perhaps Margaret Lundie, who md. Geo. Leslie of Rothes, and Elizabeth, who md. Sir Andrew Wood, were his daus.

John Lundie, ch. 1485 of lands in Forfarshire, and 1498 of Thomaston, to him and Isabella Forrester, his spouse. Balfour says he md. Janet, dau. of Lord Lindsay. His dau. Isabel was successively wife of David 8th Earl of Crawford and of the Earl of Rothes. Another dau., Euphemia, was married to Sir David Wemyss.

William Lundie of L., ch. 1485 and 1488. Md. Elizabeth Hepburn, dau. of Lord Hailes. Perhaps the brother of John.

Sir Thomas Lundie. Md. Isabel Boswell of Balmuto. It seems doubtful whether he was of Lundie. He has, in 1489, ch. to Over and Nether Pratis. His dau. Janet md. Sir William Scott of Balwearie, who afterwards gives to John, his wife's nephew, an annual rent from the lands of Demperton. Margaret, another dau., md. David Pringle of Smailholm.

John Lundie of L. has, in 1502, ch. of the annuity just mentioned, and is therefore probably grandson of Sir Thomas. In 1507, he went on pilgrimage. He conferred various grants on the church of Largo. Had two sons; Walter, who succeeded him, and Andrew. Elizabeth, who married John Haldane of Gleneagles, was probably his dau.

Walter Lundie of L., son of the last. Joined the Lords of the Congregation. + 1569. He md. Elizabeth, dau. of Ld. Lindsay, by whom he had John, who md. Elizabeth Hepburn, but appears to

have predeceased his father without issue : William, his heir ; David of Bonyton, who + in 1610, leaving a son John ; Andrew ; James ; and a dau. md. Pa. Hepburn of Waughton : another dau. md. John Melville of Raith, who + in 1603.

William Lundie of L. Took part with the Reforming party. Md. 1st, Christian, dau. of Lord Ruthven, by whom he had John, his heir ; James of Kincapple ; and three daus., the youngest of whom was married to the laird of Cambo. He md. 2d, Elizabeth or Elspeth Lundin of Balgonie, who + in 1601 ; by whom he had Robert, ancestor of the Lundins of Auchtermairnie ; Andrew, + s. p. in 1594 ; and David. William Lundie + in 1600, aged 78.

John Lundie of L. Md. Margaret, dau. of Durie of Durie, by whom he had James, his heir ; William, and John, successively lairds : George "in Saltgreen," who + in 1655, leaving a son and 4 daus. ; and David of Condland. He + in 1605.

James Lundie of L. md. Catherine, dau. of Lord Innermeath, and + s. p.

Sir James, uncle of the last, and son of William Lundie, has charters of the barony in 1607 and 1618, and we meet him again.

William Lundie of L. has a ch. in 1623. He md. a dau. of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, but + s. p. in 1623.

James Lundie of L., served heir of provision to the last, who styled his brother's son. In 1624, Sir James, as he is then styled has a charter to Glendovan, and he appears to have handed over the barony of Lundie to the next heir, retaining an annuity for himself for which he has a ch. in 1625. He md. Christian Balneaves, and + at St Andrews before 1652. After his death, his widow married Lieut.-Col. George Heriot, and + in 1666.

John Lundie of L., brother of William, has a ch. in 1625, in which he is styled "now of Lundie, eldest son of deceased John Lundie of Lundie." He md. Catherine Lindsay, second dau. of Alex., Bp. of Dunkeld, (alive in 1670) ; and + in 1667, leaving an heiress, Margaret.

Margaret Lundie of L. md., in 1643, Robert Maitland, brother of 1st Earl of Lauderdale. He + in 1658, leaving John, his heir, b. 1644 ; Sophia, who succeeded ; Robert, + young ; Elizabeth ; and Anna, md. in 1670 James Carnegie.

John Lundie of L. + unmarried in 1664.

Sophia Lundie of L. md., in 1670, John Drummond, 2d son of James 3d Earl of Perth. He was present at the battle of Bothwell Brig in 1679, and left the field by 10 o'clock, at which time the troops were in full pursuit of the defeated covenanters. After his wife's death, he was, in 1686, created Earl of Melfort and Viscount Forth. He went to France with King James, and was attainted by Act of Parliament, with the provision, that the attainer should not affect the blood of his children by Sophia Lundie. He afterwards md. a dau. of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had issue. He died in 1714. His children by his first wife were John, who + young ; James, b. 1674 ; Robert, b. 1675 ; and Charles ; all of whom took

the name of Lundie; and Anna, Elizabeth, and Mary, who took the name of Drummond.

James Lundie of L. + unm. in 1698.

Robert Lundie of L. md., in 1703, Anne, dau. of Sir James Inglis of Cramond, by whom he had John, who + unmarried; William, who also + young; Anne; James, b. 1707; Patrick, b. 1710; Robert, b. 1713; Archibald and Henrietta, b. 1715; and Sophia, who md. Robt. Lumisdaine of Innergelly. Robert Lundie + in 1735.

James Lundie of L., in 1750, assumed the title of Earl of Perth, and unsuccessfully claimed the estates; but on the death of Edward Duke of Perth, in 1760, was served heir of James 4th Earl of Perth, his grandfather's bro. He md., in 1738, Rachael Bruce, 3d dau. of Thomas 7th Earl of Kincardine, by whom he had Robert, b. in 1740; Thomas, b. 1742, called Lord Drummond, who + unmd.; and James. He + in 1781, and his son James obtained possession of the estates in 1785, and was created a British peer by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond. He married Clementina, 4th dau. of the 10th Lord Elphinston, and, dying in 1800, was succeeded by his dau. Clementina Sarah Drummond, who md., in 1807, Peter R. Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwyder and Baroness Willoughby de Eresby.

Arms—By special concession of Charles II., in 1679, the laird of Lundie bore the royal arms of Scotland within a bordure componé *arg.* and *az.*, in token of his descent from Robert of Lundie, natural son of William the Lion. Crest—A lion *gu.* issuing out of an open crown *or*, having a sword erect in his dexter paw, and a thistle slipped in his sinister, all *ppr.* Motto—"Dei dono sum quod sum."

No. III.

LUNDIN OF AUCHTERMAIRNIE.

Robert Lundie, son of William Lundie and Elizabeth Lundie of Balgonie, has a charter of Auchtermairnie in 1594. He appears to have been styled "of Newhall." He md. a dau. of the Master of Rother, but + s. p., and was succeeded by his brother in 1603.

David Lundie of Newhall and Auchtermairnie, who had two sons, Robert his heir, and David who succeeded.

Robert Lundie of Newhall.

David Lundin of Auchtermairnie. He md. — Cockburn, who + in 1652. By her he had John; and another son, who resided at Easter Newton, and had a son William, who resided at Lundie Mill.

John Lundie of A. md. Isabel Law of Brunton, who after his death md. Mr William Bruce. He + in 1650, leaving John and James, who both succeeded, and two daus., of whom Helen md. Mr Hannah, minister in Edinburgh.

John Lundin of A., who was under age at his father's death, and + unmarried in 1661.

James Lundie of A., who had John, his heir; Christopher (who had

two daus., Margaret; and Mary, md. Thomas Adamson); Margaret, who md. Alexander Arthur, surgeon in Elie; and Mary, who married Captain James Lamont in Elie. He + after 1690.

John Lundin of A. md., in 1666, Agnes, dau. of George Law of Brunton. He had two sons, David, his heir; and Robert, who had a dau. Anne, who succeeded her cousin.

David Lundin of A., adv. His eldest son John, who was in the army, predeceased him in 1726; he left a 2d. son James, and a dau. Elizabeth.

James Lundin of A. + s. p. in 1771, and was succeeded by his sister.

Elizabeth Lundin + unm. in 1781.

Ann Lundin, eldest dau. of Robt. Lundin, md. Richard Smith, and had Christopher, her heir; Margaret, md. Lachlan M'Lean of Torloisk; and Anne, who + unm. She + in 1790.

Christopher Lundin of A., md., in 1789, Rachel, youngest dau. of Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, by whom he had Richard, his heir, b. 1791; Andrew, died young; Christopher, drowned in 1818 unmarried; Euphemia; and Elizabeth, married Rev. Robt. Brown.

Richard Lundin of A. + unm. in 1832.

Euphemia Lundin of A. + unm. in 1855.

Arms—Paly of six, *arg.* and *gu.*; over all, on a bend *az.*, three cushions *or*, all within a bordure indented of the third. Crest—a hand *ppr.* holding a cushion *arg.* Motto—" *Tam genus quam virtus.*"

No. IV.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK.

William de Candela was proprietor of Anstruther in the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV.

William de Candela, son of the last, lived in the reign of William (1166–1213).

Henry de Anstruther, son of the last, in 1221 confirms a donation of his father.

Henry de Anstruther, son of the last, confirms a grant of his father towards the end of the reign of Alex. III., who + in 1249.

William de Anstruther, son of the last, appears on an inquest at Abercromby, in 1270. One of these lairds is said to have married a dau. of Lauder of the Bass.

Henry de Anstruther, son of the last, was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I. of England in 1292 and 1296. He also made a donation to the monks at Dryburgh, between 1328 and 1332, for the safety of his soul, and of his deceased spouse Matilda. In 1336, Christian is mentioned as relict of Andrew de Anstruther. This may have been

a second wife, for the names Andrew and Henry are sometimes confounded. William de A. appears at the same time as a witness. Henry had a son Richard, who succeeded him, and a dau. Cecilia, married to John Strang of Balcaskie.

Richard de Anstruther, son of the last, lived to a great age. In 1362, he gives a charter to his sister and her husband. There is an Andrew de Kandell, mentioned in 1366 as proprietor of part of Ardross.

Robert de Anstruther, son of the last, married Isabel Balfour, and had a son Andrew, who appears on an inquest in 1392. He is said to have had two others, Robert and David, who were, in 1515, made officers in the Scots Guards, but there must be a mistake in the dates.

Andrew de Anstruther, said to be the son of Robert, to have md. Christian, dau. of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, and widow of David Hepburn of Waughton: and to have had, in 1483, a ch. of Anstruther, in favour of himself and his wife Christina Spens; and to have been slain at Flodden in 1513. Now the Andrew who was slain at Flodden certainly left a widow, Janet Borthwick, the mother of John, his heir. One, or possibly two generations appear to have been omitted.

John Anstruther of A., son of the last, md. 1st, Margaret dau. of Thomas or Robert Douglas of Lochleven; 2d, Elizabeth Spens of Wormiston, c. 1527, by whom he had Andrew, his heir; and Robert, who was ensign in the Scots Guards of France, and spent most of his life in that country. He returned to Scotland in 1580, was received into the reformed church, and + in 1589. I strongly suspect this to be the Robert formerly mentioned. His brother was probably the David Anstruther, for whom, in 1566, Queen Mary requests a safe conduct from Elizabeth, as going to France on her private affairs, and who was reputed to be a papist. Another brother probably was Peter, captain in Flanders, who + in 1589. Agnes Anstruther, who md. John Bethune of Balfour, and Marjory, the wife of David Howeson in Anstruther, were probably daus. of John by his first marriage, and Catherine Anstruther, who appears as the wife of Robert Waid in 1549, and Margt., who about the same time is the wife of Thomas Wood, perhaps minister of Carnbee, may also have been his daus. John Anstruther was alive in 1542.

Andrew Anstruther, son of the last, md. c. 1542, Margaret, dau. of Thomas Abercrombie of that Ilk. He was slain at Pinkie in 1547, perhaps along with his father, for

John Anstruther of A. is, in 1548, served heir both to his father and grandfather. He md. Margaret, dau. of George Clephane of Carslogie, by whom he had Sir James; Alison md. Alex. Nairn, surg. in St Andrews, and after his death, Alex. Nicolson; and Grizel md. John Forret of Fingask. He + at a great age in 1610.

Sir James Anstruther, fiar of A., md. 1st, before 1571, Jean, dau. of Thomas Scott of Abbotshall; and 2d, before 1575, Margaret, dau. of Learmonth of Dairsie, and widow of Spens of Wormiston. His children were Sir William, his heir; Sir Robert, who carried on the line; Margaret, md. James Tweedie of Drumelzier; Jean, md. James Dou-

las, commendator of Melrose, 2d son of Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, and after his death, Sir John Riddel; (by her first marriage, she had a dau. Isabel Douglas, who married — Baillie); Grizel, md. Robert Alexander; Elizabeth, md. Archibald Heryng of Drums, and after his death, James Forret of Fingask; and Agnes, md. James Tweedie of Dryness. Sir James was made heritable carver in 1585, and predeceased his father in 1606.

Sir William Anstruther of A., Kt. of the Bath, md., in 1601, Eupham, dau. of Sir Andrew Wemyss of Myrecairn, by whom he had no issue, and dying at an advanced age in 1649, was succeeded by his nephew Philip. His brother Sir Robert had md. Catherine, dau. of Sir Edward Swift of Weetly, by whom he had Robert, (who succeeded to Weetly, md. Anne, dau. of Sir John Corbet of Stoke, and + leaving an only daughter); Sir Philip (who succeeded his uncle); and Ursula, who md. — Austin of Guildford, Surrey. This Sir William was commissioned by the king to offer a bishopric to James Melville. The conversation is recorded by Calderwood, vi. 685.

Sir Philip Anstruther of A., knighted in 1650, md., before 1651, Christian, dau. of Major-General Lumisdaine of Innergelly, by whom he had Sir William his heir; Sir James of Airdrie, who + in 1704; Sir Robert of Balcaskie; Sir Philip of Anstrutherfield (who md. Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of James Hamilton of Mountainhall, and + in 1722, leaving Philip, Alexander, Christian md. to Sir William Weir, Jean, and Elizabeth); Sir Alexander of Newark; David, probably of Grangemuir; and John, born 1669. Sir Philip + in 1702.

Sir William Anstruther of A., made a baronet in 1694, md., c. 1677, Lady Helen Hamilton, dau. of John 4th Earl of Haddington, and + in 1711.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, b. 1678, md., 1717, Lady Margaret Carmichael, eldest dau. of James 2d Earl of Hyndford, by whom he had John, his heir; James; and Helen who + young. He + in 1753, aged 72.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie md., in 1750, Janet, dau. of James Fall, merchant in Dunbar, by whom he had Philip, his heir, b. 1752; John, b. 1753, to whom we return; James and William, who + in infancy; Robert, Col. of Tay Fencibles (md. and had issue); and Jean, who md. Charles Parker, Esq. He + c. 1794

Sir Philip Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, md., in 1778, Anne, dau. of Sir John Paterson of Eccles, and + s. p. at Elie in 1808.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, brother of the last, was made an English baronet in 1798, in which year he became chief justice of Bengal. He is designed of Casses, and afterwards of Magask. He md., in 1788, Maria, dau. of Edward Bryce of Berners St., by whom he had John; Wyndham; and Mary Anne, who md., in 1823, James Anstruther, Esq. He was M.P. for Anstruther, and + in 1811.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, md., in 1817, Jessie, 3d dau. of Major-Gen. Dewar of Gilston. At the decease of the

last Earl of Hyndford he assumed the surname and arms of Carmichael. He + in 1818, leaving a posthumous child; and his widow, in 1828, md. Robert Marsham, Esq., Warden of Merton College, Oxford.

Sir John Carmichael Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, was killed on a shooting excursion in 1831, on which the estate reverted to his uncle,

Sir Wyndham C. Anstruther of Elie, md., 1824, Meredith Maria, 2d dau. of Chas. Wetherel, Esq., by whom he has issue. She + in 1841.

Arms—*Arg.*, three piles *sa.*, being the armorial bearings of Henry 4th Lord of Anstruther, who was sent by Alexander III. to accompany St Louis on his crusade. The three piles denote the three nails of the cross. Crest—Two armed arms holding a poleaxe *ppr.* Motto—" *Periissem ni periissem.*" Quartered with the arms of Carmichael: *Arg.*, a fesse wreathed *az.* and *gu.* Crest—An armed arm erect holding a broken spear *ppr.* Motto—" *Toujours prest.*"

No. V.

BALCASKIE OF THAT ILK.

Thomas de Balcaskie, c. 1221.

Jacobus de Balcaskie, in 1242.

Thomas de B., in 1296 and 1330, + before 1342.

John de B., in 1360.

William de B., in 1364.

Thomas de B., Rector of Culter, in 1388.

Arms—*Vert*, on a cheveron *arg.* three trefoils slipped, of the field.

No. VI.

STRANG OF BALCASKIE.

John Strang of Balcaskie md. Cecilia, dau. of Henry de Anstruther, before 1362.

William Strang of B., 1440–1466. Also, in 1449, John Strang and Mariota Multerar, his spo., have a ch. of Reddie Myres, a portion of Balcaskie.

John Strang of B. and Ewingston, in 1482, has a charter to these lands which were, in the same year, acquired by George Strang, probably his fa., from George Porteous, portioner thereof, in exchange

for the lands of Whiteside and Glenkirk. This George is mentioned in 1504 and 1506.

John Strang of B., in 1514 and 1521: had a son, probably George, mentioned 1517 and 1519, who predeceased him, leaving a son and a widow, Christian Wood, who afterwards md. the laird of Teases, and was alive in 1596. John was slain at Pinkie in 1547, and was succeeded by his grandson.

John Strang of B., to whom, as a minor, Andrew Strang, probably his uncle, was tutor (who + c. 1563, leaving a son, Alexander, his heir). John md. Grizel Sandilands of St Monans, by whom he had a son, John; and a dau., Janet, who + unm. in 1617. Probably he had another dau., Agnes, who md. Law of Lathrisk, and had a son, James, bp. of Glasgow in 1615. Florence and David Strang, who, in 1591, join Balcaskie in an action against Andrew Sandilands, uncle of St Monans, for shutting up a gate at Abercrombie, were either his sons or his brothers. He + before 1641.

John Strang of B., son of the last, born before 1578, and had a son, Thomas, who, in 1641, is served heir to his gt.-grandfather. He, after the sale of Balcaskie in 1615, was Colonel of Cochrane's Scotch regiment. Another son, Michael, + in 1625.

Arms—*Arg.*, a cheveron *sa.*, ensigned on the top with a cross *patée*, *az.*, between three lozenges *sa.*

No. VII.

ABERCROMBIE OF THAT ILK.

There is a Humphrey de Abercrombie mentioned in 1150, who has a ch. of Harthill and Ardum, who was the founder of the house of Birkenbog, and is said by Nisbet to have been a cadet of Abercrombie of that Ilk.

Balcormo, Weston, and Stenton, were part of the estate; and, in 1270, William Abercrombie is served heir to Richard, his father, in these lands. [See No. VIII.]

In 1296, William and John Abercrombie of Fife are mentioned.

Alexander de Abercrombie + before 1375.

Thomas Abercrombie de A., 1447–1457, in which year he was baron of Parliament. He had a son, who succeeded him; a dau. Mary, md. Sir Thomas Maule; also a dau. Margaret, md. Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk.

Robert Abercrombie de A., in 1481.

Alexander Abercrombie de A., in 1487, in which year David A. of Cairn Briggs (also a part of the estate) is mentioned, who, in 1520, is succeeded by his son, Thomas.

Thomas Abercrombie de A., probably son of the last, md. Margaret Crichton, of the family of Lugton or of Cluny, and + before 1521.

Alexander Abercrombie de A., son of Margaret Crichton, is mentioned in 1532. He had a son, Thomas, who md. Elizabeth Gourlay, and predeceased his father, leaving a son, Alexander (and, perhaps, Andrew; and a dau., Margaret, mentioned in 1542): also Elizabeth, who md., in 1552, Patrick, son of Andrew Kininmont of that Ilk. Alexander had a brother, Thomas, who md., in 1589, Elizabeth Kininmont. He + in 1586.

Alexander Abercrombie of A., grandson of the last. He md., 1st, Agnes Crichton, from whom he was divorced before 1561; and 2d, in 1578, Eupham, dau. of Patrick Kininmont of that Ilk. Alexander + in 1592.

Thomas Abercrombie of A., son of the last, had two sons, Alexander and Thomas. He + in 1624.

Alexander Abercrombie of A., son of the last, had a son, James, who predeceased him. He + before 1632, having previously sold the barony to his brother, who has a ch. in 1625, and who himself sold it in 1627.

Arms—*Arg.*, a chevron *gu.*, between three boar's heads erased *az.*
Crest—An oak acorned on a mount *ppr.* Motto—"Tace."

No. VIII.

ABERCROMBIE OF BALCORMO.

Richard Abercrombie of Balcormo, + in 1270.

William Abercrombie of B.

James Abercrombie of B., in 1425. It was probably his dau., Elizabeth, who md. John Gourlay of Kincaig.

John Abercrombie of B., in 1458.

Robert Abercrombie of B., in 1492.

William Abercrombie of B., md., c. 1493, Janet Scrymgeour.

Alison, dau. and heiress of William, in 1518, who probably md. Alexander Arnot.

No. IX.

HAY AND BALCOMIE OF BALCOMIE.

John de Haia, dom. de Balcomie, in 1278.

William de Haia de Balcomie, in 1345.

John de Balcomie, in 1362 and 1375.

Richard de Balcomie, in 1406.

John de Balcomie, ch. of Pinkarton, in 1468.

Thomas de Balcomie and spouse, in 1485.

No. X.

OLIPHANT OF KELLIE.

Walter, eldest son of Walter Oliphant of Gask and Aberdalgie, and of Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Bruce: ch. of barony of Kellie on resign. of Helen Maxwell in the reign of David II., and ch. of Kellie and Pitkiery in 1379. He md. Mary, dau. of Sir Robert Erskine *de eod.*, by whom he had a son, John, who succeeded him.

Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie and Kellie, mentioned 1388. Md., 1st, a dau. of Borthwick *de eod.*, by whom he had William, who succeeded him; and 2d, a dau. of Home *de eod.*, by whom he had Thomas, first of the house of Kellie.

Thomas Oliphant of Kellie.

William Oliphant of Kellie, in 1447.

Walter Oliphant of Kellie, in 1471.

John Oliphant of K., from 1493-1511.

Sir Alexander Oliphant of K., mentioned in 1542, about which time he md. Catherine, dau. of Lawrence, 3d Lord Oliphant, with a tocher of 2000 mks. This lady afterwards md. George Dundas of that Ilk, and her son, Sir James, was ancestor of Dundas of Arniston. Sir A. had a sister, Margaret, who + in 1570. His dau. Jean md. John Oliphant, son of Alexander Oliphant in Overkellie; another dau., Janet, md. Sir Walter Dundas of that Ilk; and there was a third dau., Margaret. Sir A. + in 1559 or 1560, and was succeeded by his cousin, Peter Oliphant (his heir of tail), who disposed the estate, in 1563, to Lawrence, 3d Lord Oliphant. His heirs of line were his three daus. This Peter O. was "of Kellie Mill," and had a son, Bernard, who md. Elizabeth Ramsay.

Lawrence, 3d Ld. Oliphant, md. Margt., dau. of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had Lawrence, his successor; Peter of Turring; Catherine, md. Sir Alex., *ut supra*; Margaret, md. William Murray of Abercairnrie, and 2d, James Clephane of Carslogie; Jean, md. William Moncrieff *de eod.*; and Lillias, md. Robert Lundie of Balgonie. He + in 1566.

Lawrence, 4th Ld. Oliphant, md. Margaret, dau. of George Earl of Errol, by whom he had Lawrence, who predeceased his father; John of Newland, of whom again; Elizabeth, md. William Earl of Angus; Jean, md. Alex. Bruce of Culmalindie; Margaret, md. Sir James Johnston of Westerhall. He + 1592.

Lawrence his son perished going over to the Low Countries in 1583 (see Calderwood, iv. 46). He md. Christian, dau. of William Earl of Morton, by whom he had Lawrence, b. 1583, who succeeded his grandfather; and Anne, md. Robert Lord Lindsay.

Lawrence, 5th Lord Oliphant, md. Lillias Drummond, dau. of James Lord Madertie, by whom he had one dau., Anne, md. James, 1st Lord Mordington. He so squandered his estate that little was

left to his cousin and successor, Patrick, son of John Oliphant of Newland. Kellie was sold, in 1613, to Lord Fenton.

Branches of the family lingered long in the neighbourhood. John and Peter Oliphant of Kellie Mill are mentioned in 1610; and Peter Oliphant, portioner of Overkellie, had a son, Peter, whose eldest son, Thomas, was alive in 1721, and was, I believe, a wright in Anstruther.

Arms—*Gu.*, three crescents with a bordure engrailed, *arg.*

No. XI.

STRANG OF PITCORTHIE.

John Strang md. Christian Duddingston, c. 1306, and with her acquired Wester Pitcorthie.

Walter Strang, grandson of William Oliphant of Kellie, and probably grandson of John Strang, receives from Oliphant, in 1447, a ch. of half Easter Pitcorthie.

Thomas Strang of Pitcorthie, son of the last, succeeds in 1483. Andrew Strang of P. is mentioned in 1504, who may have been a son of Thomas, but if so must have $\dagger$ s. p.

Walter Strang of P., probably son of Thomas, who had Isobel, Giles, and Agnes, co-heiresses in 1513.

Isobel Strang md. John Clephane of Carslogie; and her son, Andrew Clephane, who md. Catherine Methven, succeeds as portioner of Pitcorthie, in 1545.

Giles Strang md. David Grundeston; and her son, Alexander Grundeston, succeeds in 1569. In 1586, Patrick Grundeston of Bunzeon and Margaret Strang, his spouse, dispute the superiority with Alexander.

Agnes Strang md. John Melville of Carnbee.

No. XII.

MELVILLE OF CARNBEE.

Sir Richard Melville, brother of Sir John Melville of Raith, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Sir Robert Melville, son of the last, acquired Carnbee c. 1309.

Sir Richard Melville of Carnbee, son of the last, joined Sir John Striveling in besieging Lochleven Castle, in 1345.

John de Melville, dom. de Carnbee, 1362–75, md. Janet Scott of Balwearie.

James Melville of C. md., c. 1400, a dau. of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torrie.

Robert Melville of C., in 1438, 1448. Md., 1st, a dau. of Kininmont *de eod*; and, 2d, Giles de Myrton. + before 1476.

Henry Melville of C., 1457-1494. Md. Elizabeth Wemyss.

John Melville of C. and Granton, mentioned in 1496, md., before 1509, Janet Inglis of Tarvit, by whom he had John; James; and Helen, who md., 1st, Sir Walter Leslie of Parkhill; 2d, Allan Lawmonth of St Andrews. He md., 2d., in 1513, Margaret Learmonth. He was alive in 1528.

John Melville of C., son of the last, md. Agnes Strang of Pitcorthie, by whom he had John, who succeeded him, and Robert, a sea-captain, who md. Eupham Ramsay, and + in 1597, aged 56. He + before 1554.

John Melville of C., son of the last, md., in 1560, Jean, dau. of Lord Lindsay of the Byres, by whom he had John and Elizabeth. John Melville + in 1570, and his widow md. John Anstruther, vicar of Kilrenny, and + in 1596.

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton md., c. 1554, Matilda, dau. of William Melville in Leith, by whom he had John; James; Alexander, b. 1566; Christian md., in 1582, David Phin of Whitehill, and had issue; Matilda md., in 1595, James Traill, and had issue; and Catherine md., in 1598, Professor John Johnston. This laird was the writer of the diary which has been printed as an appendix to Lamont's Chronicle of Fife, and which has been erroneously ascribed to Moncrieff of Carnbee. It records the births, &c., of his children and grandchildren; and, as the last entry is in 1606, his death must have been subsequent to that date.

Sir John Melville of C., knighted in 1580, md. Beatrice Barclay, by whom he had Joanna, b. 1588, and Agnes, b. 1591. Carnbee was sold by Sir John to Moncrieff of that Ilk. Probably he md. a second wife, for there was a Margaret Melville, Lady Carnbee, whom the Presbytery, in 1645, refused to allow to be buried in the aisle of the church. Perhaps Catherine, who md. John Arnot of Balcormo, was his dau. by this marriage.

Arms—*Gu.*, three crescents, *arg.*

No. XIII.

MONCRIEFF OF CARNBEE.

Sir William Moncrieff *de eod.*, married Jean, dau. of Lawrence, third Lord Oliphant, by whom he had William; John; Andrew, minister of Crail; Hugh; Archibald, minister of Abernethy; Margaret, md. Balhouffie; and other children.

Sir William Moncrieff, who purchased Carnbee, to which he has a charter in 1598. He married Agnes Murray of Abercairnne, by whom

he had Sir John; William + s. p.; Hugh, md. Isabel Hay of Megginch; Robert, of Craigie; and Mr David (of Craigie, on the death of Robert), who married the dau. and heiress of Moncrieff of Balcaskie; and also five daughters, of whom Christian married Forbes of Rires. He is commonly said to have died on 27th November 1570, but this arises from mistaking the author of the diary mentioned in No. XII., and referring an entry to Moncrieff which belongs to Melville. The same error has vitiated in other points the genealogies commonly given.

Sir John Moncrieff, *de eod.*, succeeded his father in 1625. He md., 1st, Anna, dau. of David Bethune of Crieck, by whom he had William, + s. p.; Anna, md. James Bethune of Balfour, + in 1649; and Elizabeth, + s. p. He married, 2d, Mary Murray, dau. of the Earl of Athol, by whom he had Sir John, his heir; David, Henry, James, and William, all + s. p.; Margaret md. George Murray of Pittencrieff; and Elizabeth + s. p.

Sir John Moncrieff, *de eod.*, succeeded, in 1650, to the estates under great difficulties and burdens, through the profuseness of his mother; and, in 1657, he sold Carnbee.

Arms—*Arg.*, a lion rampant *gu.*, armed and langued *az.*; a chief *erm.* Crest—A stork's head. Motto—"Virescet."

No. XIV.

MONCRIEFF OF BALCASKIE.

Sir Alexander Moncrieff of Balcaskie belonged to a family of six brothers, a branch of Moncrieff *de eod.* The next brother was David, also of Balcaskie, (another portion of it), whose daughter Barbara md. Archibald Moncrieff of Balgonie, and another daughter Mr Borthwick (probably Eliezer of Chesters and Brunton, and min. of Leuchars). The other brothers were Nathan of Randerston; George of Reedie; John of Murnipie; and Andrew of Cash, whose son, John, succeeded. Sir Alexander + in 1620, and was succeeded by

John Moncrieff of Balcaskie, his nephew, who has a charter uniting all the separate lands into a barony. He married, 1st, in 1617, Catherine Murray, who + in 1626; and, 2d, Helen Colville, who + in 1634; and had one dau., Margaret, who md. David Moncrieff of Craigie, son of Sir William Moncrieff *de eod.* [see No. XIV.]. He + before 1637; when

William Moncrieff of B., his grandson (son of David of Craigie), is served heir. He + in 1658.

John Moncrieff of B., brother of the last, sold Balcaskie.

No. XV.

EARL OF MARCH AND DUNBAR.

Patrick Dunbar + in the Holy War in 1248, leaving a son,
Patrick, E. of Dunbar and March, who, by Christian Bruce his wife, had

Patrick E. of D. and M., who, in 1291, laid claim to the crown.
He + in 1294, leaving a son,

Patrick E. of D. and M., who + in 1315,

Patrick E. of D. and M., son of the last, was governor of the south of Scotland in 1332.

Patrick E. of D. and M., son of the last, md. Agnes Randolph, dau. of Thomas E. of Murray, by whom he had George; Margaret, md. William Earl of Douglas; Agnes, md. Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith; and Elizabeth, md. John Maitland of Lethington.

George 10th Earl, son of the last, being offended by the conduct of King Robert III., renounced his allegiance, and retired to England, and he is the first of whom we read in connection with Kilconquhar, for, in 1390, we find him complaining of damage done to his lands of Kilconquhar by the Lord of Brechin. He + in 1416, leaving issue by Christian his wife, George, his heir; John E. of Murray; Sir George Dunbar; and Sir Patrick Dunbar of Beill.

George 11th Earl was forfeited in 1434, but retained Kilconquhar, which he did not hold of the king; and, in 1449, we find him styled "Comes Marchiarum et dominus de Kilconquhar." His children were Patrick, his heir; and Mariota, who md. Alexander 2d Earl of Crawford.

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, mentioned 1457-1491, md. Christian Home, by whom he had Patrick, his heir; and a dau., md., c. 1474, John Spens of Lathallan. There is an Archibald Dunbar of Balbuthie, mentioned in 1464, a relation probably, but not a son. Patrick + before 1499.

Patrick Dunbar of K., who founded, in 1499, an altar to "Our Lady of Pity" in Kilconquhar church. He md., before 1499, Isabella Dishington.

Patrick Dunbar of K., son of the last.

Thomas Dunbar of K. md., before 1518, Elizabeth Dishington.

Patrick Dunbar of K., grandson of Patrick, ch. in 1523.

Andrew Dunbar of K., ch. in 1540. He left four co-heiresses, Janet, Alison, Margaret, and Bessie. He was alive in 1560.

Arms—*Gu.*, a lion rampant *arg.*, within a bordure of the first, charged with roses of the second.

No. XVI.

DURIE OF THAT ILK.

Malisius de Douery, c. 1310.

Richard de Douery, c. 1450.

Andrew Durie of Durie, in 1466.

John Durie of D. had three sons; Robert, his heir; George, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Sen. Col. Jus.; and Andrew, Abbot of Melrose, Bp. of Galloway, and Sen. Col. Jus. He + in 1558.

Robert Durie of D., son of the last, md. Janet, dau. of John Bethune of Balfour, by whom he had Robert, his heir; Andrew; and three daus., md. to Ogilvy of Balfour, Pitcairn of Forther-Ramsay, and Monteith of Cowe. Mentioned in 1539. Perhaps slain at Pinkie in 1547.

Robert Durie of D. + before 1554, and left a dau. and heiress.

Janet Durie of Durie, whom James V. forced to marry Henry Kemp, his majesty's favourite, who took the name of Durie. By him she had David; Peter (whose grandson John was served heir to him in 1614); George and John (at Louvaine in 1571). She + before 1576.

David Durie of D. md. Catherine Douglas, sister of Sir George Douglas of Lochleven, by whom he had Robert; and Isabel, md. William Scott of Ardross. Both + before 1601.

Robert Durie of D., heir of Janet his grandmother in 1601, and of Henry Kemp or Durie of Thomaston in 1612.

Arms—*Az.*, a cheveron *arg.*, between 3 crescents *or.*

No. XVII.

DISHINGTON OF ARDROSS.

There are charters by Robert Bruce (1306–1330), and by David II. (1330–1370), in favour of William Dishington of Balglassie, Aberlemno, and Tollyquhondland in Forfarshire. He is witness to a ch. of Anstruther before 1332. He md., before 1330, Elizabeth, sister of King Robert Bruce, by whom he had two sons, William, his heir; and John, who has a ch. by Robert Bruce of Langhermiston, in which he is styled "*dilecto nepoti suo.*" He was the first Dishington of Ardross, and + c. 1360.

Sir William Dishington of Ardross, who had Thomas, his heir; and Elspath, md. Hoppringle of Smailholm. He + after 1402.

Thomas Dishington of A., ch. by Robert III. in 1402, in which he is styled "*nepoti nostro.*" Elizabeth D., relict, in 1491, of John de Wemyss, was perhaps his dau.

John Dishington of A., mentioned 1454-1476. Probably Isabella D., who md. Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar before 1499, was his dau.

John Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, md., before 1476, Janet Lindsay, by whom he had George, his heir: perhaps Thomas (steward of the regality of St Andrews, and captain of the palace in 1517, who md. Christian Forman, dau., perhaps, of the Bp. of St Andrews); perhaps also Mr David; perhaps also Janet, spouse of Lundie of Balgonie, or Meldrum of Segie; perhaps also Elizabeth, md. to Thomas Dunbar of Kilconquhar. He + after 1518.

George Dishington of A. married Janet Lundie before 1518, by whom he had William, who predeceased him; and perhaps Andrew, whose son William was a minor in 1558. George + after 1557.

William Dishington, fiar of A., md., before 1543, Elizabeth Crichton (who after his death md. Alexander Wood of Grange), by whom he had Paul, his heir; Thomas, probably "in Kilconquhar," who succeeded; George and Andrew, and perhaps Robert, who + in 1574; and Jean, md. James Hamilton of Kilbrachmont. He was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

Paul Dishington md., in 1543, Catherine, dau. of Walter Lundie *de eod.*, and had Jean, md. to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, who + in 1593, and Margaret md. James Hamilton of Rouchbank. He + before 1550.

Thomas Dishington of A., brother of the last, md., c. 1558, Agnes, dau. of Scott of Pitgormo and Abbotshall (who survived him, and married Alex. Inglis of Tarvit), by whom he had Thomas, his heir, and five other sons, the youngest of whom was William. Thomas, George, and Andrew Dishington, were delated for the murder of Rizzio. Thomas + before 1569.

Thomas Dishington of A., minor at his father's death; ch. in 1579. Md. Barbara Sandilands (who survived him, and was, in 1606, wife of John Rutherford, minister of Kilconquhar), by whom he had Thomas, his heir, Lawrence, and three daus., of whom the 2d was Euphemia and the 3d Elizabeth. He + before 1598.

Thomas Dishington of Ardross, of age in 1602, md., in 1598, Elizabeth, dau. of William Scott, to whom he sold Elie and Ardross.

Arms—*Or*, on a bend *sa.*, three scallops of the first. Motto—*"Unica spes mea Christus."*

No. XVIII.

WEMYSS OF RIRES.

Gospatricius de Rires occurs as witness to a ch. by Richard Bp. of St. Andrews, between 1162 and 1177.

Randulph de Rireis, in 1296.

Sir David Wemyss and spouse have a charter of West Rires, between 1330 and 1356. He resigned his lands in favour of his uncle Sir John Wemyss.

Sir John Wemyss of R. received, in 1393, a licence to build a castle on Rires. He md. Isabella, dau. and heiress of Sir Alexander Erskine of Inchmartine, by whom he had David, who md. Christian Douglas, and succeeded to Wemyss; Thomas, who succeeded his father; Elizabeth, md. Sir Andrew Grey of Foulis; Eupham, md. Sir William Livingston of Easter Wemyss and Drumray; and Isabel, md. John Spens of Lathallan. He it is probably who is styled John of Rires, in 1384.

Thomas Wemyss of R., chs. 1466 and 1473. Md., before 1466, Margaret Melville, by whom he had two sons, Michael (who predeceased his father, leaving a dau., Elizabeth); and John, who disputed the inheritance with his niece, married Elizabeth Dishington, by whom he had Thomas W. of Pittencrief, and died before 1491.

Elizabeth Wemyss of R., ch. in 1477, in which year she md. Arthur Forbes.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, armed and langued *az.*, for Wemyss; 2d and 3d, *az.*, a bend *arg.*, for Bisset of Rires, as descended from an heiress of that family. (So it is said, but of this family I find no other trace.)

No. XIX.

FORBES OF RIRES.

Arthur Forbes, 3d son of Sir Arthur Forbes of Pitsligo, md., in 1477, Elizabeth Wemyss, heiress of Rires.

Sir William Forbes of Rires, knt., son of the last, md. Elizabeth Lundie (ch. in 1510), by whom he had David (who md. Alison Sandilands, widow of the laird of Balmonth, and is styled "apparent of Rires," in 1519), and George.

George Forbes of R., md. the laird of Lundie's dau., by whom he had Arthur; James, who + s. p.; and, perhaps, William, who md. before 1558, Elizabeth Auchmutie, widow of Simon Nairne of Newton Rires.

Arthur Forbes of R. md. Margaret, 5th dau. of John Bethune of Criech,* by whom he had John and Arthur. Mentioned 1545–1575, and + before 1586.

John Forbes, fiar of R., ch. in 1550. Md. Barbara Sandilands, by whom he had three daus.: Christina, md. Robert Forbes of Newton Rires; Janet, md. Andrew Trail in Balcarres; and Dorothy, md. Patrick Hunter of Newton Rires. Slain in 1570.

Arthur Forbes of R., brother of the last. Chs. in 1585, 1592, 1593,

* For a notice of this lady, see Calderwood, iv. 406.

1601. Md. Elizabeth Myrton, who + before 1621, by whom he had William, + after 1592; Robert, his heir; James, portioner of Kilmany, + s. p.; Eupham, md. David Bethune of Crieck; another dau., md. Trail of Blebo; a third md. Torwoodlie, and after his death Boynlie; and a fourth md. the laird of Brux. Arthur F. + in 1610.

Robert Forbes of R. Ch. in 1618. Md., in 1606, Christian, dau. of Sir William Moncrieff, who + in 1616, by whom he had William; James (md. Catherine, dau. of David Bethune of Crieck, and had 1st, Arthur; 2d, Robert; 3d, Elizabeth, md. Alex. Lindsay of Evileck, and + 1683; 4th, Eupham, md. Tililno; 5th, Helen, md. Mr John Macgill of Kemback, minister of Cupar; 6th, Catherine, md. William Spycer, at the Brig end of Tay); John; David, + s. p.; Alexander, + s. p.; Elspath, md. Alexander Master of Forbes, and had issue; Anna, md. the laird of Caskieben; Christian, md. Patrick Maule, nephew of Panmure; and Lillas, md., in 1643, John Carstairs of Cassingray. Robert F. + in 1658.

William Forbes, fiar of R. Md. Catherine, dau. of Sir John Buchanan of Scotsraig, by whom he had Arthur; and Margaret, md., in 1657, Thomas Gourlay, yr. of Kinraig. He + before 1651.

Arthur Forbes of R. md., in 1656, Janet, dau. of Patrick Kininmont *de eod.*, by whom he had Arthur and William, who both + s. p.; Robert, his heir, b. 1665; James, Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna, and Janet. He + before 1686.

Robert Forbes of R., whose dau. or sister, Anna Forbes, md. Capt. David Crichton of Lugton, a descendant of the Earl of Dumfries, who acquired Rires. She had issue, Robt., + in 1723; George, b. 1700; and David. Capt. Crichton + in 1710.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, for Wemyss; 2d and 3d *az.*, three bears' heads coupéd *arg.*, muzzled *gu.*, for Forbes. Crest—A greyhound passant *ppr.* Motto—"Delectatio."

No. XX.

GOURLAY OF KINCRAIG.

Ingelramus de Gourlay obtained lands in Fife from William the Lion before 1213.

Simon Gourlay, coroner of Fife, md. Christian, dau. and heiress of John Alderston of Alderston, by whom he had two sons, the elder of whom was John Gourlay of Alderston, who md. a dau. of Sir Walter Bickerton of Luffness and Kinraig.

William Gourlay, brother of the last.

Alexander Gourlay of K., son of the last, has, in 1394, a warrant for the recovery of lands mortified to St Monans church, without consent of the superior. He is said to have married a dau. of Learmonth of Balcomie, but that family were not in Balcomie for one

hundred years after his death. Perhaps she was a dau. of Lauder of Balcomie. He + before 1431.

John Gourlay of K., son of the last.

John Gourlay of K., son of the last, md., in 1443, Elizabeth Abercrombie of Balcormo, by whom he had John, his heir; and Alexander, bailie of the barony of Alderston.

John Gourlay of K. md. Margaret Monipenny of Pitmillie, and by her had—

Alexander Gourlay of K., who has ch. to the Haddington estates, in 1492; to three-eighths Auchtermairnie, in 1511. In 1486, he gave a tack of Auchtermairnie to his brother's son, John. He md. Helen Cockburn of Ormiston, by whom he had William, his heir; and Margaret, md. Blackadder of Dundaff.

William Gourlay of K. md. Janet Forman. They have charters in 1538, 40, and 42. In 1560, he is mentioned as umq. William Gourlay and Janet Kellie his spouse.

Alexander Gourlay of K., son of the last, had ch. in 1579. He md. Isobel Scott (who survived him, and + before 1607), by whom he had Thomas, his heir; and William, who md. Elizabeth Balfour. Alexander G. + between 1600 and 1607.

Thomas Gourlay of K. md. Barbara Paterson of Dunmure, who + before 1604. They had chs. in 1587 and 1600. His children were Thomas, called *jun. of Kincaig* (who left two sons, Thomas and William), and William, who seems to have acquired the estate. He + before 1609.

William Gourlay of K. md. Jean Macgill of Rankiellor, who, after his death, had a charter of Kincaig to herself and son, and + after 1613. By her he had Thomas, his heir; and Janet, md. William Duddingston of Sandford.

Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincaig, in 1629, renounced heirship to his grandfather. He md. Janet Bruce of Earlshall, by whom he had Thomas; John (who entered on the study of medicine in 1654, and married, in 1660, Margaret, dau. of Dr Sharp in Edinburgh, sister-in-law of Robert Wemyss, min. of Elie. He died in 1667, leaving two daus., Margaret and Helen; and his widow married Patrick Arthur, surg. in Elie); Jean md. Robert Lenton in St. Andrews, and + in 1661; and Margaret md., in 1665, Nathaniel Spens of Lathallan. Thomas Gourlay, the elder, was knighted before 1661.

Thomas Gourlay, son of the last, md., in 1657, Margaret, dau. of William Forbes, yr. of Rires, and predeceased his father in 1661. He had issue Thomas; William, b. 1660; Arthur, b. 1662; and a dau., Margaret, who md. her cousin, Thomas Spens of Lathallan; and, after his death, Hew Kemp, min. at Dunfermline.

Thomas Gourlay of K. succeeded his grandfather, and + s. p., in 1683. I do not know whether this is the laird of whom there is the tradition, that he possessed such strength that no man could venture to try a grip of the hand with him; and who, when the house of Kincaig was building, and a lintel had given way, set his shoulder under it, and bore it up till the necessary support was provided.

William Gourlay of K., brother of the last, md. Jean, only child of John Lessels, Provost of Haddington. By her he had Thomas, who predeceased his father; William, his heir; John, wine-merchant in Haddington (who md. Elizabeth, dau. of David Plenderleath of Kailzie, and had by her William, to whom we return); David, + s. p.; Robert, b. in 1705; Janet md. Captain Reid of the Dragoons; Helen, who + unmd.; and Jean, md. John Scott of Coates. William G. + in 1717.

William Gourlay of K., son of the last, married Margaret Seton of Pitmedden, who + in 1792, and by her had George; and Mary Ann, who md. Dr Tait of Elie, and, in 1776, + s. p. He + in 1776.

George Gourlay md., in 1757, Margaret, dau. of William Robertson, W.S., of the family of Bedlay. He predeceased his father in 1766, leaving William; Margaret, to whom we return; and Mary Anne, who + unmd.

William Gourlay of K. succeeded his grandfather, and + unmd. in 1792.

William Gourlay of K., cousin of the last, md., 1st., Catherine, dau. of Colonel Philip Van Dortlandt of America, and by her had John, who succeeded him; Catherine, md., 1st, Captain Roden Douglas, R.N., and, 2d, James Bean of Madeira; Elizabeth; Jean (md. Lieut.-Colonel John Austin, General in the Portuguese service, settled in Madeira, and had William; Elizabeth; Susan, md. Rev. W. G. Harrion, and has issue; Anna Maria; Gertrude); William G. md., 2d, Mary, only daughter of James Mackintosh, Esq., by whom he had two daus., Marion, and Helen, who + in 1846. He + in 1827.

John Gourlay of K., son of the last, + unmd. in 1833, and was succeeded by

Margaret Gourlay of K., his cousin in the second degree, dau. of George Gourlay, who + unmd. c. 1837, and is succeeded, 1st, by Mrs Bean; and, 2d, by the heirs of the John Austin mentioned above.

Arms—*Sa.*, an eagle displayed *arg.*, armed and beaked *gu.* Crest—Such another eagle rising out of the torss. Motto—“*Profunda cernit.*” These arms differ from those of Bickerton of Luffness only in the colours.

No. XXI.

CUNNINGHAM OF BARNs.

Sir James Cunningham of Hassingden, second son of Gilbert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, gave ch. of Barns, in 1877, to Nigel his son. Archibald Cunningham of West Barns, c. 1390.

John Cunningham of West Barns, in 1505.

John Cunningham of W. B. md., 1st, Helen Meldrum; 2d, Ewf-

fame Leslie, dau. of the Earl of Rothes, and widow of Learmonth of Balcomie, who + before 1590.

William Cunningham of W. B. and Gallowside, mentioned in 1565.

Alexander Cunningham of W. B. and G., son of the last, md., before 1561, Christian Wood.

Alexander Cunningham of B., in 1605, 1606.

Alexander Cunningham of B., ch. in 1616 of West Barns, which formerly belonged to Alexander C., his cousin (patruelem). His dau. probably was the intended bride of Drummond of Hawthornden. The father of this Alexander, and uncle of the former Alexander, purchased the May from Allan Lawmonth, c. 1570. Probably he was the Laird of Barns (so called), who about the same time md. Lawmonth's eldest dau., and whose second son, Allan, md. his cousin, Helen, dau. of Henry Lawmonth.

John Cunningham of B., son of the last, md. before 1627.

Alexander Cunningham of B. had a bro. John, who + before 1650. Md. Helen, daughter of Thomas Myrton of Cambo, before 1630, by whom he had John, his heir. Alexander C. + c. 1640.

John Cunningham of B., in 1643 and 1645. He married Margaret Mercer (who survived him), by whom he had Lawrence, his heir.

Lawrence Cunningham of B. served heir in 1648. He + in 1658, a young man.

John Cunningham, perhaps son of the last, md. a dau. of Archbp. Sharp. Mentioned in 1686.

James Cunningham of B., in 1704.

Lands adjudged to Scotstarvit in 1743.

Arms—*Arg.*, a bishop's pall *sa.*, and in chief a stag's head erased *gu.* The bishop's pall, or fork, is said to be from one of the four knights who murdered Thomas à Becket.

No. XXII.

SPENS OF WORMISTON.

Alanus de Spens, bailivus de Crail, in 1402.

Alexander de Spens, constable of Crail, in 1452 and 1458.

Christian Spens of Wormiston, md. Anstruther in 1483.

John Spens of Wormiston, in 1489 and 1500. He md. Margaret Dunbar.

William Spens, son of the last, in 1500.

David Spens of W., 1506–20, had an uncle, David Spens, who was portioner of Flisk. Md., before 1515, Margaret Stewart, by whom he had a son, who + before 1549.

David Spens of W., grandson of last, mentioned in 1549, has a harter of the castle of Crail in 1563; has a bro., Henry, in 1567.

He md. Margaret Learmonth (who survived him, and md. Sir James Anstruther), by whom he had James; and Lucretia, md. Patrick Forbes of Corse. David + in 1571, and the estates were forfeited.

James Spens of W., in 1579, 1598. Md. Agnes Durie, before 1582, by whom he had James; David, alive in 1607; and a dau., md. to Balfour, before 1585.

James Spens of W., mentioned in 1607.

Arms—*Or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, surmounted with a bend *sa.*, charged with a buckle between two mascles *arg.*

No. XXIII.

BETHUNE OF BALFOUR.

Sir Robert Bethune, "familiaris regis," younger son of Alexander de Bethune, md., c. 1360, Janet, dau. and heiress of Sir John Balfour of Balfour.

John Bethune of Balfour, son of the last, has a ch. to Tollybrecks in 1360. He md. Catherine or Christian Stewart, dau. of Lord Invermeath, who has a ch. of liferent in 1386.

John Bethune of B., son of the last, md. a dau. of Stuart Lord Rossyth.

Archibald Bethune of B., son of the last, has a ch. to the lands of Holkettel, in 1421, by Murdach, governor of Scotland, in which he is styled "dilecto consanguineo nostro," for he was related to the royal family, both by his mother and grandmother.

John Bethune of Balfour md. Catherine, dau. of Stirling of Keir.

John Bethune of Balfour, son of the last, md., 1st, in 1458, Marjory Boswell of Balmuto; and 2d, Elizabeth Melville of Raith. He + c. 1507. His issue were John, his heir; David, 1st laird of Creich [see No. XXIV.]; Robert, abbot of Cowpar, Melrose, and Glenluce; Archibald, of Pitlochrie and Capildrae, who had a son, Archibald, "camerarius de Dunfermline" in 1535; and a dau. This Archibald md. Janet Duddingston of Sandford, and had a son, John, one of those who, in 1568, assisted in the escape of Q. Mary from Lochleven (who md. Isabel Scot, and, in 1548, had a ch. of Finglassie); and seven daus., all married. John Bethune's other children were Andrew, or Henry, prior of St Andrews; James, archbp. of Glasgow in 1508, of St Andrews in 1522, + in 1538; Janet, md. Durie of that Ilk; Margaret, md. Andrew Sibbald of Letham; Grizel, md. James Hay of Foodie; Isabel, md. John Forret of that Ilk; Elizabeth, md. Alexander Reid, or Kidd, provost of Inverness.

John Bethune of B., son of the last, md. Elizabeth or Isabel Monipenny of Kinkel, by whom he had issue, John, his heir; James (qu. John) of Balfarge, who md. Helen Melville of Drummaird (and had by her, James, archbp. of Glasgow, who + in 1603, aged 86;

David, John, Andrew, and Robert, who all died young; Catherine, a nun; Margaret, md. Strachan of Carmylie; and Janet, md. Robt. Lundie of Condland); David, the cardinal, who was slain in 1546; Walter, parson of Ballingrie and archdeacon of Lothian; Thomas; George, parson of Govan; James, of Melgum in 1526, who md. Janet Annan; Beatrix, md. Moncur of Ballumbie; Elizabeth, md. Sir John Wardlaw of Torrie; Catherine, md. Sir William Graham of Fintry; Margaret, md. John Graham of Claverhouse; Janet, md. John Cockburn of Treaton.

There is great difficulty in ascertaining the correct succession of this family, owing probably to the early records having been burnt in the castle of St Andrews. We shall have occasion to notice other instances by and by; but what here concerns us is, that we have what is alleged to be a copy of the inscription on the tombstone, in Markinch church, of this John Bethune, and of his brother, David Bethune of Creich, which runs as follows—*Hic jacet honorabilis vir Joannes Beton de Balfour, et Elizabetha Monipenny spousa quondam dicti Johannis qui obiit A.D. 1504.* And again, *Hic jacet David Beton de Creich filius Johannis Beton de Balfour, qui obiit A.D. 1500.* Now there is reason to think that John Bethune lived beyond 1504, and we are quite sure that David Bethune survived the year 1500.

John Bethune of B., commonly said to be son of the last; to have md. Christian Stewart, dau. of Rossyth, and to have had John, his heir; Andrew, parson of Essie; Catherine, md. John (rather Robert), Borthwick of Balhouffie; and Janet, md. James Cairns of Leyes.

John Bethune of B., who was captain of the castle of St Andrews in 1543, when he is styled "*juniori domino de Balfour,*" but, in 1544, he is styled "laird of Balfour. In the Act of Parliament which he applied for to confirm his right to the lands of which the charters had been destroyed in the castle, it is stated that these were granted by James III. to John Bethune of B., his *gudesire*. That is, he was in the 3d, and not the 4th, generation from the Bethune who married Marjory Boswell. But in that Act he is also styled "*nevoy of Isobel Monipenny Lady Balfour,*" which must mean not that he was her nephew, but her grandson.

The John Bethune of whom we are now treating md. Agnes Anstruther, who + in 1582, aged 70, by whom he had John, his heir; George, who + young; Robert, who succeeded his brother; James, parson of Roxburgh (by disposition from his predecessor of the same name, who became laird of Crieck. He md. Isabel Gilray, who + in 1600); Christian, md. Melville of Carnbee; Margaret, md. John Row, minister of Kennoway; Agnes, md. Robert Strang, portioner of Kilrenny (by whom she had John); and Catherine, md. William Tweedie of Drumelzier.

John Bethune of B., son of the last, was served heir to his father in 1564. He md. Isabel Pitcairn of Forther, by whom he had John, who + in infancy. In 1587, we find him protesting to Parliament, that the restitution granted to the Archbp. of Glasgow should not be

hurtful to him, as served heir-male and of tail to the late *John Bethune of Balquharg, his gudesire's brother*. This must have been Bethune of Balfarge, the Archbp.'s father, and it proves, therefore, that his name was John and not James; and that John, who was served heir, could not have been the grandson of a John Bethune, or else there must have been two brothers of that name. John Bethune + in 1591.

Robert Bethune of B., brother of the last, md. Agnes Trail of Blebo, by whom he had David, his heir; James and Andrew, who went to France with Lord Colville, and served under Henry IV.; Alexander, a shipmaster in Anstruther, who had a son Alexander, W.S.; Agnes, md. James Hamilton of Kilbrachmont; Lucretia, md. Balfour of Torrie; Jane, md. Whippo of Treaton; and Elizabeth, md. David Lindsay of Kirkforthar. He + c. 1620.

David Bethune of B. md. Margaret Wardlaw of Torrie, by whom he had John; Robert, 1st laird of Bandon, to whom we return; Andrew (who purchased Blebo in 1649, and was succeeded by his sons, Andrew and John); Janet, md. Gilbert Campbell of Keithilk; Margaret, md. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie; and Agnes, md., in 1630, Colville, bro. of Cleish, afterwards Lord Colville. He + after 1650.

John Bethune of B. md. Catherine Halyburton of Pitcur, by whom he had James; David of Pitkiery (who md. Elizabeth Ayton, and + in 1667, leaving a dau., md. to Kelloch of Bandon); Robert, md. a dau. of Elliott of Stobs; William, capt., + in 1651; Andrew, adv.; George, lieut.; Agnes, md., 1657, Seton of Lathrisk; Elizabeth, md. Andrew Bruce, bp. of Dunkeld. He + before 1676.

James Bethune of B. md. Ann, dau. of Sir John Moncrieff *de eod.*, by whom he had John, who + in 1666, and David. He + in 1690.

David Bethune of B. md., in 1669, Rachel, dau. of Sir James Hope of Hopeton, by whom he had James; Charles, + at Lisle, in 1708; Catherine, md. David Campbell of Keithilk (and had a dau. md. to John Patullo of Balhouffie, who on the death of her uncle, James, would have succeeded, but was persuaded to forego her claims); Ann, to whom we return; Margaret; Elizabeth; Helen, md. John Landale. He + in 1708.

James Bethune of B. md. Ann, dau. of General Hamilton, and dying at Rheims in 1719 s. p., was succeeded by his sister,

Anne Bethune of B. md. her cousin David Bethune of Bandon, to trace whom we must go back to

(Robert Bethune of Bandon), son of David B. of Balfour, who md. Marion Rigg of Aithernie, by whom he had David; William of Craigfoodie, adv.; and Catherine, md. Patrick Lindsay of Worniston.

(David Bethune of Bandon) md. Anne, dau. of William Wardlaw of Balmule, by whom he had David; Henry, who md. Isabel Maxwell; Mary, md. Braemer of Edrom; Elizabeth, md. Walker; Margaret, md. Dewar.

David Bethune of Bandon md. Ann Bethune of Balfour. His wife's sister surrendered her rights to her brother's estates, and al-

lowed them to vest in Anne. He + in 1731, leaving two daus., Anne, who succeeded; and Mary, md. William Congalton, and + in 1751, leaving a son, Charles Congalton (who md. Ann Elliot of Minto, and + in 1768, leaving William, Gilbert, and Eleanor, to whom we return), and five other sons and four daus., who all died unmd. On his death,

Henry Bethune of Balfour, his brother, succeeded, and + s. p. in 1760.

Ann Bethune of B., niece of the last, and eldest dau. of Da. B. of Bandon, md., in 1731, David Bethune of Kilconquhar, and + s. p., in 1785.

William Congalton Bethune of B., grand-nephew of the last, took the surname and arms of Bethune, and + unm. in 1798.

Gilbert C. Bethune of B., bro. of the last, + unm. in 1836.

Eleanor C. Bethune of B., sister of the last, md., in 1799, John Drinkwater of Salford, Manchester, and had issue,

John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, who was succeeded by

Rear-Admiral Charles Ramsay D. Bethune, his brother, the present proprietor.

Arms—Bethune of Balfour. Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *az.*, a fesse between three mascles *or*, for Bethune; 2d and 3d, *arg.*, on a chevron *sa.*, an otter's head* erased of the first, for Balfour. Crest—An otter's head *ppr.* Motto—" *Debonnaire.*"

Drinkwater. Party per pale, *gu.* and *az.*, a fesse wavy *arg.*, charged with three billets *az.*, between three wheat sheaves *ppr.* Crest—Three wheat ears encircled with a ducal coronet. Motto—" *Labore omnia florent.*"

No. XXIV.

BETHUNE OF CREICH AND NETHER RIRES.

David Bethune, 2d son of John Bethune of Balfour, had a tack of Nether Rires in 1498, and acquired Creich, c. 1502, from the Liddels, or Littles, or Lethels. He was Lord High Treasurer, and Captain of Falkland Palace, which last dignity was retained by his successors. He md. Janet, Jean, or Isabel Duddingston of Sandford, by whom he had John; James of Cairntoun; Janet, md. 1st, Sir Robert Livingston of Easter Wemyss, 2d, James Hamilton, 1st Earl of Arran, being his 3d wife (by whom she had a dau., md. Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, "bastard of Arran"); Mary, md. Lord Lyle; and Eliza-

* It is said that the bearing should be a selch's head; and the tradition is that one of the family was at the siege of a castle in Ireland; and that the king had promised that the first who would ascend the ladders and bring back something to shew that he had been within, should wear what he brought as his cognizance. Bethune accordingly brought a selch's head.

beth, mother by James V. of Jean, Countess of Argyle. He + before 1516.

John Bethune of C. and N. R., md. Janet, dau. of John Hay, provost of Dundee, bro. of Hay of Naughton, by whom he had John, who predeceased his father, after 1534; David; Robert; Archibald, dean of Aberdeen, and commissary of Glasgow; Gavin, parson of Govan; Janet, md. 1st, James Crichton of Cranstonriddel, who + before 1539; 2d, after 1539, Simon Preston jun. of Craigmiller (which marriage was declared void in 1543, on account of their being in the third and fourth degrees of affinity); 3d, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm; Grizel, md., 1st, Sir Walter Scott jun. of Branxholm; 2d, Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, and + in 1579; Christian, md. Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh; Elizabeth, md. John 4th Lord Innermeath (confounded with her aunt, Elizabeth); Margaret, md. Forbes of Rires; Isabella, md. Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie; Agnes, md. Chisholm of Cromlix.

David Bethune of C. and N. R., + unm., in 1539.

Robert Bethune of C. and N. R., brother of the last, has a ch. in 1541. He went to France with Queen Mary, as page of honour, on occasion of her marriage with the Dauphin, and returned with her in 1561. He md. Dame Joanna Renwall or Gryssoner, one of the queen's maids of honour, by whom he had David; James; Mary (one of the queen's four Maries), md. Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne; Elizabeth, md. Sandilands of St Monans; and other daus., married to Erskine of Dun, to David Bethune of Melgum, son of the cardinal, to Claud Hamilton of Cockney, to Henry Kinnear, Abbot of Balmerinloch, and to a burghess of Dundee.

David Bethune of C. and N. R. md. Eupham or Beatrix Leslie, dau. of the E. of Rethes, by whom he had Anna or Agnes, who md. Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix. David B. divorced his lady, who afterwards married George Auchmutie *de eod.*, and was alive in 1609. He + in 1579, after disposing his estate to James, his brother, parson of Old Roxburgh, on condition that he should marry his dau. to a baron of as good estate as himself.

James Bethune of C. and N. R. md. 1st, Helen Leslie, heiress of Kinnaird (by whom he had two daus. who both died unm.); 2d, Margaret, dau. of David Wemyss *de eod.* (called "Davie wi' the birken flower"), who survived him, and + in 1636. By her he had David; John; Robert; Archibald; Margaret, md. Ferney of that ilk; Elizabeth, md. Sir David Murray, Viscount Stormont; Catherine, md. James Forbes, portioner of Kilmany, bro. of Robert Forbes of Rires; and Helen. He + c. 1610.

David Bethune of C. and N. R. md., in 1598, Eupham, dau. of Arthur Forbes of Rires, who + in 1624. By her he had Robert, who + early; David; William, md. Jean Allardice (who survived him, and + in 1687, and by whom he had one dau.); Margaret, who md., in 1665, James Lindsay of Kilspindie (son of Lindsay of Evelick); Anna, md. Sir John Moncrieff of that ilk; Catherine, md. James,

son of Robert Forbes of Rires ; and a dau., md. 1st, the laird of Fullerton, 2d, Erskine of Dun. He + in 1628.

David Bethune of C. and N. R. md. 1st, Eupham, dau. of Graham of Morphie, by whom he had four children, who all died young ; 2d, Lady Margaret Cunningham, dau. of the Earl of Glencairn (who the year after his death md. Chisholm of Crumlax, and + in 1678). By her he had no issue. Before his death, in 1661, he disposed his estates to Jas. Bethune, fiar of Balfour ; and the daus. of Lindsay of Kilspindie were the heirs of line.

Arms—Same as Bethune of Balfour, with a cinquefoil for difference.

No. XXV.

HUNTAR OF BALCARRES, NEWTON RIRES, AND OVER CARNBEE.

Thomas and Robert Huntar divide Balcarres in 1465.

David Huntar of Balcarres md. Margaret Wood. He also possessed half Newton Rires, 1509–1541.

Robert Huntar of B., son of the last, md. Margaret Seton. Ch. in 1542 ; alive in 1549.

William Huntar of B., son of the last, md. Grizelda Trail. Ch. in 1549 ; alive in 1563.

William Huntar of Newton Rires sold Balcarres, and inherited N. Rires from his bro. Robert in 1560. He + in 1601.

Patrick Huntar of N. R., probably son of the last, had half N. Rires of his own, and inherited half from William in 1612. He md., in 1606, Dorothy, dau. of John Forbes of Rires. It seems to be the same Patrick Huntar, who, in 1613, after the sale of Newton Rires, is styled of Hill Tarvit, and was then married to Margaret Melville. Ch. of Over Carnbee in 1606 and 1613.

David Huntar, son of the last, is served heir to him in Over Carnbee in 1620.

No. XXVI.

WOOD OF LARGO.

Sir Andrew Wood, adm. Tack of Largo in 1478, and ch. in 1482, 1483, 1487, and 1513, when his lands are united into a barony. He married Elizabeth Lundie, and had by her Andrew ; Alexander of Grange, Vicar of Largo and North Berwick (md., after 1548, Elizabeth Crichton, widow of Dishington of Ardross, who + in 1581. He + in 1592) ; and a dau., Catherine, md. Alexander, son of John Spens of Lathallan. Sir Andrew + in 1521.

Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. Sent to France in 1514 to fetch the Duke of Albany. Present at the death of James V. at Falkland, in 1542. Md., before 1528, Alison Hume, sister of Hume of Unthank, by whom he had Andrew; John of Tilliedavie, Sen. Coll. Just., slain in 1570; William; Arthur, servitor of the Bp. of Caithness, commendator of the priory of St Andrews (who had Robert and Agnes); James of Grange [see No. XLV.]; Elizabeth, md. William, son of Alexander Bruce of Earlshall; and perhaps Isabel, md. John Afflect. He md. 2d, before 1574, Dame Jean Forman Lady Kellie. Sir Andrew + in 1579.

Andrew Wood md., before 1556, Giles or Egidia Gourlay, by whom he had Andrew; John (who had Robert, Andrew, and John); Robert, who had a dau. Helen; Thomas, md. Margaret Logie, by whom he had John, who built the hospital; Lillias; Isabella; Christina; Helen, who perhaps md. Patrick Learmonth of Callenge; and a dau., md. Drummond 1st Lord Madderty. Andrew + in 1579, before his father.

Andrew Wood of L., Comptroller from 1581 to 1587, md. Jean Drummond, dau. of 1st Lord Madderty, by whom he had Andrew, fiar of Largo, when the estate was sold in 1611. Some authorities say he had no children by her.

Arms—*Az.*, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base *or*, between two ships under sail *arg.* Crest—A ship under sail *ppr.* Motto—“*Tutus in undis.*”

No. XXVII.

FORRESTER OF GIBLISTON.

Thomas Forrester of Carden, son of Duncan Forrester of Torwood, md., in 1496, Mariota, heiress of William Strathendry *de eod.*, and with her acquired half of Gibliston. Ch. in 1519.

George Forrester of Strathendry, in 1534; ch. in 1549; md. 1st, Margaret Bethune, gd.-dau. of Archd. Bethune of Capildrae, and 2d, a dau. of Geo. Learmonth of Balcomie. He + in 1567.

Thomas Forrester of S., son of the last. Md. 1st, Janet Arnot, who + before 1577, by whom he had George, his heir; md. 2d, Isobel —, by whom he had Robert, to whom fell Gibliston, and who is styled, in 1607, Sir Robert Forrester of Strathendry. Thomas + before 1627.

George Forrester of S., heir of the last in Langside.

John Forrester of S. in 1631.

Helen, eldest dau. of Strathendrie, md., in 1661, Dr Alexander Martin, proprietor of the other half of Gibliston.

Arms—*Arg.*, three hunting horns *sa.*, garnished *gu.*

No. XXVIII.

MARTIN OF GIBLISTON.

Alexander Martin, portioner of Gibliston, in 1506-1516.

Florymond Martin of G., son of the last, in 1511. He + before 1568.

William Martin of G. md., before 1586, Isobel ——. He + before 1591.

Alexander Martin of G., son of the last. He + before 1621.

William Martin of G., son of the last. He + before 1627.

Alexander M. of G. Dr Alex. M., in 1655, md., in 1661, Helen, dau. of Forrester of Strathendrie. Was knighted before 1667. He + in 1670 at Pittenweem.

No. XXIX.

SANDILANDS OF ST MONANS.

Sir James Sandilands of Calder md. Margaret or Jean, dau. of John or Alexander Kinloch of Cruvie and St Monans, by whom he had a son John, who predeceased him, leaving a son James, who succeeded his grandfather in Calder. Sir James md., 2d., Margaret, dau. of Andrew Kerr of Auldtornburn, by whom he had a son James, who became of Cruvie and St Monans, which, in 1509, he exchanged with his nephew for the barony of Calder.

Sir James Sandilands of Cruvie and St Monans, son of James, the grandson of Sir James of Calder, md. Catherine, dau. of Sir William Scott of Balwearie, who survived him, by whom he had James; Margaret, md. Lord Oliphant; Mary, md. Forrester of Carden; and Helen, md. Towers of Inverleith. He seems to have had a bro. Peter, and + before 1540.

James Sandilands of C. and St. M. md., before 1549, Elizabeth Meldrum, who + in 1585, by whom he had James; Andrew; and Peter, who died before 1613 (leaving John, his heir). He + in 1586.

James Sandilands md., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Bethune of Crieche; and, 2d, Isabel Strang, who, after his death, md. Ninian Bonar of Kellie; and + before his father, in 1581, leaving William and Andrew.

William Sandilands of St M. md. (perhaps 2d) Jean Bothwell, who + in 1625. He had William, his heir; and + before 1613.

Sir William Sandilands of St M. md. Catherine, sister of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, by whom he had James, who predeceased his father, probably at Lewis, leaving James; Mr Andrew; Joan-

na; and a dau. (perhaps Eupham, b. in 1629) md. Learmonth of Balcomie. Sir William + in 1644.

Sir James Sandilands of St Monans, grandson of the last, md. Lady Agnes Carnegie, dau. of David 1st Earl of Southesk, by whom he had James and David. He was created Lord Abercrombie in December 1647, and + in 1648.

Sir James Sandilands of St Monans md., in 1643, Jean, dau. of Patrick Leighton of Doninald in Forfar, by whom he had James, b. in 1645, and Anna. On the death of his father he became Lord Abercrombie. He sold St Monans in 1649.

James Lord Abercrombie, son of the last, + s. p., in 1681.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *arg.*, a bend *az.*, for Sandilands; 2d and 3d, *arg.*, a man's heart ensigned with an imperial crown *ppr.*, and on a chief *az.*, three stars of the first, for Douglas.

No. XXX.

BORTHWICK OF BALHOUFFIE.

Nicolas Borthwick of Balhouffie and Gordonshall md., before 1466, Helen Crichton, by whom he had

John Borthwick of Lenie, afterwards of B. and G., mentioned in 1467 and 1490.

Alexander Borthwick of B. and G., grandson of the last, 1508–1516. + before 1531.

Robert Borthwick of B. and G., son of the last, md. Catherine, dau. of John Bethune of Balfour. Slain at Pinkie in 1548. He seems to have had a bro. John, who was tutor to his son; alive in 1564.

John Borthwick, a minor at his father's death. He is only styled of "Gordon's Hall;" mentioned in 1598.

John Borthwick of Balhouffie, probably md. a dau. of Sir William Moncrieff *de eod.* He may possibly be the same as the last, in which case he was alive in 1611.

John Borthwick of B., son of the last, md. Elizabeth Gourlay, dau. of Thomas G. of Kinraig. Alive in 1632, and his lady in 1653.

Robert Borthwick of B. md. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Corstorphin of Balcaithly, who + before 1673. He sold Balhouffie in 1637. He had a son, Dr William Borthwick, who md. his cousin, Eupham Fleming, and whose children were Alexander and Jean.

Of the same family was probably Eliezer Borthwick of Chesters and Brunton, in the parish of Dunino, and minister of Leuchars, who was succeeded, in 1644, by his son William.

Arms—*Arg.*, an eagle's head erased, between three cinquefoils *sa.*

No XXXI.

BORTHWICK OF EASTER GRANGEMUIR.

George Borthwick of Easter Grangemuir md., before 1534, Elizabeth Lindsay. In the same year he has a ch. of Lingo.

Walter Borthwick of Grangemuir md. Bessie Arnot, who + before 1600.

Peter Borthwick of G. md., before 1560, Margaret —, who + before 1600. He had a son John, alive in 1583. Peter + before 1634.

John Borthwick of G., grandson of the last, served heir in 1634. Also ch. of Lingo.

John Borthwick, son of John, portioner of Lingo, in 1658.

Robert Borthwick, son of the last, has a charter of Lingo in 1671.

No. XXXII.

SPENS OF LATHALLAN.

William Spens of Lathallan md., before 1385, Isabel, dau. and heiress of Duncan Campbell of Glendouglas, by whom he had John, his heir; and William, ancestor of the Spenses of Kilspindie. He + in 1432.

John Spens of L. and Glendouglas. Chs. in 1420 and 1433. Md. Isabel, dau. of Sir John Wemyss of Rires, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; Robert of Kittiedie; Thomas, Bishop of Galloway and Aberdeen; Patrick, of the Scots Guards in France.

Alexander Spens of L. md. Catherine, sister of Sir Andrew Wood, by whom he had Robert, his heir.

Robert Spens of L. died in 1474, leaving a son John.

John Spens of L. md., in 1489, Margaret, dau. of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, by whom he had John; and David, rector of Flisk. He + in 1494.

John Spens of L. md. Helen, daughter of Sir John Arnot *de eod.*, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; and Michael, who entered the King of France's Scots Guards, where his family had already become honourable. He + in 1530.

Alexander Spens of L. md. a dau. of Durie *de eod.*, by whom he had James, his heir; and Liliass, md., in 1524, John Arnot of Balcormo. Alexander + in 1548.

James Spens of L. md. Elizabeth, dau. of John Seton of Lathrisk, by whom he had Archibald, who + unmd. in 1564; Arthur and Alexander, who succeeded; and Patrick. He +, at an advanced age, in 1595.

Arthur Spens of L. md., before 1565, Janet, dau. of William Duddingston of Sandford, by whom he had Alexander, his heir. He + in 1606.

Alexander Spens of L. md. Isabel Bethune (dau. of Robert B. of Crieche?), by whom he had no issue.

Alexander Spens of L., uncle of the last, succeeded by resignation in 1609. Md. Catherine, daughter of David Alexander of Scaddoway, by whom he had Thomas; James, W.S.; and Alexander.

Thomas Spens of L. md. Margaret, dau. of Nathaniel Moncrieff of Randerston, by whom he had Alexander, who predeceased him in 1665; Nathaniel, b. 1645; William, b. 1640; Arthur, b. 1644; Thomas, b. 1648; David, a merchant; Catherine, b. 1639, md. James Duddingston of Sandford; Helen, md. Robert Lenton of Kincaple; and Anna. He + in 1661.

Nathaniel Spens of L. md., in 1665, Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kineraig, by whom he had Thomas, b. 1666, his heir; Helen; and Margaret, alive in 1690.

Thomas Spens of L. md. his cousin, Margaret Gourlay, by whom he had Thomas, and Nathaniel, a clergyman of the Episc. church (who + at Pittenweem in 1772, aged 78). He + before 1701, in which year his widow md. Hew Kemp, min. at Dunfermline.

Thomas Spens of L. md., in 1721, Janet, dau. of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, by whom he had Thomas; Robert, who + unm.; William, who + unm.; Nathaniel, who purchased Craigsanquhar (he md. Mary, dau. of James Milliken of that ilk, who + in 1773, and + in 1815, aged 87); Alexander, an architect, who + unm. in 1755; Janet, md. John Halket of Mayne; Margaret, md. William Inglis, surgeon in Edinburgh, and + in 1796; Elizabeth, md. John Macpherson. He + at Pittenweem in 1769.

Thomas Spens of L. md. Margaret, dau. of Archibald Hope of Craighall, who + in 1781, by whom he had Thomas; Archibald, of Manor House; Nathaniel, comm. of Neptune E.-I.-man, + 1801; Catherine, md., in 1807, Alexander Wood, Elie; Janet and Elizabeth. He + in 1783.

Thomas Spens of L. + unm. in 1800. By him Lathallan was sold.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*; 2d, lozengy *az.* and *or*, on a chief of the last, 3 roses *gu.*; 3d, grand quarter; quarterly, 1st and 4th, *az.*, a lion rampant *or*; 2d and 3d, *gu.*, a castle triple towered *arg.*, masoned *sa.* Supporters—Two griffins. Crest—A hart's head erased *ppr.* Motto—"Si Deus quis contra."

No. XXXIII.

LUMISDAINE OF AIRDRIE.

John Lumisdaine of Glygyrnoch (Gleghorn) is, after 1450, styled John Lumisdaine of Airdrie; alive in 1466.

John Lumisdaine of A., from 1506-1527.

William Lumisdaine of A. md., bef. 1529, Janet Inglis. He md., 2d, Eupham Lundie (who is designed "lady elder of Airdrie," in 1575), and + in 1533. He was the heir, and probably son, of the last. John L. of Blanerne was his bro., who had three sons, John, and James, and Robert.

Thomas Lumisdaine of A., son of the last, md. Marjory Douglas. who + after 1582. He + in 1566.

John Lumisdaine of Airdrie, mentioned in 1587, probably uncle of the last, and formerly designed of Blanerne.

James, second son of John Lumisdaine of Blanerne. He + in 1598 s. p.

Robert Lumisdaine of Airdrie, brother of the last, md., bef. 1598, Isabel Cor. He sold the estate in 1607.

No. XXXIV.

DUDDINGSTON OF SANDFORD.

Stephen Duddingston of Sandford, son of William, son of Stephen, has chs. in 1488 and 1495. He md. bef. 1476. He had two sons, Stephen; and Thomas, who received Kilduncan, and md. Mariota Learmouth; and a dau., Janet, md. David Bethune of Criech. Stephen + bef. 1516.

Stephen Duddingston of S.: ch. in 1504; md. Janet Stewart of Blairhall, and + bef. 1516, perhaps at Flodden. Janet D., who md. Archd., son of Bethune of Pitlochrie, was probably his dau.

Stephen Duddingston of S., son of the last, was, in 1517, served heir to his grandfather. He md. Annabella Abercrombie.

Stephen Duddingston of S., son of the last, md. Eupham Kininmont of Craighall, who + in 1602, by whom he had William; and Patrick, 1st of the Kincapple line.

William Duddingston of S., md., 1st, in 1559, Eupham, dau. of Andrew Kininmont, his cousin; and, 2d, in 1565, Janet, dau. of David Auchmutie of Halhill. His children were Stephen; and Janet, md. Arthur Spens of Lathallan. He + before 1598.

Stephen Duddingston of S. md. Elizabeth or Elspeth Inglis, by whom he had Stephen; John; Janet, md. George Whippo of Treaton (by whom she had Stephen); and Eufemia, md. Thomas, son of William Bellenden vicar of Kilconquhar. Stephen + before 1618.

Stephen Duddingston of S. md. Janet Sandilands of St Monans. Probably md., also, Catherine, dau. of William Pitcairn *de eod.* He + bef. 1661.

N.B.—Some insert here William Duddingston, who md. Janet, dau. of William Gourlay of Kincaig. If there was such a person, he

must have been a brother of James, the next in succession, for undoubtedly the name of the father and grandfather of James was Stephen.

James Duddingston of S., son of the last, md., in 1656, Catherine, dau. of Thomas Spens of Lathallan, by whom he had William; Thomas, b. 1665; and Margaret, who md. William Balfour. His wife + in childbed in 1667; and he md., 2d, Agnes Henderson, who + in 1712. James + bef. 1684.

William Duddingston of S. md., 1684, Mary, dau. of Robert Fotheringham of Halhill (who survived him, and was alive in 1712), by whom he had William and Stephen, who both + in childhood; James, b. in 1695; and a fourth son; Elizabeth, b. in 1688, md. Dr Wilson in Elie; Mary, b. in 1685; Clara, b. in 1687; Anne and two other daus., who + unm. He + in 1708.

James Duddingston of S. md., 1st, in 1735, Margaret, eldt. dau. of John Gillespie of Kirkton, by whom he had James, b. in 1736, who + unm., after 1757; John; William, an admiral (who md., in 1802, the eldest dau. of William Barclay of Cullairme, and + in 1817, aiving issue); David, who + young; and Mary, md. David Burn, min. of Monzie. He md., 2d, in 1752, Margaret, dau. of Dr Alexander Wilson in Elie, by whom he had Elizabeth; Fotheringham, md. Spence Oliphant, min. of Largo; Ann, md. Stephen Cosser of London; Sophia, md. Andrew Walker, min. at Collessie; Hay, md. — Barclay of Panton Square; Margaret, md. Peter Barclay, min. at Kettle; Clara; and Christian. He + in 1776.

Major John Duddingston of S. md. Frances Rainsford, by whom he had John and Robert. He sold the estates.

Arms—*Gu.*, a chevron *arg.*, between three cross crosslets fitched *or.* Crest—A greyhound's head coupéd *ppr.* Motto—"Recreat et alit."

No. XXXV.

LEARMONTH OF BALCOMIE.

Sir James Learmonth of Clatto and Dairsie, son of David L. of Clatto and of Agnes Kininmont, purchased Balcomie, to which he has a ch. in 1526. He md. a dau. of Ramsay of Pittedie, by whom he had Sir Patrick of Dairsie, provost of St Andrews; (John of St Nicolas?) provost of Kirkheuch; a dau., md. Carslogie; and a dau., md. Pittarrow. He is said to have md., 2d, Grizel Meldrum of Logie (who was alive in 1571), by whom he had George; David, md. Sarah Wellwood; Robt. + unm.; a dau., who md. Pitcur (Elizabeth?). Sir Jas. was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

N.B.—There is a difficulty here. Patrick was served heir to James Learmonth of Balcomie, his father, in 1547; and George, in 1551, is infet as "son and heir of umq. James Learmont and Grizel

Meldrum," which James was nearest heir to umq. Jas. Learmonth of Balcomie.

George Learmonth of Balcomie, son of the last, md., bef. 1554, Euphemia Leslie, dau. of the Earl of Rothes (who survived him, and md. John Cunningham of Barns), by whom he had James; John; Robert, who md. Janet, dau. of Sir John Skene of Curriehill, Ld. Clk. Regr.; William, md. dau. of John Makeson of Crail. His eldest dau. became the 2d wife of George Forrester of Strathendrie; Grizel, md. George Mercer of Curden; Margaret, md. Andrew Sibbald of Over Rankeillor, and + in 1599; Elizabeth, md. George Barron of Kinnaird; Catherine, md. Cuthbert Borthwick of Hesperston; Helen, md. John, brother of William Myrton of Cambo; Jean + unm. He + before 1586.

James Learmonth of B. md., 1st, Anna Mercer of Ady, and, 2d, Jean, dau. of William Ruthven; but + s. p. at the Lewis in 1600.

Sir John Learmonth of Birkhill, bro. of the last, md. Elizabeth, dau. of David Myrton of Randerston, who + in 1621. The initials of this couple, with the quartered arms of Learmonth and Myrton, along with the date 1602, still remain sculptured on the oldest part of Balcomie. By her he had James; Capt. David, who + in Germany; Andrew, min. of Libberton; George, Thomas, and John, who + unm.; Catherine, 2d wife of Melville of Halhill; Anna, md. John Bonar of Lumquhat; Margaret, md. William Moncrieff of Randerston; Christian, md. James Monipenny of Denino; Cecilia, 2d wife of John Scheves of Kemback; Elizabeth, md. David Elliott of Stobs; Helen, + unm.; Grizel, 2d wife of Alexander, bro. of Jas. Bonner of Kennoway (?). He + in 1625.

Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, Sen. Col. Jus., md. Margaret, dau. of William Sandilands of St Monans, by whom he had a son (sometimes called John) who was slain at Inverkeithing in 1651; George + s. p.; James + s. p.; Robert; John, regent in St Andrews in 1657; Thomas; perhaps Mark; and a dau., md. William, 2d son of Sir Wm. Gordon of Lesnoir, and solicitor to James VII. Sir James + suddenly on the bench in 1657.

Robert Learmonth of B. + in 1696, leaving the estate encumbered with debt.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, *or*, on a cheveron *sa*. three mascles of the first, for Learmonth; 2d and 3d, *az.*, on a bend *arg.* three roses *gu.*, said to be for Dairsie or for Balcomie. Crest—A rose slipped *gu.*

No. XXXVI.

MYRTON OF CAMBO.

David Myrton of Cambo in the reign of James V.

William Myrton of C., son of the last, + in 1581. He md., 1st,

a dau. of Melville of Carnbee, by whom he had Thomas, and thirteen daus., md. to the lairds of Newhall (Meldrum), Wormiston, Randerston, Strathairly (Kay), Lundie, Scotlandwell (Arnot); Helen, md., 1st, Col. Andrew Trail (by whom she was gd.-mother of Robert Trail, minister at Elie and Edinburgh), and 2d, Sir Robt. Danielston of Camonlaws; Isabel, md. Andrew Fery of Craigton; the 10th dau. md. John Buttel in Crail; the 11th md. John Murray; the 12th md. Robert Airth; and the 13th was a nun, and + abroad. He md., 2d, Elizabeth Spens of Wormiston, by whom he had a dau. md. Wemyss of Pittencrief; a 2d md. Andrew Melville in Anstruther; Marjory, md. Walter Gedde in St Andrews; Catherine, md. Robert Maule, uncle of 1st Earl of Panmure.

Thomas Myrton of C., son of the last; mentioned in 1587; md. Catherine, dau. of John Lord Lindsay, by whom he had William; John, md. Helen Learmonth of Balcomie; and Helen, md. Alexander Cunningham of Barns. He + after 1606.

William Myrton of C. md., in 1598, Margaret Murray, sister of Lord Balvaird, (who + before 1620). His children were Thomas; Arthur; William; Patrick. He + before 1621.

N.B.—A laird of Cambo md. Jean, 3d dau. of Lundy *de eod.* She was probably 1st wife of William, if William had not a first wife Elizabeth Spens.

Sir Thomas Myrton of C., son of the last. He was slain at Kilsyth in 1645, and left a son and two daus.

Sir Patrick Myrton of C., son of the last, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Preston of Airdrie. By them the estate was sold. A son Robert, and two daus. were the fruit of the marriage.

Arms—*Arg.*, a cheveron between three torteaux *sa.*

No. XXXVII.

AUCHMUTIE OF THAT ILK.

Florentius Auchmuty *de eod.* in 1334.

David de Admuty *de eod.* in 1466.

Alexander Auchmuty *de eod.* 1514–1536. Perhaps md. Helen Melville, who + before 1574.

Henry Auchmuty *de eod.*, son of the last, md., before 1547, Grizel Heryst.

Florentius Auchmutie of Halhill, son of David A. of Easter Fernie, md., before 1555, Margaret Durie, and had by her, perhaps Lawrence, and Alexander of Stenton, who + 1603.

Lawrence Auchmuty of Halhill, in 1574.

Florence Auchmutie of Halhill, in 1582, whose children were probably George; Alexander + after 1605; and Robert + in 1652.

George Auchmutie of that Ilk md. Beatrice Leslie, formerly wife of David Bethune of Creich, and + s. p. before 1617.

John Auchmuty of Easter Fernie, cousin of the last, succeeds him, and possesses Auchmuty and Halhill.

Sir David Auchmutie *de eod.*, son of the last, md. Janet, dau. of Sir David Wemyss, by whom he had David; Alexander; Robert; James, + in 1649; and two daus., the younger of whom md., 1st, Ayton of Kinglassie, and 2d, David Kinneir *de eod.* He + in 1650.

Sir David Auchmutie *de eod.*, md., 1st, before 1646, Janet, dau. of John Lindsay of Balcarres (and relict of Lindsay of Benholm, who + in 1647), by whom he had Alexander, who + in 1695; and George, who md., in 1650, Margaret Gibson. He md., 2d, a dau. of Gibson of Durie, by whom he had Charles, b. 1650; Cecilia; and Marjory. He + on the border in 1669, and the next year the estates were sold.

Arms—*Ar.*, a broken spear, bendways, between two mullets *az.*

No. XXXVIII.

AUCHMUTIE, PORTIONER OF DRUMELDRIE.

Daniel Auchmutie, portr. of Drumeldrie, mentioned first in 1606. Captain David A., who + in 1658, was probably his brother. He md. — Balfour, by whom he had David; and Robert, who + in 1691. He + before 1649.

David Auchmutie, portr. of D., eldest son of the last, md. Jean Lindsay of Dowlhill, who + 1655, by whom he had David, b. 1649, and + young: Daniel, b. 1650; James; and Anna. He + before 1680.

Daniel Auchmutie, portr. of D., md., in 1673, Margaret, dau. of John Rutherford, adv., by whom he had David, b. 1681; Colin, b. 1685; Robert, b. 1687; Clara; Anne; Mary; Cecilia; and Janet.

David Auchmutie, portr. of D., md. Lydia, dau. of Capt. Charles Forbes, who survived him, and + in 1748. By her he had a son David, b. in 1710.

No. XXXIX.

BELLENDEN OF KILCONQUHAR.

The ancestor of this family seems to have been Patrick Bellenden of Auchnolmyshil, who md. Mariota Douglas, and by her had Thomas Bellenden or Bannatyne of Auchinoul (Ld. Just.-Clk., in 1539, and + in 1546), whose sons were Sir John Bannatyne; Patrick Bellen-

den of Stanehouse, delated for the murder of Rizzio; and another son may have been James B. of Newtyle. Sir John's third wife was probably the heiress of Kilconquhar, and by her he had James, the first laird; Adam, bp. of Dunblane and Aberdeen; and William, vicar of Kilconquhar in 1573, who md. Anabel Pearson, and had a son Thomas, who md., in 1625, Euphemia, dau. of Stephen Duddingston of Sandford. Sir John + bef. Apr. 1577.

James Bellenden of Kilconquhar, was drowned in 1593, and left two children, James; and Margaret, who became Lady Mushet. Thomas Bellenden of Newtyle (2d son of James already mentioned) was guardian to these children. He md. Marion Gilbert, by whom he had James, afterwards Lord Newhall.

James Bellenden of K., son of the last, + young.

Adam Bellenden of K., uncle of the last, minister of Falkirk, and afterwards bishop of Dunblane. His sons were James, and probably John, who + bef. 1650.

James Bellenden of K. + bef. 1629.

Arms—*Gu.*, a buck's head couped, between three cross crozlets fitched *or*.

No. XL.

ALEXANDER, PORTIONER OF DRUMELDRIE.

Alexander Allardice of Scazochy, in 1457.

Thomas Alexander, portioner of Drumeldrie, + in 1581.

David Allardis of Scaddoway, perhaps bro. of the last, + in 1588. Probably had a son George, mentioned in 1606.

Thomas Alexander, portr. of D., son of the former Thomas, mentioned in 1598, md. Isabel Balfour, who + in 1613. James Alexander of the Croce was his bro., mentioned in 1613. There is also John Alexander of the Croce in 1602.

William Alexander, portr. of D., probably son of the last, mentioned in 1606, and + bef. 1631. He perhaps md. Alison Orrock, who survived him, and md. Capt. Walter Cockburn in Johnston's Mill. In that case, he was the father of John Alexander, min. of Cults, and afterwards of Creich. At all events he had two sons, Thomas, his heir, and William, killed at Drumeldrie in 1652, who md. Janet Ayton, who + in 1663. William, the son, was portioner of Byrehills.

Thomas Alexander, portr. of D., or of "Johnston's Mill," md. Margaret Auchmutie, who + bef. 1636, and had by her Thomas, b. 1633; Isabel md., in 1659, Alexander Clark of Pitteuchar; and Lyston; and, by his 2d marriage, John, b. 1637, md., in 1659, — Arnot; and Anna, b. 1642, md., in 1664, Stirling, a minister. He md., in 1646, for his 3d wife, Margaret Brown, who + in childbed in 1654. In 1649, he inherited Scaddoway, probably on the death of Alex. Alexander.

Thomas Alexander of Scaddoway md., in 1658, Jean. dau. of David, son of Lord Colville of Ochiltree, by whom he had a son John, b. 1669.

Drumeldrie was sold, in 1672, by Thomas Alexander, elder and younger.

Arms—Party per pale, *arg.* and *sa.*, a cheveron and crescent in base, all countercharged.

No. XLI.

MITCHELL, PORTIONER OF DRUMELDRIE.

Catherine Mitchell in Drumeldrie, + in 1574.

David Mitchell, portr. of D., md., bef. 1576, Agnes Burn, by whom he had Thomas; and David (who had Robt., b. 1631, and David, b. 1639). He + bef. 1632.

Thomas Mitchell, portr. of D., md., Elizabeth Scott, and had by her David, his heir; also probably Thomas, portr. of Balchrystie, who had Janet, b. 1649, and Elspath, b. 1653.

David Mitchell, portr. of D., md., bef. 1636, Beatrice Orrock, and had by her John; David, b. 1639; Thomas, b. 1641; Elizabeth; and Christian. He + before 1681.

John Mitchell, portr. of D., and of Newburn, + in 1683, and left a son David, who sold the lands of Drumeldrie.

No. XLII.

FINLAY, PORTIONER OF BALCHRYSTIE AND NEWTON RIRES.

Andrew, James, and John Finlay, were all portioners of Balchrystie. All three were probably brothers, certainly the two last. Andrew was also portioner of Newton Rires, and both he and James + bef. 1629.

Arthur Finlay of Newton Rires, son of Andrew, md. Margaret Bruce, who + in 1693 (and was probably a sister of Dr Andrew Bruce, Bp. of Dunkeld and Orkney, who + in 1699, and was buried at Anstruther). By her he had a dau. Christian.

We now return to John, bro. of Andrew.

John Finlay, portr. of Balchrystie, was heir to his brother James; he had issue, James; Robert, b. 1634; John, b. 1636; Margaret; and Eupham. He + bef. 1670.

James Finlay, portr. of B., md. Barbara Henderson in 1648. Probably he md. a 2d time, for we find a son Alexander born in 1669.

* James Finlay, portr. of B., son of the last, had a son James, his heir, b. in 1671. He + in 1708.

James Finlay, portr. of B., md. Isabel Inglis, by whom he had Margaret; Anna; Helen; Isabel; and Rachel, b. 1697-1720.

There was another family of Finlays in Balchrystie.

James Finlay, portr. of Balchrystie, md., before 1566, Elizabeth, dau. of William Warrender.

James Finlay, portr. of B., son of the last, in Incharvie, where he is mentioned in 1586. He + before 1626, probably in 1619.

Thomas Finlay, portr. of B., son of the last, has a charter in 1626. He was Dean of Guild of St Andrews, and + before 1683, leaving James, his heir; Thomas, + in 1710; and Giles, md. John Carstairs of St Andrews.

James Finlay, portr. of B., md. Margaret Mackie, and had by her James, his heir. He + bef. 1708.

James Finlay, portr. of B., + before 1741. He had Thomas, by whom he was succeeded; and William, + in 1762.

Thomas Finlay, W.S., of the Island of Barbadoes, who had issue Thomas, who was served heir to his father in 1762, but + immediately after: Sarah, + young; Isabella, md. Capt. Patrick Drummond, R.N.; Margaret who md. William Forbes; and Helen md. Thomas Christie, who acquired Balchrystie. The three daus. were served heiresses to their father in 1765.

No. XLIII.

LUNDIE OF STRATHAIRLIE.

Andrew Lundie of Strathairlie in 1519.

John Lundie of S. md. Helen Duddingston (who + bef. 1579), and + after 1575. He had probably a dau., Christian.

Andrew Lundie, son of the last, md. Mause Ballingall, who + bef. 1597. He predeceased his father in 1573.

John Lundie of S. (whose father + betw. 1607 and 1622). He md. a sister of Robert Kay, min. of Dumbarton, by whom he had James; and Alexander, b. in 1649, min. of Cupar, who + in 1696, leaving two daus., Anna and Mary.

James Lundie of S. His children were John, his heir; James, to whom we return; Robert, in 1669 adm. min. of Dysart; Margaret, b. 1638, md., 1661, Hamilton of Briggs; Anna; Janet, perhaps md. Lundie of Spittal; and Eupham. He + in 1661.

John Lundie of S. md. — Ramsay, and + s. p. bef. 1690.

James Lundie of S., brother of the last, portr. of Drumeldrie, md. 1st, in 1658, Elspath Henderson, and 2d, bef. 1698, — Adie. His children were Anna, md. in 1680 Nathaniel White in Elie; Mary, b. 1679, md., 1705, Andrew Lundie, to whom we return; Margaret;

Isobel, md. her cousin Humphrey Lundie, W.S., and + in 1719; and Sophia. He + in 1705.

Andrew Lundie of S., nephew of the last, and probably son of Robert, and brother of Humphrey. He md., in 1700, Mary, dau. of James Lundie his uncle, and had by her Robina; John; James; Andrew, b. 1711; Kenneth; and Michael. He + before 1716.

Andrew Lundie of S., son of the last, md. Ann, dau. of Geo. Oliphant of Prinlaws, and had by her George, b. 1744; John, b. 1747; Philip Alexander, b. 1752; Mary; and Margaret.

Major James Lundie of S., who sold Strathairlie, + in 1776.

No. XLIV.

INGLIS OF CAIPLIE.

Alexander Inglis of West Tarvit in 1443.

Alexander Inglis of Tarvit and Carslogie, 1505 and 1511. + bef. 1518.

Alexander Inglis of Tarvit, son of the last; ch. to part of Caskelpy (Caiplic); was a minor at his father's death, and John Inglis, probably his uncle, appears as tutor in 1518 and 1521. Alexander md. Margaret Barclay of Innergelly, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; and probably a dau., md. Nairne of Sandford. He was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

Alexander Inglis of T. md., 1st, before 1549, Elizabeth Kemp; and, 2d, Agnes Scott, relict of Dishington of Ardross, who survived him. His children were John; George, who + in 1596; Arthur; Alexander, who + in 1613; and Andrew, who + in 1607. He + c. 1594.

John Inglis of T. md., before 1592, Elizabeth, dau. of David Carnegie of Colluthie, by whom he had Alexander; David, who md. the widow of Innerdorat, (and had John, who + s. p.; Eupham, who md. James Callendar, apothecary in Cupar; and Agnes, md. John King, writer); Eupham, who md. Sir Andrew Balfour; Agnes, 2d wife of Gilbert Campbell of Keithilk; Catherine, who md., 1st, Alexander Winchester of Kinglassie, and, 2d, William Moncrieff of Randerston; Anna, who md. Patrick Balfour; and a dau., who md. Campbell of Perse.

Alexander Inglis of T. md. a dau. of Elphinston *de eod.*, and +, after 1613, s. p. By him the estates were sold to Scotstarvit.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *az.*, a lion rampant, and in chief three stars *arg.*, for Inglis; 2d and 3d, *arg.*, a cheveron between three wolves' heads couped *sa.*

No. XLV.

WOOD OF GRANGE.

James Wood of Lambieletham, 3d son of Andrew Wood of Largo [see No. XXVI.], purchased Grange from his brother John, who had acquired it from his uncle Alexander, to whom it had been sold by the nuns of North Berwick. He md., before 1570, Janet, dau. of Thomas Balfour, by whom he had Thomas, who predeceased his father, after 1590; Alexander, his heir; James, who + in 1597; William, tutor of Lambieletham in 1606, and had a son, David, who probably settled at Earlsferry; Helen; Margaret; and Christian. He + in 1596.

Alexander Wood of Grange and Lambieletham md., before 1597, Elizabeth, 4th dau. of Sir David Wemyss, by whom he had James, his heir.

James Wood of G. and L. md., 1st, Margaret Munro, by whom he had James; Elizabeth; and Catherine, md., 1st, in 1640, Captain D. Kininmont; and 2d, Catherine Pitcairn from Falkland. He + in 1699.

James Wood, fiar of G., Rutemaster in Prince Charles's Lifeguard, and levied a troop of horse for the king's service: md., in 1644, Elizabeth, sister of Dr William Nisbet of the Dean, by whom he had James, b. 1644; and John, b. after 1650. He predeceased his father in 1655.

James Wood of Grange, who, after his grandfather's death, was forced to sell the estate.

No. XLVI.

YOUNG OF EASTFIELD AND SEATON.

John Young, burg. of Elin., md., in 1541, Margaret, dau. of Scrymgeour of Glasswell, and by her had John, rector of Dysart; Peter; Alexander; Henry, an officer of the King of Sweden; Isabella; and Joanna. He + at Dundee, in 1583, in the 86th year of his age.

Alexander Young of Seaton, 3d son of the last, usher of the privy chamber to James VI., had a grant, in 1587, of Nether Inch, &c. He md. Margaret, dau. of Arnot *de eod.*, but + s. p., in 1603.

Sir John Young of Seaton, bro. and heir of the last, was b. in 1544. He was appointed assistant tutor to the king, and knighted in 1605. He md., 1st, in 1577, Elizabeth, dau. of John Gibb, a gentleman of the king's bedchamber (who + in 1595), by whom he had James, his heir; Henry; Peter, knight, ambass. to Sweden in 1628, who + unmd. in 1661; Robert, who + in 1620, on his return from the Holy Land; Patrick, king's librarian, and rector of Hayes,

&c., who + in 1652, leaving two daus.; John, king's chaplain, Dean of Winchester, and Commissioner to the General Assemblies of 1617 and 1618 (he succeeded to the lands of Inch, and disposed them to his nephew Peter); Michael; Maria, md. John Douglas of Tillie-whillie; Margaret, md. David Lindsay of Kinnettles; Frederica; Johanna; Anna. Sir Peter md., 2d., Dame Janet Murray, dau. of Polmaise and relict of Lord Torphichen, who + six months after; and he md., 3d, Marjory, dau. of Nairne of Sandford, by whom he had four daus. He + at Easter Seaton in 1628, and was buried in the church of St Vigeans.

Sir James Young of Seaton, md., 1st, Isabella, dau. of Arbuthnot of Findownie, by whom he had Charles; and Peter, his heir. He md., 2d, Jane Stewart, by whom he had one dau., Anne, md. to George Seaton of Wynne.

Peter Young of Seaton md. Isabel, dau. of Ochterlony of Pittenweem (*query* of Kelly), by whom he had Robert, his heir; Margaret, md., in 1659, Sir John Forbes of Craigievar; another dau. md. Guthrie of Westhall.

Robert Young, along with his father, sold Seton, and, in 1668, the lands in Fife. He md. Anne, dau. of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, by whom he had David and Anne.

Arms—*Arg.*, three piles *sa.*, each charged with a trefoil slipped *or*; on a chief of the 2d, three annulets of the third. Crest—A demilion rampant, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped, and holding in his dexter paw a dagger erect. Motto—"Robori prudentia præstat."

No. XLVII.

NAIRNE OF NEWTON RIRES.

Simon Nairne, portr. of Newton Rires, was grandson of William Kemback or Parle, who had tacks of one-half Newton of Rires in 1505 and 1511. He received a ch. of feu farm in 1526; before which year he md. Elizabeth Auchmutie (who survived him, and md. William Forbes, bro. of Rires), by whom he had James; David; and Peter, perhaps in Balbuthie, in 1564. He + in 1552.

James Nairne, portr. of N. Rires, whose son David, legitimated in 1598, after his father's death, has a dau. Katharine. In 1558, he assigns his interest in N. R. to David and Peter, his bros.

David Nairne, portr. of N. R., md., before 1561, Elizabeth Auchmuty, who survived him, by whom he had David; Peter, probably tutor to the Master of Edzell at the University of St Andrews in 1598; Agnes, who + before 1603; and Elspath, who + before 1606. He + in 1596, aged 63.

David Nairne, portr. of N. R., sold N. R. in 1604; and, in 1606, was living in Elie. He is probably the same David N. who was pro-

prietor of a "great lodging" in Elie, and was father of Peter; and of William, who married Bessie Small, and had a dau., Alison.

Peter Nairne, son (probably the 2d) of the last, md. Margaret Wood* (who + c. 1706), by whom he had James, b. in 1648; Robert, md. Susanna Duncan; and had issue, Margaret; and Agnes. He + bef. 1678.

James Nairne, son of the last, skipper in Elie, md., in 1678, Janet, dau. of John Small and of Margaret Luckley (dau. and co-heiress of Simon Luckley, portr. of Newton Rires), by whom he had James, b. in 1680, his heir; John, b. 1682; Margaret; Alexander; Peter, md., in 1715, his cousin, Susanna Nairne, and had issue; Jean, md. Philip Brown; Robert; Thomas, surgeon; John, b. 1695; Christian, md., in 1742, William Dalgleish of Scotsraig, min. of Ferryport-on-Craig.

James Nairne, son of the last, was ord. min. in 1703 of Forgan, and, in 1717, of E. Anstruther. He md., in 1706, Ann, dau. of John Anderson, Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, by whom he had four children, three of whom + young. He + in 1771.

John Nairne, son of the last, b. in 1711; assistant and successor to his father in 1741. He md., in 1749, Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Gordon, W.S. (who + in 1780), by whom he had James, b. 1750; Alexander, b. 1753, md., in 1794, Margaret, dau. of James Anderson of Newbigging; Peter, b. in 1761, + unmd. in 1786; Helen md., in 1780, George, son of George Hall, merchant, Dundee; Ann, md., in 1780, Alexander Wood, merchant, Elie; Jean, md., in 1779, James Forrester, min. of Kilrenny. He + in 1795.

James Nairne, son of the last, ord. min. of Pittenweem in 1776. He md., in 1778, Helen, dau. of James Kyd of Craigie, R.N. (who + in 1836), by whom he had John, + unmd. in 1807; James, b. 1782, md., 1807, Elizabeth Hill, and + in 1847 s. p.; Alexander, md., in 1824, Anne Spencer Demett; Charles, md., in 1820, Amelia Forbes Bell, and + in 1837; Hannah, md., in 1805, John Forman, W.S.; 5. Elizabeth, + in 1788; Ann, md., in 1817, William Scott of the Stock Exchange. He + in 1819.

Arms—Party per pale, *az.* and *sa.*, a chaplet with four quatrefoils, all countercharged. Crest—A globe *or*, in flames *gu.* Motto—"Spes ultra."

No. XLVIII.

SCOTT OF ARDROSS.

John Scott of Orchardfield, maltman in Westport, md. Elizabeth Scott, who survived him, and md., in 1558, Robert Scott, ancestor of

* If this lady be the heroine of the local proverb, "A' things weel, and guid things best, as auld Maggy Wud o' the Ailly said," then tradition says she was the sister of Andrew Wood, minister of Spot, afterwards Bishop of Moray, who died in 1695.

Scotstarvit, Dir. of Chanc. By her he had Alexander, his heir (who + bef. 1646, leaving William and Bessie); and William.

Sir William Scott, son of the last, of Ardross and Elie, succeeded Robert Scott as Director of Chancery, in 1592. He md., 1st, Elizabeth Hamilton, by whom he had John, who + at Rochelle, bef. 1605; (perhaps James, Clk. of Exchequer); Janet, md., bef. 1605, Murray of Philiphaugh; and Elizabeth, who md., in 1598, Thomas Dushington of Ardross. He md., 2d, c. 1590, Isabel, dau. of David Durie *de eod.* (who + c. 1594), by whom he had William (who, in 1612, md. Ann, dau. of Moncrieff *de eod.*, and + in 1613 s. p.); and Isabella, md. Swinton, a saddler in Pittenweem. He md., 3d, c. 1595, Jean, dau. of Sir John Skene, Clk. Regr. (who + bef. 1641), by whom he had William, who succeeded him; Helen, md., bef. 1616, William, 2d Lord Blantyre; and, probably, Eupham, md. Sir William Cochrane, 1st Earl of Dundonald. Sir William + in 1628, aged 82.

Sir William Scott of Ardross, knighted in 1660, md., bef. 1634, Helen, dau. of Robert Lord Lindsay, who survived him, by whom he had William, alive in 1667; John, his heir, b. in 1637; Margaret, md. James Young of Kirkton; Anna, md., in 1661, Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslee, and, 2d, bef. 1696, Robert Sinclair of Stevenson; Helen, md., in 1662, John, son of William Forbes of Leslie; Jean, md., in 1664, James Watson, afterwards of Aithernie; Christian, b. 1639, md., in 1664, Francis Durham of Largo. Sir William + bef. 1684.

John Scott of Ardross, mentioned in 1680, and + before 1696.

Arms—*Or*, on a bend *az.*, a star above two crescents of the first, within a bordure *gu.*, charged with eight bezants.

No. XLIX.

LINDSAY, EARL OF BALCARRES.

John Lindsay, Lord Menmuir, Sen. Coll. Just., was son of David Lindsay of Edzel, Earl of Crawford. He md., in 1581, Margt. Guthrie, who + in 1592. By her he had John; David; Janet, md., 1st Sir John Lindsay of Benholm, 2d, Sir David Auchmuty, and + in 1647; Margaret, md. Sir A. Strachan of Thornton; Mary, md. John Brown of Fordel. He + in 1598.

John Lindsay of Balcarres + s. p. in 1601.

David Lindsay, brother of the last; Lord Lindsay of Balcarres in 1633; md., in 1612, his cousin, Sophia Seton, dau. of Lord Dunfermline, by whom he had David, and John, who + s. p.; Alexander, b. in 1618, his successor; Anna; Margt. + in 1639; Isobel, md. Boyd of Pinkhill; Sophia, md. Sir Robert Murray, Justice Clk.

Alexander Lindsay, in 1651 1st E. of Balcarres, md., in 1640,

Anna Mackenzie, dau. of the E. of Seaforth, who survived him, and md., 2d, Archibald Earl of Argyll, and was living in 1706. By her he had David, b. in 1641, + young; John, b. 1648, + young; Charles, his successor; Colin, b. in 1652, to whom we return; Anna, a nun, and + in France; Sophia, md. Hon. Chas. Campbell; Henrietta, md. Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck. He + in 1659.

Charles, 2d Earl, + unm. in 1662.

Colin, 3d Earl, bro. of the last, md., 1st, Mauritia de Nassau, who + shortly after s. p.; 2d, Jean Carnegie, dau. of the Earl of Northesk, by whom he had Charles, + young; Anna, b. 1674, md., 1st, Alexr. E. of Kellie, and, 2d, James Viscount Kingston; Jean, b. in 1676. He md., 3d., Jean Kerr, dau. of William E. of Roxburgh, by whom he had Colin, b. in 1680, + in 1708; Margaret, md., in 1698, John Fleming, E. of Wigton. He md., 4th, Margaret, dau. of James E. of Loudoun, who + in 1747, by whom he had Alexander, his successor; James, to whom we return; Eleanor, md., in 1726, James Frazer of Lonmay; Elizabeth, + in 1743.

Alexander, 4th Earl, md., in 1718, Elizabeth Scott of Scotstarvit, who + in 1778. He + in 1736 s. p.

James, 5th Earl, bro. of the last, md., in 1750, Anne, dau. of Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, who survived him, and + in 1828, by whom he had Alexander, b. in 1752; Robert, of Leuchars, 1st of the Lindsays of Balcarres; Colin, b. 1755, + in 1795; James, slain at Cuddalore, in 1783; William, b. 1769, drowned at St Helena in 1785; Charles, b. in 1760, bp. of Kildare; John, b. in 1762, md. dau. of Frederick Earl of Guildford; Elizabeth, md., 1782, Hon. Philip Yorke, afterwards E. of Hardwicke, and + in 1858, aged 95; Hugh, Director of the H.E.I.C., md., in 1799, J. Gordon, dau. of Lord Rockville; Ann, b. 1750, md. Andrew Barnard; Margaret, b. in 1753, md., 1st, Alexr. Fordyce of Roehampton, 2d, in 1812, Sir James Bland Burgess, and + in 1815.

Alexander, 6th Earl, md., in 1780, Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick, (who inherited the Haigh estates,) by whom he had James, b. in 1783; Charles Robert, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas William Thomson; Richard and Edwin, twins, b. in 1786; Elizabeth Keith, md., in 1815, R. E. Heathcote of Longton Hall; Ann, md., in 1811, Robert Wardlaw Ramsay of Bargarvie.

James, 7th Earl, who claimed successfully the title of Earl of Crawford, md. Hon. Maria Frances Pennington, only child of John, 1st Lord Muncaster, who + in 1816, by whom he had Alexander William Crawford, b. 1812, md., in 1846, Margaret, dau. of James Lindsay of Balcarres (by whom he has James Ludovic, and four daus.); James, M.P., md., in 1845, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Saville, only dau. of E. of Mexborough; Charles Hugh, b. in 1816, md., 1851, Emily, dau. of Hon. Henry Brown, dean of Lismore; Colin, b. in 1819, md., 1845, Lady Frances Howard, 3d dau. of William E. of Wicklow.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu.*, a fesse chequée *arg.*, and *az.*, for Lindsay; 2d and 3d, *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, debruised with a ribbon *sa.*, for Abernethy, within a bordure *az.*, charged with eight stars *or*.

Crest—On a wreath, a pavilion *az.*, semée of mullets *or.*, the canopy and fringes of the last, ensigned on the top with a pennon *gu.* Supporters—Two lions sejant gardant *gu.*, each gorged with a collar *az.* charged with three mullets *or.* Motto—“*Astra castra, numen lumen, munimen.*”

No. L.

PRESTON OF AIRDRIE.

Sir John Preston of Penicuik, md., 1st, bef. 1614, Elizabeth, dau. of William Turnbull of Airdrie, who + in 1627, by whom he had John. He md., 2d, Agnes Lundie, who survived him, and + in 1668, by whom he had James, who + in 1662 s. p.; William, regent in the old College of St Andrews, who + in 1657; Thomas, alive in 1666.

John Preston of Airdrie md., 1st, Susanna, dau. or sister of Ninian M'Morran of Newhall, by whom he had John and Walter. He md., 2d, after 1656, Marjory Carnegie, relict of Scotstarvit, by whom he had Simon, who + in 1669; James, who + in 1652; Thomas; Margaret, md., in 1668, Major Law of Brunton; and Helen, md., in 1665, Robert Lumisdaine of Stravithie.

John Preston of Airdrie md., in 1670, the eldest dau. of the deceased Sir James Lumisdaine of Innergelly, with a tocher of 12,000 merks. By him the estate was sold in 1673.

Arms—*Ar.*, three unicorns' heads erased *sa.* Crest—An angel *ppr.* Motto—“*Præsto ut præstem.*”

No. LI.

SCOTT OF SCOTSTARVIT.

Robert Scott of Allanheuch and Whitcheater, descended from the 2d son of Sir David of Buccleuch, had three sons, the 2d of whom was

Alexander Scott, appointed vice-registrar in 1534, and had one son, Robert.

Robert Scott of Knightpottie, director of Chancery in 1579, md., 1st, Elizabeth Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had no issue. He md., 2d, Elizabeth Scott, relict of John Scott of Orchardfield, and mother of Sir William Scott of Ardross, by whom he had Robert; James of Vogrie; William, a merchant; and a dau., md. James Hoppringle of Smailholm. He + in 1592.

Robert Scott, director of Chancery in 1582, md. Margaret, dau. of

Alexander Acheson of Gosford, by whom he had John, his heir; and James. He predeceased his father in 1588, having resigned to him the office of director of Chancery.

Sir John Scott of Knightsportie, director of Chancery, acquired Inglistarvit in 1611, and gave it the name of Scotstarvit. He was knighted in 1617, and was Sen. Coll. Just. before 1642. He md., 1st, Anne, dau. of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, who + in 1637, by whom he had James, his heir; John of Gibliston, who + before 1658, leaving a son, John, to whom Patrick Scott of Longshaw is tutor; William of Salton; Jean, md., 1st, John Gordon of Buckie, 2d, Henry Elphinston of Calder Hall; Catherine, md. Spittal of Leuchars; Anne, md. Colonel Robert Cunningham; Rebecca, md. John Ellis of Elliston; Margaret, md., 1st, John Trotter of Charter Hall, 2d, John Murray of Philiphaugh. Sir John md., 2d, Margaret, dau. of Sir James Melville of Hallhill, by whom he had George of Pitlochrie (whose dau md. Johnston). He md., 3d, Margaret, dau. of Monipenny of Pitmillie, and relict of Rigg of Aithernie, who was alive in 1659, by whom he had Walter, md. Margaret, dau. of William Rigg of Aithernie. Sir John + in 1670, aged 84.

Sir James Scott, fiar of S., was knighted by Charles I. He md. Lady Marjory Carnegie, dau. of the Earl of Northesk (who, after his death, md. John Preston, younger of Airdrie), by whom he had James and David. He + in 1650.

James Scott, fiar of S. + s. p., before 1668.

David Scott of Scotstarvit, bro. of the last, md., 1st, Nicolas, eldest dau. of Sir John Grierson of Lag, by whom he had one dau., Marjory, md. to David, 5th Viscount Stormont, and by him the mother of Lord Mansfield. He md., 2d, Elizabeth, dau. of John Ellis of Elliston, by whom he had David; Marjory, md. Peter Ogilvie of Balfour; and Elizabeth, md. Alexander, Earl of Balcarres. He + in 1718, aged 74.

David Scott of Scotstarvit md. Lucy, dau. of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, by whom he had David; John; Elizabeth, md. Peter Hay of Lees; and Lucy, who +, unmd., in 1761. He + in 1766.

David Scott of Scotstarvit + s. p., before 1785.

John Scott of Balcomie, bro. of the last, a general, md., 1st, in 1770, Lady Mary Hay, eldest dau. of the E. of Errol; 2d, in 1773, Margaret, dau. of Robt. Dundas of Arniston (who survived him, and + in 1797), by whom he had Henrietta, b. in 1774, who, in 1795, md. the Marquis of Titchfield; Lucy, who md., in 1795, the E. of Moray; and Johanna, md., in 1800, George Canning, and, after his decease, was created Viscountess Canning. He + in 1775.

Henrietta Scott succeeded to Scotstarvit as heir of line of her uncle David.

Arms—*Or*, on a bend *az.* a star between two crescents of the first, within a border engrailed *gu.* Crest—A right hand holding an annulet, and therein a carbuncle *ppr.* Motto—"In tenebris lux."

No. LII.

LINDSAY OF WORMISTON.

Patrick Lindsay, first laird of Wormiston, was son of John L., burgess of Cupar, who was 2d son of William L. of Pyetston, 2d son of Patrick, 4th Lord Lindsay of the Byres. He had been successful in foreign commerce, and purchased the estate. He md., 1st, Margaret Lundie of Lundie, by whom he had John his heir; and Alison; md. Joseph Douglas of Edrington; md., 2d, Elspeth Arnot of Balcormo. He + bef. 1640.

John Lindsay of W., md. Elspeth, dau. of Robert Lenton of Kincauld, by whom he had Patrick; John; David; George, md. Eupham., dau. of John Arnot, Commissary Clk. at St. A., and relict of Martin Corstorphin; James; William; Elizabeth, who md. Corstorphin of Nydie. He + in 1666.

Patrick Lindsay, son of the last, commissary of St Andrews, md. Catherine, dau. of Robert Bethune of Bandon, by whom he had John, his heir. He predeceased his father in 1657.

John Lindsay of W. md. a dau. of George Halyburton of Denhead, bp. of Aberdeen, by whom he had George; John; Patrick, executed at Carlisle, in 1746; and Agnes; md. John Macgill of Kemback. He + in 1715.

George Lindsay of W., md. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Bethune of Kilconquhar, who + in 1782, by whom he had John; William, who + s. p.; George; Henry; and Patrick; also a dau., who + in 1806. He + in 1764.

John Lindsay of Kilconquhar and Wormiston, + s. p. in 1789.

Henry Lindsay of Kilc. and W., bro. of the last, sold Wormiston to his bro., Patrick Lindsay of Coates.

Patrick Lindsay of W., bro. of the last, commander of an East-Indiaman, md., in 1790, Mary, dau. of Jas. Ayton of Kippo, who + in 1809, by whom he had George, b. 1792; James, b. 1793; Patrick, b. 1796; Alexander, b. 1797; David, b. 1798; John; William of Feddinch, md. a dau. of Ronald Wemyss of Lathocker; Elizabeth, md. George Seton of Carriston; Margaret; Helen, md. Rev. Mr Wood; Mary, md. John Craigie of Dumbarnie; Catherine, md. Rev. William Hardie; Eupham Ann, md. Rev. William Fairweather.

James Lindsay of W.

David Lindsay of W., bro. of the last.

Arms—*Gu.*, a fesse chequée, *ar.* and *az.*, with three stars in chief, and in the base a masele *arg.* Crest—An ostrich, with a key on its bill, *ppr.* Motto—“*Patientia vincit.*”

No. LIII.

FAIRFOUL OF WESTER LATHALLAN.

Robert Fairfoul of Nether Pratis md. Janet Henryson, who + in 1599.

William Fairfoul of Lathallan + bef. 1647, leaving Walter, and William (who probably md., in 1648, Catherine Henderson, by whom he had Margaret; and Bessie, who md., in 1688, Wm. Crawford). William + in 1653.

Walter Fairfoul of L. His children were William; David; Elspath, b. in 1631; John, b. in 1633; Robert, b. in 1648, portr. of Newburn (md. Mary Moncrieff, and had Henrietta and Clara); Thomas, md., in 1669, Margaret Livingston, and had Isabel, Agnes, and Arthur.

William Fairfoul md. — Jameson, relict of Mr Harry Stirling in 1652. He md. 2d, Isabel, dau. of Principal James Wood, and had Walter; John; Janet; and Anna; and perhaps 3d, Janet Binning, who + in 1700. He + after 1678.

Walter Fairfoul of L. md. Agnes Wood, and had John, b. 1678; and Andrew, b. in 1685.

No. LIV.

GIBSON OF DURIE.

Thomas Gibson, who had property in Fife in the reign of James IV., had two sons, George, his heir; and William, Dean of Restalrig, and Sen. Coll. Just.

George Gibson of Harlaw, son of the last, mentioned in 1538.

George Gibson, son of the last, md. Elizabeth Cranston, by whom he had John, who predeceased him, and George.

George Gibson of Goldingstons, son of the last, had a ch. in 1549; md. Mary Airth, by whom he had Alexander; and Archibald, bred to the church. He + in 1590.

Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, son of the last, was Clk. of Session in 1594, Sen. Coll. Just. in 1621, Ld. President in 1642, and was made a baronet in 1628. He acquired Durie in 1614. He md. Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, by whom he had Alexander; Sir John; and probably Helen, mother of Robert Baillie. He + in 1644.

Sir Alexander Gibson of D. was Ld. Clk. Register, and, in 1646, Sen. Coll. Just. He + in 1656, leaving Alexander; John; and George of Balhouffie, who + in 1669.

Sir Alexander Gibson of D., son of the last, md., in 1651, Marjory

Murray, sister of Lord Balvaird, and + in 1662, aged 32, leaving Anna, who md. John Murray of Polmaise; and another daughter. A third was born after his death.

Sir John Gibson of D., brother of the last, md., in 1663, Elizabeth Ayton, widow of Craighall. He + bef. 1699 s. p., and was succeeded by his cousin,

Sir John Gibson of Pentland, son of Sir Alexander Gibson of P. (who was son of John of P., who was 2d son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie), whose brother Alexander received from him a charter in 1699, and became

Alexander Gibson of D., princ. Clk. of Sess. He md. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, by whom he had John; Thomas, princ. Clk. of Sess.; and Archibald, a merchant in Dantzic.

John Gibson of D., son of the last, md. Helen dau. of Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling (2d son of John 1st Earl of Hyndford), who + in 1787, by whom he had Alexander; William, a merchant; John + in 1767; James + young; Thomas; Peggy, md., in 1768, Alexander Gibson Wright of Cliftonhall; Betty, md., in 1770, David Hunter, yr. of Balskellie. He + in 1767.

Alexander Gibson of D., son of the last, md., in 1770, Margaret Bruce, dau. of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, who + in 1774, by whom he had Sir John (who took the name and arms of Carmichael of Skirling, and + without male issue); Sir Thomas, who succeeded him; and an only dau., who + unm. in 1779. Alexander + in 1785, and the estate of Durie was sold.

Arms—*Gu.*, three keys fessways wards downwards *or.* Crest—A pelican wounding herself *ppr.* Motto—“*Pandite celestes portæ.*”

No. LV.

GILLESPIE OF KIRKTON.

Alexander Gillespie, skipper in Elie, md. Agnes Pittulloch, who survived him, by whom he had Alexander; Margaret; Sophia; Agnes; Janet; William, b. 1639; and perhaps Mary, widow of Frederic Carmichael, who + in 1667. He + in 1652.

Alexander Gillespie, skipper, son of the last, md. Christian Small.

There was probably a third Alexander, also a skipper in Elie, whose children were John; Margaret, b. in 1665, who probably md. David Sympson in Anstruther; and probably Christian, who md. Thomas Cook, portr. of Newburn, and was mother of John Cook, minister of St Monans.

John Gillespie of Newton Rires and Kirkton, son of the last, md., in 1704, Mary, dau. of Alexander Durham of Largo, by whom he had Alexander, b. in 1705 (who probably + young); John; and Margaret, who md. James Duddingston of Sandford.

Dr John Gillespie of Kirkton, son of the last, md., in 1735, Margaret, 2d dau. of James Durham of Largo, by whom he had John, his heir. He + in 1795.

John Gillespie of Kirkton and Mountquhannie, son of the last, whose descendant still holds these lands.

Arms—*Az.*, a cheveron between three roses *arg.* Crest—An anchor *ppr.* Motto—" *Tu certa salutis anchora.*"

No. LVI.

ERSKINE EARL OF KELLIE.

Sir Thomas Erskine, 2d son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, was created Viscount Fenton in 1606, and having purchased Kellie, was created Earl of Kellie in 1619. He md. Anne, dau. of Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom he had Thomas, who must have + young; Alexander; and Anne, md. Sir Robert Moubray of Barnboulg. He + in 1639.

Alexander Lord Fenton predeceased his father before 1634, leaving Thomas and Alexander.

Thomas Erskine, 2d Earl of K., + unm. in 1643.

Alexander Erskine, 3d Earl of K., brother of the last, md. Anne Seton, dau. of the Earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had Alexander; Charles of Cambo [see No. LX.]; Mary, md. Gavin Earl of Carnwath, who + in 1699; Sophia, md. Alexander Lord Salton; and Margaret, md. William Lord Forbes. He + in 1677.

Alexander Erskine, 4th Earl of K., md., 1st, Mary, dau. of Col. Kilpatrick, governor of the Bush, by whom he had Mary, md. Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo. He md., 2d, Mary, dau. of John Dalziel of Glenae, by whom he had Alexander. He md., 3d, in 1699, Anne, dau. of Colin Earl of Balcarres (who, after his death, md. Viscount Kingston, and + in 1743), by whom he had Alexander. He + in 1710.

Alexander Erskine, 5th E. of K., md. Janet, dau. of the celebrated Dr Pitcairn, by whom he had Thomas Alexander; Archibald; Andrew; and Isabella, md., 1st, Walter Macfarlane of Macfarlane, and, 2d, in 1768, Lord Colville of Culross. He + in 1756.

Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th Earl of K., + s. p. in 1781.

Archibald Erskine, 7th Earl of K., brother of the last, + s. p. in 1797.

Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, 8th Earl of K., cousin of the last, succeeded, and + in 1799 s. p.

Sir Thomas Erskine, 9th E. of Kellie, uncle of the last, succeeded. He md., in 1771, Anne, dau. of Adam Gordon of Ardoch, and + s. p. after 1813.

Sir Methven Erskine of Airdrie, 10th Earl of K., brother of the

last, succeeded. He md., in 1781, Johanna, dau. of Adam Gordon of Ardoch, and + s. p. in 1830.

The title now descended to the Earl of Mar, but the two earldoms will again be separated, as will be seen from the following notice of that family.

Charles Erskine, 10th E. of Mar, md. Mary, dau. of George, 2d Earl of Panmure, by whom he had John and James, to whom we return.

John Erskine, 11th E. of Mar, was attainted in 1715. He had Thomas, who + in 1766; and Frances, md. James Erskine, of whom again. He + in 1732.

James Erskine, 2d son of the 10th Earl, was Sen. Coll. Just. by the title of Lord Grange. He md. Rachel, sister of Major Chiesly, by whom he had two sons. He + in 1784.

James Erskine, eldest son of the last, Kut. Marischall of Scotland, md. Frances, dau. of John, 11th Earl of Mar, and by her had John Francis, b. 1741.

John Francis Erskine, 13th Earl of Mar, in whose favour the attainder was reversed in 1824. He md., in 1770, Frances, only dau. of Charles Floyer, governor of Madras, by whom he had John Thomas, b. 1772, his heir; James, + s. p. in 1798; Henry David, presumptive heir to the Earldom of Kellie, to whom we return; and Thomas, in orders. He died in 1825.

John Thomas Erskine, 14th E. of Mar, md., in 1795, Janet, dau. of Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, and by her (who + in 1825) he had John Francis; Frances Jennima, md., in 1830, William James Goodeve of Clifton (and + in 1842, leaving an only son, John Francis, presumptive heir to the Earldom of Mar); and Jean Janet, md., in 1830, E. W. Chetwode of Woodbrook. He + in 1828.

John Francis Miller Erskine, 15th Earl of Mar, md., in 1827, Philadelphia, eldest dau. of Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteith of Closeburn. On the death of the Earl of Kellie, he claimed and obtained the earldom.

The presumptive heir of the earldom of Kellie is Henry David Erskine, son of the 13th E. of Mar, who md., in 1805, Mary Anne, dau. of John Cooksey, by whom he has John Francis, b. in 1808; Walter Coningsby, b. in 1810, md., in 1834, Eliza, dau. of Col. Youngson, and has issue; James Augustus, b. in 1812, md., in 1837, Fanny, dau. of Capt. Henry Ivatt, and has issue; Henry David, b. in 1814; Charles Thomas, b. in 1821.

Arms of Kellie—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, *gu.*, an imperial crown within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered with fleur-de-lis *or*, as a coat of concession for the services rendered in the Gowrie raid; 2d and 3d, *arg.*, a pale *sa.*, for Erskine. Crest—A demi-lion guardant *gu.* Motto—"Decorum decus addit avito." Supporters—Two griffins armed *gu.*, and on their breasts a crescent *sa.*

No. LVII.

LESLIE LORD NEWARK.

Lieut.-General Sir David Leslie of Newark was son of Patrick, 1st Lord Lindores, and was created Lord Newark in 1660. He md. Jean, dau. of Sir John York, by whom he had David; Elizabeth, md. Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean; Mary, md., 1st, Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, and, 2d, Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen; and Margaret, md. Col. James Campbell, 4th son of the Earl of Argyle. He + in 1682.

David Leslie, 2d Lord Newark, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, by whom he had David, b. in 1679, and + young; Jean, md., in 1694, Sir Alexander Anstruther, and + in 1740; Mary; Christian, md. Thomas Graham of Balgowan, and + in 1752; Grizel; and Elizabeth, who + in 1760. He + in 1694, and the title became extinct.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *arg.*, on a bend *az.* 3 buckles *or*; 2d and 3d, for Abernethy, *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, debruised with a ribbon *sa.*; over which, being the arms of Rothes, an escutcheon *gu.*, charged with a castle *arg.*, masoned *sa.*, for Abbey of Lindores, with a crescent for *diff.*

No. LVIII.

LUMISDAINE OF INNERGELLY.

Sir James Lumisdaine of Innergelly belonged to the family of Airdrie, and purchased Innergelly, c. 1630. He has a charter in 1642. He had three brothers, Robert of Balwhannie, who md. — Wemyss, and was slain in 1651 (his wife + in 1652, leaving a son James); William, heir to his brother George in Rennyhill; George of Rennyhill, who + bef. 1636. Sir James md., 1st, Margaret, dau. of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, by whom he had James; Anna, md., in 1662, William, son of Preston of Valleyfield; another dau., md. 1st the laird of Banff, 2d, in 1666, the laird of Dun; and Robert of Stravithie (who md., in 1665, Helen Preston of Airdrie, and had a son, James of Stravithie). He md. 2d, in 1669, Isabel Ramsay, who + in 1699. He + between 1670 and 1680.

Sir James L. of Innergelly predeceased his father in 1670, leaving George, his heir, and several daus., the eldest of whom md. Sir John Preston of Airdrie.

George Lumisdaine of Innergelly was a minor at his father's death.

Robert Lumisdaine of I., perhaps bro. of the last, md. Isabel Ellis of Elliston, who was separated from her husband in 1707, She survived him, and + in 1737.

Robert Lumisdaine of that Ilk, was great-grandson of Sir James, and acquired Innergelly by purchase. He md., 1st, Eliza, dau. of James Lumisdaine of Stravithie, and 2d, in 1738, Sophia, sister of James Lundie *de eod.*, who + in 1780. His children were James, Robert, and John. He + in 1761.

James Lumisdaine of I. md. Christian, dau. of Sir Philip Anstruther, but + s. p. after 1803.

Robert Lumisdaine of I., bro. of the last, + unm.

John Lumisdaine of I., was heir of his brother in Lumsdaine, Blanerne, and Innergelly. He + s. p., and was succeeded by his cousin, William Lumisdaine, of the family of Rennyhill, to which we return.

James Lumisdaine of Rennyhill, was great-grandson to William of Rennyhill, who has already been mentioned. He md., in 1739, Mary Liliass, dau. of Sir James Sharpe, and by her had four sons, the youngest of whom was William, and a dau., who md., 1760, John Melville of Cairnie, and + in 1787. He died in 1785.

William Lumisdaine had three sons, the youngest of whom was William, and a dau. Mary Liliass.

William Lumisdaine of I. succeeded his cousin John already mentioned, and + unmd.

Mary Liliass Lumisdaine of I., sister of the last, md., in 1816, the Rev. Edwin Sandys, and has issue.

Arms of Lumisdaine—*Az.*, a cheveron *or*, between a wolf's head couped and a buckle in chief, and an escalop in base, *arg.* Crest—An earn devouring a salmon *ppr.* Motto—"Beware in time."

No. LIX.

DURHAM OF LARGO.

Sir Alexander Durham of Largo, 3d son of Sir James Durham of Pitkerro (descended from Sir William Durham of Grange, and bro. of James Durham, minister of the High Church, Glasgow), + s. p. in 1663.

Francis Durham of L., nephew of the last (the son of James and of Margaret Mure of Glanderston, widow of Zachy. Boyd). He md., in 1664, Christian, youngest dau. of Scott of Ardross, and + in 1667 s. p.

Alexander Durham of L., bro. of the last, md. Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Rutherford (who became heir of line to the title of Lord Rutherford), who survived him, and was alive in 1713. This lady seems to have had the credit, in her day, of being "a notorious Papist."

By her he had James, b. in 1678; David, b. in 1686, + s. p.; Alexander, + s. p.; William, + s. p. in 1711; Mary, md., 1704, John Gillespie of Kirkton; a dau. md. Burns, a clergyman; Christian, md., in 1700, John Lundin of Baldastard. He + before 1694.

James Durham of Largo, son of the last, md. 1st, in 1708, Ann, dau. of Don of Hattonhurn, and granddau. to Lord Edmeston, by whom he had Robert and Alexander, who + young; Ann; Isabel; Margaret, md., in 1735, John Gillespie of Kirkton; Magdalene; Rebecca; and Christian. He md. 2d, in 1728, Ann, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, by whom he had James, his heir, b. in 1732; Robert, + in 1752; and a dau., Preston, md. Col. John Balneaves of Carnbadie. He + in 1741.

James Durham of L. md., in 1753, Anne, dau. of Thomas Calderwood of Polton (who + in 1796), by whom he had James, his heir, b. in 1754; Thomas, who, in 1793, md. Elizabeth Young (by whom he had James Stuart of Polton, who + in 1818; Thomas, and Liliias, to whom we return); Philip Charles, admiral, K.C.B., who md., 1st, in 1799, the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Bruce, 3d dau. of Charles, 5th Earl of Elgin, who + in 1816; 2d, in 1817, Ann, dau. and heiress of Sir John Henderson of Fordel, Bart., who + in 1845, and + himself in 1845,* aged 82; William, an advocate; and Margaret, md. James, son of Sir Robert Strange, and + in 1791. He + in 1808.

General James Durham of L. md., 1st, in 1778, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Sheldon, who + in 1826; 2d, in 1827, his cousin Margaret, dau. of John A. Thomson of Charlton. He + s. p. in 1840.

Thomas Calderwood Durham of L., nephew of the last, md., in 1820, Anna Cunningham Graham of Gartmore. He + s. p. in 1842.

Liliias C. Durham of Largo and Pelton md. Robert Dundas of Arniston, who + in 1838.

Arms—*Ar.*, a crescent *gu.*, and on a chief *az.*, three mullets of the first. Crest—A dolphin *ppr.* Motto—"Victoria non proæda."

* Sir Philip was, at an early age, appointed a midshipman on board the *Trident*; in due time, he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and, in that capacity, joined the *Royal George*, on board of which he was serving when that noble man-of-war sank at Spithead. On that day, Lieut. Durham was attending to the hoisting on board of a supply of provisions; whilst so occupied, he observed that the ship had a heavy list to starboard, quite unusual for a ship at anchor. He immediately jumped on the weather quarter of the deck, when, observing the ship heeling over still more, he sang out, "The ship is sinking!" The words were scarcely out of his mouth when the ship cap-sized, upon which he sprang through one of the portholes, followed by a marine, who, clinging to Lieut. Durham, they sank together. With admirable presence of mind, Lieut. D. threw off his jacket and waistcoat (then grasped by the marine), which enabled him to rise to the surface, when he was picked up by a boat and saved. The marine was drowned; some days afterwards his body rose to the surface, still grasping the waistcoat, in the pocket of which there remained Lieut. D.'s pencil-case. Only seventy persons out of twelve hundred were rescued on that occasion. A gun, taken from the wreck of the *Royal George*, stands on the terrace in front of Largo House.

No. LX.

ERSKINE OF CAMBO.

Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, 2d son of Alexander, 3d Earl of Kellie, md. Miss Barclay, by whom he had Alexander; Sophia, md. Sir James Sharp of Scotsraig, son of Archbp. Sharp; Mary, md. Alexander Colville of Kincardine; Penelope, md. Macdonald of Clanranald; and Matelana, b. in 1663, and + in 1699. He + bef. 1686.

Sir Alexander Erskine of C., son of the last, md. Mary, dau. of Alexander, 4th Earl of Kellie, by whom he had Charles; John; William; David; Thomas, who md. Miss Row, and + in 1783, leaving a son, David, who held an eminent position in the court of Rome; Colin, settled in Rome, and had a son, Charles, b. in 1753, who was made "avvocato di diavolo," and, in 1801, a cardinal; Anne, + in 1764; Penelope, + in 1768; Sophia, md. Sir Alexr. Sharp of Scotsraig.

Sir Charles Erskine of C., son of the last, + s. p. in 1753.

Sir John Erskine of C., bro. of the last, + s. p. in 1754.

Sir William Erskine of C., bro. of the last, + s. p. in 1781.

Sir David Erskine of C., succeeded his brother. He md., 1st, Miss Grant of Edinburgh, by whom he had Anne, who md. William Dewar of Laverocklaw (and was mother of Col. David Dewar of Lathallan); and Penelope, who md. James Stewart of Bellado. He md., 2d, Miss Young of Edinburgh, by whom he had Charles; William; George, + unm.; John, + unm.; David + unm. in 1793; Thomas; and Methven, to both of whom we return.

Sir Charles Erskine of C. md. Miss Cheyne, and + s. p. in 1790.

Sir William Erskine of C., brother of the last, + in 1791, leaving Charles, who succeeded him.

Sir Charles Erskine of C. became 8th Earl of Kellie, and + in 1797.

Sir David Erskine of Cambo was grandson of the 10th Earl of Kellie; he was b. in 1792, created a baronet in 1821, in which year he md. Jane Silence, dau. and heiress of the Rev. Hugh Williams of Conway, by whom he had Thomas, b. in 1824; Jane Silence, who + in 1826; and another dau. Sir David + in 1841.

Sir Thomas Erskine of C. md., in 1847, Zaida Maria, only dau. of John Ffolliott of Hollybrook.

Arms—The same as the Earl of Kellie. Crest—A garb fessewise or; thereon a cock with wings expanded *ppr.*, charged with a bend wavy sinister *az.* Motto—" *Veillant, vaillant.*"

No. LXI.

HAMILTON OF KYNBRACHMONT.

James Hamilton md. Jean Dishington in 1579, and so acquired Kynbrachmont. He is mentioned in 1598.

James Hamilton jun. of Roughbank, son of James Hamilton of R., (5th son of Gavin Hamilton of Orbiston), and of Margaret, dau. of Paul Dishington of Ardross, had, in 1606, a ch. of Kynbrachmont. He md., 1st, Agnes, dau. of Robert Bethune of Balfour, who + before 1614; 2d, before 1618, Anna Stewart. He had three sons, George; John of Clatto; and Frederick of Lingo. He + aft. 1631.

George Hamilton of K. (md. a dau. of Napier of Merchiston, who + in 1667, and + s. p. So it is said; but I suspect that it was his son George that md. this lady, and that G. H. senr. + bef. 1648, and G. H. junr. betw. 1667 and 1670, without issue.)

Robert Hamilton of Clatto and Kynbrachmont, nephew (or cousin) of the last, was the son of John Hamilton of Clatto, and of Grizel Ayton of Hilside. He md., in 1662, Margaret, dau. of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, by whom he had John, who + young; Elizabeth, md. Dundas of Mannors; and another dau. md. James Robertson of Newbigging.

Philip Hamilton of K. has a ch. in 1730.

Robert Hamilton of K., son of the last, had a dau., Helen, md. Mr Kid Fotheringham, writer, and + in 1804. He + in 1769.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *gu.*, 3 cinquefoils *erm.*, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d, *or*, on a bend *sa.*, 3 escallops of the first, for Dishington. Crest—A hand holding a cinquefoil *ppr.* Motto—“*Et neglecta virescit.*”

No. LXII.

CARSTARES OF KILCONQUHAR.

Thomas Carstares of Newgrange, ch. in 1573; md. Agnes Imrie, who + bef. 1593.

John Carstares of Newgrange, probably son of the last, acquired Kilconquhar before 1639. He had John; Thomas, md. Elspeth Young; James, md. Christian Brydie; Janet, md. John Lepar; Catherine, md. William Sandilands of St Monans; and a dau., md. James Carstares, in St Andrews. He + in 1649.

Sir John Carstares of Kilconquhar, md., 1st, Dame Agnes Murray, by whom he had John; 2d, Helen Murray, who survived him, by whom he had Thomas, who + deranged; and William. His daughters were Isobel; Anne; Margaret, md. Robert Hamilton of Clatto;

and Bethia, md., in 1656, Thomas Rigg of Aithernie. He + bef. 1680.

John Carstares of K. had a dau. Ann, who md. Sir John Ramsay of Whitehill, and + before 1693. He was cognosced in 1663, and + in 1692.

Sir John Carstares, son of William and of the Lady Gosford, and nephew of the last, md. Anne, only dau. of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, and relict of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, by whom he had James Bruce Carstares; Christian, b. in 1689, md. James Balfour of Forret; Agnes, md. Robert Fotheringham of Balndon; Mary, md. Alexander Bayne of Rires, and*+ in 1759.

James Bruce Carstares succeeded to Kinross in 1711, his mother's brothers, and sons by the first marriage, having all + s. p. He md. Christian, dau. of Sir Peter Halkett of Pitferran, by whom he had James Bruce Carstares of Tillicoultry. He + in 1715, and the estate of Kilconquhar was sold.

Crest—A sunflower turning to the rising sun *ppr.* Motto—"In te splendente."

No. LXIII.

BETHUNE OF KILCONQUHAR.

Dr James Bethune of Tarvit was son of a Dr Bethune, who was grandson of Archibald Bethune, archdeacon of Lothian and laird of Carsgownie, who was the 2d son of Cardinal Bethune by Marion Ogilvie. His children were David (who md. Helen, dau. of Ayton of Kinaldy, and widow of Dr Alex. Balfour, son of Balbirnie, but predeceased his father without issue); and Thomas.

Thomas Bethune of Tarvit purchased Kilconquhar in 1714. He md. Ann Paterson, who + in 1760, aged 92, by whom he had David; Margaret, md. George Lindsay of Wormiston; and Alice + in 1778. He + after 1725.

David Bethune of Kilconquhar md., in 1731, Anna, dau. of David Bethune of Balfour, who + in 1785. He + s. p. after 1779.

John Lindsay Bethune of K., nephew of the last, and son of George Lindsay of Wormiston, + s. p. in 1789.

Henry Lindsay Bethune of Wormiston and Kilconquhar, bro. of the last, md. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Kyd, by whom he had a dau. Rachel, md. to Lieut.-General James Dickson. He md. 2d, Margaret, dau. of Martin Eccles. M.D., by whom he had Martin; George, md. in 1807, the dau. of Hill Forster of Forrest; David, + in 1807; Elizabeth Balcarres, + in 1793; Margaret, + in 1792; and Jane, + in 1860, aged 93. He + in 1819.

Martin Eccles Lindsay Bethune, md. Margaret Augusta, dau. of Gen. James Tovy, by whom he had Henry; a dau., who + in 1792;

Margaret Caroline, md., in 1814, Patrick Orr, W.S., and + in 1861. He predeceased his father in 1813.

Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune of K., created a bart. in 1836. He md., in 1822, Coutts, dau. of John Trotter of Dyrham Park, by whom he had John Trotter, b. 1827; Henry and Martin, both + unmd.; Ann Catherine, md., in 1850, John T. Campbell; Stuart, md. in 1848, the Earl of Norbury; Caroline Felicie; Coutts; and Charlotte.

Sir John Lindsay Bethune of K. md. in 1858.

Arms—Quar.; 1st and 4th, *ar.*, a fesse between 3 mascles *or*, for Bethune; 2d and 3d, a chevron *sa.*, charged with an otter's head erased of the first, for Balfour. Crest—An otter's head erased *ppr.* Motto—" *Debonnaire.*" Dr Bethune bore on the fesse a betone leaf slipped *vert*; and for crest, a physician's quadrangular cap *ppr.* Motto—" *Resolutio cauta.*"

No. LXIV.

SMITH OF GIBLISTON.

Robert Smith, clerk of Pittenweem, perhaps son of George Smith, burgess in Anstruther, who + bef. 1614, md. Marjory Airth, who + in 1651, and had by her a son Robert, who md., bef. 1670, Sophia Hamilton. He acquired Gibliston, and + after 1690.

George Smith of Gibliston, son of the last, mentioned in 1686.

Robert Smith of G., son of the last, had a ch. in 1708, md., in 1730, Isabel, dau. of John Craigie of Dumbarnie, by whom he had a son John, who predeceased his father in 1759; and a dau., who succeeded him. He + in 1766.

Miss Smith of G. + bef. 1803.

Robert Gillespie Smith of G., was son of Principal Gillespie of St Mary's College, and of his wife Jean Fortune, and having Gibliston bequeathed to him by the last proprietor, he took the name of Smith. He md., in 1806, Amelia, dau. of Sir Robert Murray Keith, who survived him.

Arms—*Ar.*, a saltier *az.* between two crescents *gu.*, in chief and base, and as many garbs of the 2d in the flanks, banded *or.* Crest—A crescent. Motto—" *Cum plena merges.*"

No. LXV.

PATULLO OF BALHOUFFIE.

Dr George Patullo, min. of Newtyle, and then of Kingsbarns, and finally Provost of the Old College of St Andrews, md. Mary, dau. of John Ayton of Kinaldy, by whom he had a son,

George Patullo, M.D., who md. 1st, Catherine, dau. of Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, by whom he had a dau., who + young. He md. 2d, Ann, dau. of John Gibson of Durie, by whom he had John. He purchased Balhouffie in 1688.

John Patullo of Balhouffie md., in 1710, Rachel, dau. of David Campbell of Keithilk, by whom he had James; and a dau., who + in 1768. He + c. 1735.

James Patullo of B. md. Elizabeth Erskine, by whom he had John; and Rachel, who md., in 1789, Dr Thomson of Jamaica. Both he and his wife + in 1773.

John Patullo of B. md. Janet Halket, who survived him, and + in 1802. By her he had Robert; and George, who + in 1805. He + in 1795.

Robert Patullo of B. sold the estate.

No LXVI.

SCOTT OF BALMOUTH.

Robert Scott of Balmouth, mentioned in 1621. and + bef. 1642.

William Scott of B., son of the last, + before 1682.

David Scott of B., son of the last, + before 1692.

William Scott of B., son of the last, + before 1705, and was succeeded by his son.

Arms—*Or*, a bend *az.*, within 3 crescents of the last, within a bordure engrailed, and quartered *gu.* and *arg.* Crest—A star *or.* Motto—"Lucet."

No. LXVII.

MALCOLM OF GRANGE.

Sir John Malcolm of Balbeadie, had, besides his successor, Sir John, three other sons, Dr Malcolm; Alexander, Lord Lochore, Sen. Coll. Just.; and James, b. in 1664.

James Malcolm of Grange, son of the last, acquired that property in 1708.

Sir John Malcolm of Innertiel and Grange, writer in Kirkcaldy, had at least two sons, the younger of whom was Robert. He also had Catherine; Isobel; and Margaret, md. to Alexander Clunie, merchant in Perth, and who + bef. 1747. He + bef. 1743.

Robert Malcolm of G., son of the last, md. Isabella Herries, who survived him, and + in 1790.

Sir James Malcolm of G., mentioned in 1803. The baronetcy descended to him from Sir Michael Malcolm of Lochore, who + in 1795.

Sir John Malcolm of Balbeadie and Grange, had two sons, Michael ; and James, who md., in 1818, Helen Duncan. He + in 1816.

Sir Michael Malcolm of B. and G., md., 1st, in 1810, Isabella, dau. of Thomas Davie, grocer, Kirkaldy, and, 2d, in 1824, Mary, dau. of John Forbes of Bridgend, by whom he had John, b. in 1828 ; and three daus.

Sir John Malcolm of B. and G. succeeded his father.

Arms—*Or*, a cross saltier between 3 stags' heads coupé *gu*. Crest—A pyramid encircled by a laurel wreath *ppr*. Motto—“*Ardua tendo*.”

No. LXVIII.

CRAIGIE OF DUMBARNIE.

John Craigie of Dumbarnie md. Mary Lindsay, by whom he had John ; James, b. in 1705 ; William, born in 1706 ; George, b. in 1711 ; Patrick, b. in 1712 ; Elizabeth ; Agnes ; Catherine ; Isabel, md., in 1730, Robert Smith of Gibleston.

John Craigie of D. md., 1734, Susanna, dau. of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, by whom he had John ; David, b. in 1744 ; Christian ; Margaret, + in 1752 ; Susan. He + in 1765.

John Craigie of D. md., in 1744, Christian Smith, who + in 1782, by whom he had a dau., Ann.

Ann Craigie of D. md. Col. Charles Halket, son of Gen. Halket, of the family of Pittferran, and by him had John Cornelius, and Isabella Cornelia, twins, b. in 1768 (the latter md. the Rt. Hon. Robert Blair) ; Susanna Judith, md., in 1783, George Cumin of Relugas ; Margaret Maria md., in 1776, Col. John Lindsay ; Christian Smith md., in 1778, William Sands, H.E.I.C.S. ; Ann Cockburn, md. John Wauchope of Niddry ; and Catherine Hermione.

John Cornelius Halket Craigie of D. md., in 1800, Margaret, eldest dau. of John Davidson of Ravelrig, by whom he had Charles ; John, b. in 1807, md. a dau. of Col. Walter ; Robert Blair. b. 1808 ; Henry, b. in 1811 ; Hannah Isabella Cornelia, md., in 1824, William Thomas, son of Edmond Thornton of Whittington Hall.

Charles Halket Craigie of D. and Cramond, by whom the estate was sold.

Arms—*Sa.*, 3 piles conjoined in base *arg.*, and on a chief *gu.*, a lion passant gardant *or*. Crest—A falcon's head erased *ppr*. Supporters—Two falcons *ppr*. Mottoes—“*Fides sufficit*” above, and “*Honeste vivo*” below.

No. LXIX.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE.

Sir Robert Anstruther, 3d son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, acquired Balcaskie c. 1698. He md., 1st, the heiress of Kinneair in Fife, by whom he had no issue; 2d, Jean Monteith, heiress of Wrea in Linlithgowshire, by whom he had Philip; William, slain at Preston in 1715; Robert of Balgarvie, a general (who md., in 1765, Lady Elizabeth, dau. of the Earl of Lauderdale, and widow of Ogilvie of Inchmartin, and + in 1767, and his lady in 1804); George, a lieut.; John, who + young; Alexander, an ensign; Christian, md. Sir George Henderson of Fordel, and + in 1760; and Jean, md. James Makgill of Rankeillor, and + in 1778. Sir Robert md., 3d, Marion, dau. of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield, who survived him, and + in 1743, by whom he had Charles, a major; Anne, md., in 1728, James Durham of Largo; and Agnes. He + after 1730.

Sir Philip Anstruther of Balcaskie md. Catherine, only dau. of Lord Alexander Hay of Spot, who + in 1759, by whom he had Robert; Alexander; John, who md. the heiress of Charlton; William Philip, W.S.; James, a captain, who + in 1776; Charles; Jean; Christian, md. James Lumisdaine of Innergelly; and Catherine. He + in 1763.

Sir Robert Anstruther of B. md. Lady Janet Erskine, dau. of Alexander, 5th Earl of Kellie, who + in 1770, by whom he had Robert; Alexander, Attorney-General at Madras, who md. Sarah Prendergast (by whom he had Robert of Thirdpart, and two other sons and three daus.); Philip, who + in 1796; Janet, md., in 1797, Thomas A. Strange, Chief-Justice of Madras; Catherine; and Elizabeth, md. in 1787, Colin Campbell of Stonefield. Sir Robert + in 1818.

Robert Anstruther, son of the last, md. Charlotte Lucy, dau. of Col. James Hamilton, grandson of the Duke of Hamilton, and of Lucy, dau. of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham, by whom he had Ralph; James Hamilton Lloyd of Hintlesham Hall, b. 1807, md., 1838, Georgina Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Hon. Lindsay Merrick Burrell; Jane, md. John Dalryell of Lingo, who + in 1844; Charlotte Lucy; Elizabeth, md., in 1837, Rev. W. H. Deane, rector of Hintlesham. General Anstruther predeceased his father, dying at Corunna in 1809, in the retreat under Sir John Moore, who, by his own desire, was buried by his side on the bastion of that town.

Sir Ralph Anstruther of B., son of the last, md., in 1831, Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and has issue.

Arms—The same as Anstruther of that Ilk, quartered with Erskine, Hamilton, Powell, and Lloyd.

No. LXX.

THOMSON OF CHARLTON.

John Thomson of Charlton, W.S., md. Rachel, dau. of Brymer of Edrom, by whom he had John; Alexander, alive in 1742; Mary, md., in 1740, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode; and Rachel, md. Peter Wedderburn. He + bef. 1740.

John Thomson of Charlton, md. Peggy, dau. of John Paterson of Prestonhall, and of Grizel, eldest dau. of Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair, who + in 1783, by whom he had John, who + in 1762; and Grizel Maria. He + in 1781.

Grizel Maria Thomson of Charlton md., in 1774, John, 2d surviving son of Sir Philip Anstruther of Balcaskie, by whom she had John, b. in 1776; and Philip, killed, in 1796, by the bursting of a gun; and two daus., one of whom + unm., and the other, Margaret, md. General James Durham of Largo. She + in 1795, and her husband in 1814.

John Anstruther Thomson of C. md., in 1807, Clementina, only dau. of the Rt. Hon. William Adam of Blair, who + in 1817, by whom he had John; William, md. Isabella, dau. of Col. Steele; Eleanor, md. James, nephew of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope; Clementina; Louisa; Mary, md. Rev. A. R. Campbell, son of Sir Archibald Campbell of Garscube; and Jean.

John Anstruther Thomson of C. md., in 1852, Caroline-Maria-Agnes-Robina, only child of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne.

Arms—*Arg.*, a stag's head *gu.*; on a chief indented *gu.*, three mascles *or.* Crest—A naked arm couped at the elbow *ppr.*, holding a cross crosslet *gu.* Motto—"Honesty is good policy." These are for Thomson, and are quartered with those of Anstruther of Balcaskie.

No. LXXI.

ANSTRUTHER OF NEWARK.

Sir Alexander Anstruther, son of Sir Philip Anstruther *de eod.*, md. Jean, dau. and heiress of David 2d Ld. Newark, who + in 1740, and by her he had William; Alexander; Helen, md., in 1743, Dr Chalmers of Kilconquhar, and + in 1787; Jean, + in 1790; Catherine, + in 1796; Christian; Margaret; and Johanna.

William Leslie Anstruther, commonly called Lord Newark, + s. p. in 1773.

Alexander L. Anstruther, comm. called Ld. Newark, a merchant in Boulogne, md. Elizabeth, dau. of John Prince, by whom he had

John; Philip, md., in 1774, Lady Francis Manners; David, md. Miss Donaldson of Allochie; William; Elizabeth, md. Mr Magnus, and + in 1787. He + in 1791.

Arms—Anstruther of that Ilk, quartered with Leslie.

No. LXXII.

DALYELL OF LINGO.

Thomas Dalzell of Binns and Mannerston md. Magdalene, or Janet, according to some, nat. dau. of the first Lord Kinloss. The tradition is that he had been a gardener. By her he had Thomas; Magdalene, md. Sir William Drummond of Riccarton; and Janet, md. Sir William Hamilton, bro. of 1st E. of Haddington. He + bef. 1642.

General Thomas Dalzell of Binns had, by Agnes, dau. of John Kerr of Cavers, Sir Thomas, his heir; John, to whom we return; Captain Charles, who is said to have been killed at Malplaquet in 1709, but was certainly dead in 1707; and Ada, md. to Bateson of Powguld. He + after 1680.

Colonel John Dalzell of Muiravonside and Neuk, second son of the last, md., before 1688, Christian, dau. of John Ellis, yr. of Elliston. The marriage was without her friends' consent, and they attempted to withhold her tocher. By her he had Thomas; and Agnes, md. Alexander Crawford of Manuelsmill. He + bef. 1707.

Captain Thomas Dalzell of Craigfoodie and Lingo, son of the last, was male heir of his uncle, Sir Thomas. He md., in 1745, Margaret, dau. of Andrew Lumsden, Bishp. of Edinr., by whom he had John; and Christian, who + unm. He + in 1785.

John Dalzell of Lingo, son of the last, md. Lindsay, dau. of Peter Hay of Lees, who + in 1778, by whom he had Thomas, slain at Bangalore; John, his heir; Margaret, md., in 1778, Patrick Rigg of Downfield; Elizabeth, md., in 1789, John Cheape of Rossie; Rebecca, md., in 1790, W. A. Douglas of Strathendry; Lucy, md. Captn. Maxwell; Christian, md. Robert Kirk; Harriet, md. Robert Haynes of Great Glenn; a dau., md. — Craig; and a dau., md. Captn. Harrison.

John Dalzell of L., md., in 1798, Jane, dau. of Major Melville of Murdoch-Cairnie, by whom he had John, b. 1799; Melville; Thomas, slain at Sangur; James; Lindsay Hay; and Mary. He + in 1822.

John Dalzell of L. md. Jane, dau. of Gen. Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, and by her had Charles, who + young; Robert Anstruther, now of Lingo; Ralph, b. in 1834; Charlotte Lucy Hamilton, md., in 1853, Rev. Maurice Ferdinand St John; Jane Melville, md. Rev. William George Henderson. He + in 1844.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *sa.*, a naked man with arms ex-

tended *ppr.* betw. two stars *or.* within a bordure of the last charged with 8 roses of the first; on a canton *arg.*, a sword and pistol saltier-wise *gu.* 2d, for Melville; *gu.*, a sun in its glory betw. 4 crescents *arg.*, within a bordure of the last charged with 8 roses of the first. 3d, for Robertson; *gu.*, three wolves' heads erased *arg.*, armed and langued *az.*, within a bordure engrailed of the last. Crest—A dexter hand grasping a scimitar, both *ppr.* Motto—"I dare."

No. LXXIII.

ARNOT OF BALCORMO.

Alexander (or Robert) Arnot md. Alison Abercrombie, heiress of Balcormo.

Peter Arnot of Balcormo, mentioned from 1582 to 1598.

John Arnot of Balcormo md. Lillias, dau. of Spens of Lathallan, and was alive in 1656. Elspath, who md. Lindsay of Worniston, was probably his dau.

John Arnot, younger of Balcormo, md. Marion Lucklaw, by whom, he had a son John, b. 1649.

Alexander Arnot of B. has a ch. in 1670.

John Arnot, son of the last, succeeded in 1675, and was alive in 1690. He md. Catherine Melville of Carnbee, and had a son David, Bp. of Glasgow.

Dr Hugo Arnot of B. md., in 1705, Christian, dau. of James Cook, and + in 1768, aged 80.

Miss Arnot, dau. of the last, md. — Pollock, merchant in Leith, by whom she had a son Hugo, b. in 1749. She survived her husband, and + in 1773, at Balcormo.

Hugo Pollock Arnot, son of the last, an advocate and author, + in 1786, leaving issue. His youngest dau. Mary + in 1806.

Arms—*Arg.*, a cheveron *sa.* betw. 3 mullets *gu.*, all within a bordure indented of the second. Motto—"Speratum et completum."

No. LXXIV.

JOHNSTON OF RENNYHILL.

Andrew Johnston of Pitkiery, bailie in Anstruther, + in 1765.

Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, son of the last, md. Euphemia Clephane, who + in 1779, by whom he had Andrew; Catherine, who + young; and Amelia, who + in 1827. He + in 1796.

Andrew Johnston of R. md. Margaret Dickson, who + in 1829, by whom he had Andrew; John Thomson; Isabella; and John, of whom the latter three + in infancy. He died in 1836, aged 80.

Andrew Johnston of R. md. 1st, Barbara Pearson, who + in 1839; 2d, Miss Gurney. He sold the estate.

No. LXXV.

CHRISTIE OF DURIE.

Thomas Christie, son of James Christie and of Margaret Walker, md. Mary Watson.

James Christie of Durie, son of the last, md. 1st, Miss Milligan, by whom he had Thomas, who md., and has issue surviving. He md. 2d, in 1783, Mary Turner, eldest dau. of the Hon. Charles Maitland, 2d son of Charles 6th Earl of Lauderdale, and by her had Charles, b. 1785; James, md. and has issue; Robert, md. Miss Stark; William, md. Miss Burchell; Mary, md. Alexander Smith; Isabella, md. Rev. William Fortescue; Margaret, md. John Irvine Boswell of Balmuto; Erskine, md. Matthew Fortescue; and Anne. He + in 1803.

Charles Maitland Christie of D., son of the last, md. 1st, Mary Butler, eldest dau. of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, by whom he had James Robert; Alexander; Charles Maitland; Peter John; Hugh Lindsay; Napier; Elizabeth; Mary, md., in 1845, Francis Brown Douglas; Margaret. He md. 2d, in 1830, Elizabeth, 4th dau. of Alexander Pringle of Yair, and by her had William; David; Benjamin; Susan; Agnes; Jane.

Arms—*Or*, a saltier, cantoned between two stars in the flanks, *sa.* in chief a demi-lion couped at the joints *gu.*, and in base a cross paté of the last. Crest—A right hand holding a missive letter *ppr.* Motto—"Pro rege."

No. LXXVI.

LINDSAY OF BALCARRES.

The Hon. Robert Lindsay of Leuchars, 2d son of James 5th Earl of Balcarres [see No. XLIX.], md., in 1788, Elizabeth Dick of Prestonfield, by whom he had James, b. in 1791; Alexander Dick, b. in 1792; Mary Butler, md., in 1815, C. M. Christie of Durie; Robert, b. in 1794, md., in 1824, Francis, dau. of Sir Robert Henderson; William Duff, lost at sea in 1813; Ann Keith York; Cecilia Martha, md. to

J. Head ; Colin, b. in 1800, md. 1st, Charlotte Blair, 2d, Miss Brown ; Elizabeth Pringle, b. in 1801. He + in 1836.

James Lindsay of Balcarres and Leuchars, Major-Gen., md. 1st, Mary Anne, dau. of Francis Grant of Kilgraston ; 2d, in 1823, Anne, dau. of Sir Coutts Trotter, by whom he had Sir Coutts, b. 1824 ; Robert, b. 1833, md., in 1858, the Hon. Harriet Jones Lloyd, dau. of Ld. Overstone ; Margaret md., in 1846, Lord Lindsay ; Mary Anne, md., in 1854, R. S. Holford of Westonbirt.

Sir Coutts Lindsay of B. and L, and of Westville.

Arms—Balcarres, quartered with Trotter, for which see No. LXXVII.

No. LXXVII.

TROTTER OF WESTVILLE.

Archibald Trotter of Cattleshiels, md. Jean, dau. and heiress of Robert Moubray of the Bush and Castlelaw, by whom he had—

1. Robert, of Castlelaw.

2. Alexander, of Dreghorn.

3. John, of Dyrham Park, whose dau. Coutts md. Sir H. L. Bethune, Bart., of Kilconquhar.

4. Coutts, b. in 1767, created a baronet in 1821, md. dau. of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, by whom he had Anne md., in 1823, Maj.-General James Lindsay of Balcarres ; Jean, md., in 1827, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus ; and Susan, md., in 1831, the Hon. Geo. Thomas Keppel. The baronetcy descended to his grandson Sir Coutts Lindsay.

Arms—Quarterly ; 1st and 4th, for Trotter, *arg.*, a fesse *gu.* between three stars in chief *sa.*, and a crescent in base *az.* 2d and 3d, for Moubray, *gu.*, a lion rampant crowned *arg.*, within a bordure engrailed of the last.

No. LXXVIII.

ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF LAMONT'S DIARY.

In the preface to the first edition of this curious volume, its authorship was attributed to John Lamont of Newton ; but in the second edition, published in 1830, while the title page bears "The Diary of Mr John Lamont of Newton," the preface expresses some doubt as to whether the author of the Diary possessed the small property of Newton, in the parish of Kennoway. The Rev. David Bell, author of the

Statistical Account of the parish of Kennoway, has proved by a reference to the session records, that John Lamont of Newton could not have been the author of the Diary, but he has not ventured to suggest to whom we are to give the honour of the authorship.

In these circumstances, it becomes a matter of some interest to put together any facts which may assist in throwing light upon the point in question.

With regard to the origin of the family of Lamont, or rather Lawmonth, in Fife, the following statements may be relied on. About 1536, Allan Lawmonth, 2d son of Lawmonth of that Ilk in Argyleshire, entered the college of St Andrews, and about 1540 he took his degree, settled as a citizen of St Andrews, and acquired a feu of the New Milne, and the lands of Ellenhill. He md. twice, and by each marriage had a son and three daughters. His first wife was Helen Melville of Carnbee, and her son was Henry Lawmonth, who went to France under Lord Colville of Easter Wemyss, to fight in the wars of Henry IV. He had five sons, who were either slain, or settled in France or the low countries. Allan Lawmonth's 2d wife was Margaret Moncrieff, and her son was Allan, a regent in St Leonard's College, and afterwards a minister, who had many children. Allan, the father, died in 1574, when he must have been comparatively a young man.

I suppose the second Allan to be the same person that was minister of Kennoway in 1586; and it is among his descendants that we must look for the author of the Diary. From the list of ministers given in the Record of the Synod of Fife, it appears that he was also minister of Scoonie, and died in 1632.

Of his many children, little trace can now be discovered. Thomas and Walter, who were both ordained assistants at Scoonie, and the latter of whom was, in 1627, translated to Scone, were two of his sons. A third was John, who, in 1642, is "destitute of any means for his wife and children, having been chased out of Ireland by the rebels." Perhaps another son was James Lawmonth, minister of Kinnettles, who was deposed in 1649, and died in 1651; and a fifth was, perhaps, Allan Lawmonth, reader at Dysart in 1610.

Such is all the external evidence I can bring to bear upon the authorship of the Diary; but there is internal evidence which may carry us somewhat farther. The author never speaks of his own family, nor gives us a single hint from which we might conclude that he was a married man. Indeed, I suppose he had no children, which materially increases the difficulty of identifying him. But

there are certain persons named in his Diary with whom he has a very close intimacy or relationship, proved by the peculiar character of the facts he communicates concerning them. For instance, there is a Margaret Lawmonth, who marries a John Stewart, and regarding whose family the diarist records the day and place of the birth of each one of her children; the persons who presented them for baptism in the absence of their father, &c. Again, there is an Allan Lawmonth, who marries Christian Bruce, with the details of whose family history he is equally, or even more, familiar. He sets down not only the day, but the hour, of the birth of each of his children; how many of them had the small-pox at one time; by what ministers they were baptized, and where those who died were buried. It is to be noted, also, that Allan and his bride came home to Lundie, where the author of the Diary resided, after their marriage. It therefore seems to be exceedingly probable that Allan and Margaret were brother and sister of John Lawmonth the diarist.

There is also another family in whom he takes a peculiar interest. From a comparison of the scattered notices which occur, it would appear that there was a Dr Andrew Lawmonth, who had married a Margaret Hoby, probably a dau. of Dr Hoby at St Andrews, and who was settled as parson of Thwinge, or Cawinge, in Yorkshire; whose brother, Walter, was also settled as preacher there. Now, the diarist sets down how Andrew Lawmonth (son of Dr Andrew) had come down and told that his sister was married to a minister there, called Constable; how, in the next year, Dr Lawmonth and his two sons visited Scotland, and remained above a year; how his wife also came down, and what day the servant, sent home with her, returned; how another son, Mr Allan, came down from England more than once upon his father's and uncle's business. He mentions Dr L.'s death in 1663, and that his son James immediately after came down to Lundie about his mother's and brother's business.

Still farther, there is a connection established between John Stewart, already mentioned as having married Margaret Lawmonth, and this Dr Lawmonth; for we find that, in 1662, Stewart went up to see Dr L. at Thwinge, "but returned not, having got a fall from his horse of which he died at North Burton, the house of Dr Lawmonth's son Allan."

The conclusion is, that Dr Andrew and Walter Lawmonth were probably brothers of the father of the diarist, and that they were sons of Allan Lawmonth, min. of Scoonie and Kennoway.

We may go a step farther, and assert the probability of the father

of the diarist being John Lawmonth, whose death at Johnston's Mill he records in 1652. The connecting link is but slender. In 1654, Janet Lawmonth, who appears to have lived before at Johnston's Mill, gives up house and goes to live with John Stewart. Probably she had been living with her father, before his death, and now goes to live with her sister, John Stewart's wife.

We may now put these supposed facts in order; and, assuming that these three brothers were sons of Allan Lawmonth, minister of Scoonie, we find that he had, probably, altogether six sons.

1. John, driven out of Ireland, and died at Johnston's Mill, in 1652, leaving John Lawmonth, the diarist; Allan, who md. Christian Bruce, and to whom we return; Margaret, who md. John Stewart; and Janet.

2. Dr Andrew, parson at Thwinge, md. Margaret Hoby, by whom he had Allan Lawmonth of North Burton (who had a son Allan, who graduated at St Andrews in 1669); Andrew; James; and Janet, who md. Rev. Mr Constable. He † in 1663.

3. Walter, ord. assistant to his father in Scoonie; and, in 1627, translated to Scone; appears (if he be the same individual) to have afterwards gone to England, and to have become preacher at Thwinge. He married an English lady, by whom he had Colville, who entered at St Andrews in 1664, and md., in 1667, Christian Palmer, a St Andrews woman.

4. Thomas; 5, James; and 6, Allan, we have already noticed.

We now return to Allan Lawmonth, the supposed brother of the diarist. The births of six children, borne by his wife, are recorded in the Diary, the last of whom is Margaret, b. 1672. In the register of births at Largo, Margaret is also recorded, but none of the preceding children, and another, James, is added, b. in 1675, when, probably, the author of the Diary had ceased from his labours.

Of three of these children we shall pursue the subsequent history, viz., John, b. in 1661; Allan, b. in 1663; and Andrew, b. in 1666.

John Lamont (as the name is now spelt) was a skipper in Largo, who acquired the lands of Newton in 1695. In 1697, he is described in the Largo register as John Lamont of Newton, residing in Largo, when his marriage to Mary Lundin is recorded. The next year, he was md. to Margaret Watson of Aithernie; and in the Kennoway register, the baptisms of eight children are recorded, the youngest being Robert, b. in 1715. Two are recorded in the Largo register, Helen, b. in 1699, and John in 1700. His eldest son, James, succeeded him in Easter Newton.

Allan Lamont, bro. of the last, was a skipper in Leven. He had at least eight children, among whom were Allan; William; and Elizabeth, who md., in 1714, Alexander Briggs of Leven.

Andrew Lamont, bro. of the last, was an M.D. in Largo. Nine children are recorded as his in the Largo register, born from 1697 to 1712.

A generation later, we find John Lamont, probably the son of John Lamont of Newton, who was b. in 1700, md., in 1730, to Betty, dau of Capt. Niel M'Leod of South Leith, deputy-governor of Blackness, by whom he had eight children.

Also, a Capt. James Lamont, in Elie (either a bro. of this John, or a cousin, and son of Dr Andrew Lamont of Largo), who md. Mary, dau. of James Lundin of Auchtermairnie.

Thus we see how John Lamont, the factor at Lundie, has been confounded with John Lamont of Newton. The latter was the nephew of the former, and his heir, and into his hands the Diary would naturally come.

While upon the subject of the "Diary," we may say a word on the appendix to it. In the first edition of the Diary, the appendix is said to have "been copied, in 1612, from an original diary of the laird of Carnbee, then Moncrieff of that Ilk." Now, Moncrieff of that Ilk has his first charter to Carnbee in 1598, while the entries in the Diary extend from 1566 to 1606, so that they might, with at least equal propriety, be ascribed to the preceding laird, Melville of Carnbee. That, in fact, the Diary was written by Melville, is apparent from the following circumstances:—In Martin's genealogies, it is stated that the laird of Carnbee (Melville) had three daus.; Christian, md. to David — of Whytehill; Catherine, md. to Prof. John Johnston; and Matilda, md. to James Traill.

Now, in the Diary, we find the following entries:—"1582, Feb. 4. Christian mariit with David Phin. Dec. 27. Margaret Phin, born hora 11½ postm. 1584. Feby 22. Joan. Phin natus hora 4½ antem. 1585 Janua. 15. Filius secundus Dais. Phin natus hora 1 antem." If there were any doubt that the "David Phin," of the one extract, is the "David — of Whytehill" of the other, the *Retours for Fife* shew that Whytehill was, at a somewhat later date, the property of the Phins.

Again, the Diary says, "1595. Oct. 10. Ja. Trail contracted and Matilda. 1597. Dec. 10. F. primogenitus Ja. Trail natus hora 5 postm."

And lastly, "1598. Nov. 8. M. John Johnston married Katharin

Melen." These entries exactly accord with Martin's notices, and the ladies whose marriages are recorded were evidently the daughters or sisters of the writer: Melen being a corrupt spelling of Melvin, a common variation of Melville.

Another entry is, "1588. Nov. 18. Johanna filia Johannis nata hora 11½ postm." This is the birth of a daughter of John, afterwards Sir John Melville, son of the writer.

And in like manner, when we read "1570. Nov. 26. Pater obiit hora 3 postm.," it is not the father of Moncrieff of Carnbee, as has been supposed, but the father of Melville of Carnbee who is referred to.

No. LXXX.

EMINENT AND REMARKABLE MEN.

Besides those individuals who have been already noticed in the former part of this work, the following persons, connected with this district, may be conveniently noticed in this place:—

Robert Trail, admitted minister of Elie in 1640, translated to Edinburgh in 1648. His grandfather, Andrew Trail, was a younger brother of the family of Blebo, who, like many other Scotch gentlemen of the day, followed the profession of a soldier, and having risen to the rank of colonel, was engaged in the service of the Netherlands in their struggle against Philip II. of Spain. When he left that service his arrears amounted to £2700 sterling, for which he had a bond from the city of Bruges and other confederate towns. After this he served under the King of Navarre in the civil wars of France, and had occasion to do that prince a considerable service in the taking of a town by stratagem. On his return to Britain he was made a gentleman of Prince Henry's privy chamber. He married Helen, daughter of William Myrton of Cambo.

The son of Andrew Trail was James, who had a small property in the parish of Denino, where he lived. He md., in 1595, Matilda, dau. of John Melville of Carnbee, by whom he had two sons, James, and Robert, who was born at Denino in 1603. Soon after his birth his father removed his residence to St Andrews, and Robert was put to school with Mrs Janet Athenlike, a godly woman of that city. At the age of five he was entered at the grammar school, and while

he was prosecuting his studies there his mother died, and his father married his second wife, Grizel, dau. of Myrton of Randerston. When he was about fourteen years of age, he entered the old college of St Andrews, under Mr Robert Baron, regent, and had for class-fellows, the sons of Myrton of Cambo, his cousins, from whose tutor, Mr Patrick Robertson, he received much assistance in his studies. During his second session he was admitted to the communion along with his classfellow, Arthur Myrton, by Mr William Murray, minister of Crail.

About this time James Trail endeavoured to recover the sum due to his father Andrew, by the cities of Flanders, and upon a petition to King James, which was referred to Sir Harry Martin, Judge of the Admiralty, he obtained warrant to arrest a ship belonging to the city of Bruges at London, which he did accordingly. But the Duke of Buckingham being gained by the adverse party, the ship was set free. Nor could he afterwards obtain any part of the debt due to his father. By which means, together with the expense of prosecuting the suit, he was so far reduced as to be obliged to dispose of his estate in Denino. This circumstance would probably have prevented his son from finishing his course at college, the more especially as his father, unable longer to endure the ministry under which he was obliged to sit at St Andrews, removed to East Anstruther, and attached himself to the congregation of Mr John Dykes at Kilrenny.

Robert, however, obtained a bursary, and completed his literary course, and the year following, when he entered on the study of divinity, he was kindly taken into the family of Principal Howay, and was thus enabled to complete that session. The year following, his elder brother, James, being then in France with his pupil, who was afterwards Lord Brook in England, wrote to him to come to France. Accordingly, he set sail from St Andrews in 1625, and passing through Dover, Dieppe, and Rouen, he arrived at Paris, but could not discover his brother. At last, through means of some of the suite of Hay, Earl of Carlisle, then ambassador, he was informed that his brother was in Orleans, whither he repaired, and succeeded in finding him. He then went to Saumur, and entered the Protestant college there, where he prosecuted his studies, especially in the Hebrew language. Next spring he received an offer to become teacher in a school about to be established by a Protestant minister at Montagne, in Bas Poitou, which he accepted, and continued in charge of that school as long as he remained in France. During

his residence there he made the acquaintance of the old Duchess of Rohan and her daughter, Mademoiselle Ann de Rohan, of whom he speaks in terms of highest commendation.

In the year 1630, he set out on his return home, and, after remaining a month in London, where his brother James was then residing, he made his way to Kirkaldy, and thence to his father's house at Anstruther. Mr Alexander Henderson, minister at Leuchars, then pressed him to enter upon his trials for licence, immediately on passing which he was invited by the Ladies Scotsraig to reside in their family, and be helper to Mr Cunningham, the minister of Ferryport-on-Craig. There he resided for two years, till his faithfulness in reproving the old laird for swearing produced a coldness between them, which inclined him to become chaplain to the laird of Ardross, then living at his place in the Elie. This gave him the opportunity of ministering to his father during his last illness in the spring of 1635. While he continued in this family he remarks that he had many tossings, and yet, the Lord upholding him, got much good at fast and communions at several places round about where honest ministers were, such as Mr James Bruce at Kingsbarns, Mr George Hamilton at Newburn, Mr William Scott and Mr David Dalgleish at Cupar, Mr Andrew Auchinleck at Largo, and Mr Walter Buchanan at Ceres, which he calls blessed occasions in such a time, while the prelates were yet flourishing in great grandeur.

In 1638, Robert Trail attended William Scott of Ardross to Glasgow, whither he went as elder, to be present at the famous General Assembly of that year. In 1639, he was ordained as minister of the newly erected church of Elie, and in the same year he married Jean, daughter of Annan of Auchterallan, by whom he had six children: William, who was minister of Borthwick; Robert, minister in London; James, lieutenant of the garrison of Stirling; Helen, md. Thomas Paterson, minister of Borthwick; Agnes, md. Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees; and Margaret, md. James Scott of Bristo, W.S. In 1640, he was ordered to attend Lord Lindsay's regiment at Newcastle for three months, and in the next year he took up his abode in the house built for him in Elie. In 1644, he again attended the army in England as chaplain, and was present at the battle of Marston Muir. After another visit to England, he was, in 1649, translated from Elie to the Greyfriars' Church in Edinburgh, as colleague to Mr Mungo Law.

Robert, the 2d son of Robert Trail, is included among those who received an indemnity in 1667, at which time he is styled, "Some-

time chaplain to Scotstarvit." Ten years after, he was examined before the Council, when he acknowledged that he had been ordained by Presbyterian ministers in London in 1670, and had preached at conventicles, upon which he was sent to the Bass, but was liberated after three months' confinement.

Jerome Stone, born in the parish of Scoonie, about the year 1727. He commenced his career as a travelling chapman, and afterwards became an itinerant bookseller. Possessing a peculiar talent for acquiring languages, he became, by his own unaided exertions, one of the most eminent linguists of his time, but died in early life at the age of thirty, while schoolmaster of the village of Dunkeld. At his death, he was preparing for the press an "Inquiry into the Original of the Nation and Language of the Ancient Scots, with Conjectures about the primitive State of the Celtic and other European Nations;" and he left in manuscript the well-known allegory entitled "The Immortality of Authors," which has been often reprinted, and is a lasting monument of his lively fancy, sound judgment, and correct taste.

Dr Thomas Chalmers, born at Anstruther in 1780. The house in which he was born may be still seen in a court a little way east of the branch of the National Bank. He was the son of James Chalmers and Elizabeth Hall, and was the great grandson of James Chalmers, minister of Elie. He was ordained minister of Kilmany in 1803, translated to Glasgow in 1815; appointed to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of St Andrews in 1823, whence he was translated to the Chair of Theology in Edinburgh in 1828. In 1843, he demitted his Professorship in connection with the Established Church, and was appointed Principal and Primarius Professor of Theology in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, which he held till his death in 1847. His works are too numerous to permit their being mentioned here.

William Tennant, born at Anstruther in 1785. While employed as clerk to his brother, he made himself master of several languages, both ancient and modern, and, in 1812, published his chief poem, "Anster Fair," which, being favourably noticed in the *Edinburgh Review*, was probably instrumental in procuring for him the appointment of parish schoolmaster of Denino. While residing there, he made himself master of Arabic, Syrian, and Persic. In 1816, he was

removed to a school in Lasswade, and, in 1819, was appointed teacher of the Classical and Oriental languages in the Dollar Institution. Here he continued till 1835, when he succeeded the Rev. Archibald Baird as Professor of Oriental Languages at St Mary's College, St Andrews. He published grammars of the Syriac languages, various short poems, and a life of Allan Ramsay, and died in 1848.

Alexander Selkirk, born at Lower Largo in 1676. Being disgusted by the notice taken by the session of a squabble which he had with his brother, he went to sea; and, in 1703, being sailing-master of the ship *Cinque Ports*, bound for the South Sea, he was put or left on shore on the island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained in entire solitude for four years and four months, until he was brought to England by Captain Wood Rogers. De Foe found him about Wapping, and out of his story constructed "*Robinson Crusoe*," the most entertaining and popular of all adventures. Alexander brought home the gun, sea-chest, and cap which he had with him on the desolate island; returned to sea after nine months, and was never heard of again.

Archibald Constable, the celebrated publisher, was born at Kellie, in the parish of Carnbee, in 1776. His father, Thomas Constable, was overseer under the Earl of Kellie. Mr Constable died in 1826.

Dr John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, was born at Pittenweem in 1721, in a substantial house in the Water Wynd of that town. His father, Mr John Douglas, was a respectable merchant, and younger brother of Douglas of Tilliewhillie. He was educated at Dunbar, and was afterwards sent to reside with a relative in London, at whose house many of the leading Jacobites of the day used to meet. By their influence he was sent to Oxford; and while curate of Reading, in 1747, he was selected by Lord Bath as a proper travelling tutor to his son, Lord Pulteney. This connection greatly assisted his advancement. In 1750, he published his "*Vindication of Milton*," and, in succeeding years, many other works, chiefly political pamphlets. He was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and, in 1791, was translated to the see of Salisbury. He died in 1807, aged 86. Goldsmith twice mentions him in his poem of "*Retaliation*."

"And Douglas is pudding substantial and plain."

And again—

Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax,
 The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks;
 Come all ye quack bards, and quacking divines,
 Come and dance on the spot where your tyrant reclines.
 When satire and censure encircled his throne,
 I fear'd for your safety, I fear'd for my own;
 But now he is gone, and we want a detector—
 Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture;
 New Lauders and Bowers the Tweed shall cross over,
 No countryman living their tricks to discover:
 Detection her taper shall quench to a spark,
 'And Scotchman meet Scotchman, and cheat in the dark.'"

The note appended to the poem tells us that Dr Douglas, canon of Windsor, is an ingenious Scotch gentleman, who has no less distinguished himself as a citizen of the world than as a sound critic in detecting several literary mistakes (or rather forgeries) of his countrymen, particularly Lauder on Milton, and Bower's "History of the Popes."

The following epigram, of which Dr Douglas was the occasion, deserves to be recorded. Soon after Boswell (Bozzy) had been appointed Recorder of Carlisle, Dr John Douglas, his countryman, was made Bishop of the same place; on which event these verses were written:—

"Of old, ere wise concord united this isle,
 Our neighbours of Scotland were foes at Carlisle;
 But now what a change have we here on the border,
 When Douglas is Bishop, and Boswell Recorder!"

GEOLOGY

OF THE

EAST COAST OF FIFE.

THE geology of this whole district belongs to what is called the coal measures ; but before entering upon a particular description of the strata which lie on the shore, there are some points of general interest to which we may direct attention.

The subject of "raised beaches," for example, is one on which light can scarcely fail to be thrown by an examination of the coast. It has been maintained, that all along our shores the relative levels of sea and land have at some remote period been different from what they are now, the sea having either retired, or the land risen to the extent of some twenty feet of perpendicular height. According to this theory, it is supposed that the flat strip of land on which St Monans is built, was at one time the bed of the sea, the waves of which then broke on the steep bank beyond. There are some facts observable in the neighbourhood of Elie which bear upon this theory.

First, There is a bay immediately to the west of Macduff's cave, the beach of which is entirely composed of loose boulders of basalt, worn by constant attrition into a more or less globular form, and varying from the size of a nut to that of a cannon ball. Let any one carefully observe to what height these boulders have been heaped up above the level of spring-tides, and he will find that it is not less than

fifteen feet. It appears, therefore, that without supposing any alteration in the relative levels of sea and land, the force of the waves in a storm may reach fifteen or even twenty feet above the high-water mark.

Secondly, Taking our stand on the main street of Earlsferry, immediately to the west of Earlsferry House, we are upon the spot where a number of stone coffins were exposed a few years ago, as has been mentioned before (p. 8). They were lying not many inches below the present level of the road, and to the north of them, that is, close on the border of the links, was a beach of rolled stones, which was exposed to the depth of four or five feet. The first suggestion which would occur to any one probably would be, that the land had risen. And yet, on farther inquiry, it will appear that this ancient beach is not higher above the high-water mark than the similar collections of rolled stones beyond Macduff's cave, and, therefore, may have been placed there by the sea when at its present level. It will also appear, that sand must have already been gathering between these rolled stones and the sea, even so early as the time when the stone coffins were deposited, for the interment could never have taken place *within* high-water mark. A little inquiry among the inhabitants will bring to light the fact, that, within the memory of the last generation, the waves often came half way up the lane which bounds Earlsferry House on the west ; and on looking into the gardens on the south side of the town, the old sea-dykes are still to be seen about the middle of them, the remaining land having been gained from the sea since they were built. Nay, we can point to one spot at the east end of the town, in front of the girls' school, where a twelve-feet wall is entirely hidden in the sand, no more than ten yards from the high-water mark. The old harbour of Earlsferry has been completely filled up by this sand-drift. It lay between the Cadger's Wynd and the reef of rocks which stretches to seaward. Some of the stones of the pier may occasionally be seen near high-water mark.

Thus the whole mystery of the level slip of land so often seen on our shores, bordering the beach, and bounded landward by an abrupt slope, is at once accounted for. In violent storms, the lash of the waves has at some former

period reached the slope, but during the intervals between the paroxysms, sand and dust have been deposited by the wind, and a surface of sward has been formed. If left to nature, this flat meadow would probably be again devoured by the sea, but human hands build dykes and fence out the intruder, so that the land is permanently reclaimed.

Occasionally, the portion of land under these conditions, instead of being narrow, presents a considerable area. This is the case in Largo links, where the relative levels immediately suggest that the low land has been all overflowed by the sea, as far as the rising ground on the top of which runs the road from Colinsburgh to Largo. Unequivocal proof of the truth of this suggestion are to be found in the shells which lie beneath the surface, and are occasionally disclosed in cutting drains. I have had an opportunity of observing such a drain, immediately below the farm-house of Dumbarnie, and found the shells to be of the same species, and disposed in the same manner, as the other shells which lie on the present beach. A section of the same deposit is well shewn on the west shore of Shooter's point. The present surface is about twelve feet above the present high-water mark. A large portion of this height consists of blown sand, among which and over which the shells are distributed. They are chiefly limpets and whelks, with many snails, which seem to have been mixed with the rest at the time they were deposited. There is no reason to conclude that this tract of land was ever totally submerged, but only that it was liable to be overflowed partially or wholly by high tides or in heavy storms. The level has been raised by the sand, which has been blown over the whole country, and which, by forming *dunes* along the high-water mark, has effectually barred out the sea from this once "debateable land." It is obvious, that if at any time Largo links were overflowed by the sea, there are other portions of the surrounding country which must have been subject to the same conditions. The mouth of Cocklemill burn, as far at least as Muircambus mill, must have been a little estuary, just as the lower part of its course is still, on occasion of a high tide; and one can hardly resist the conclusion, that the low land between the burn and Kincaig and Grange was at times overflowed, and that the water may

have even extended farther inland over lands now considerably elevated by blown sand. There is also sufficient evidence that some portion of Earlsferry links was formerly, at least occasionally, submerged.

There are, however, some appearances in this neighbourhood which seem to speak, not of an elevation, but of a subsidence of the dry land. At the extreme low-water mark in Largo bay, are the remains of a submerged forest, and a similar phenomenon occurs in the Firth of Tay. The subject is discussed in an interesting paper by the late Dr Fleming (*Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin.*, vol. ix. p. 421). The trees, or rather tree roots, lie in their natural position, apparently on the very spot which they occupied while in a state of growth; they penetrate into a brown clay, over which is irregularly distributed a portion of gravel, and the root of one, apparently an alder, was traced more than six feet from the trunk. Certainly it is not easy to account for such a subsidence; especially difficult must it be for those who have also to account for an elevation of the land. But as we have had reason to see that, so far as this district is concerned, the arguments for an upheaval are fallacious, it may, perhaps, turn out that the submerged forest does not present any conclusive evidence of a subsidence. It has been already remarked, that the surface of Largo links has been considerably raised by sand blown from the shore. This influx of sand must have had a beginning, and it is tolerably plain, that it could not have been in operation when a forest occupied the low-water mark. Now let us imagine that a tract of some miles in extent, occupying what is now called Largo bay, was a lake elevated only a few feet above the level of the sea. Its shallow waters might have been supplanted by a bed of peat saturated with water, and occupying the same level as the lake, on which an extensive forest might have sprung up. At first the sea had no access to this lake, but at length, in some violent storm, the line of defence is breached; the lake-water drains out, and large patches of moss and peat, with numerous roots of trees interlacing with one another, sank to the bottom, where they have continued ever since. There is a record of a storm which produced effects on the shores of the Moray Firth, closely resembling what we have supposed to have taken place in Largo bay.

But to return again to the subject of "raised beaches;" they are sometimes seen under a form somewhat different, to which, however, the observations already made equally apply. For example, immediately to the west of the old castle of Ardross, the strata are perpendicularly scarped immediately above the high-water mark. On the top of the strata is found a layer of shells mixed with fragments of stones; above this layer is a thin bed of clay, and above it the ordinary soil. The shells are all recent species (old worn limpets, whelks, and snails), not in their original *habitats*, but lying confusedly, just as they might have been rolled up on the beach. The height of the layer above high-water mark is, at the west end, not more than three feet, nor at the east more than six feet above the point which the waves had reached on the day when the bed was examined to ascertain these facts, so that, as far as the level at which they lie is concerned, they might have been deposited by the storm-waves of our present sea. We have only to conceive, that what is now a cliff was a long sloping bank, on which the waves broke and rolled upwards, leaving deposited the spoils of the deep, which in process of time were covered with dust and sward. Afterwards, from some unexplained cause, the waves begin to undermine the bank up which they have rolled, and at last, the section which they form shews an old shore, apparently elevated six or ten feet above the present. The case of Shooter's point, already alluded to, is exactly similar.

Another matter connected with these raised beaches requires a brief notice. We frequently hear of caves excavated by the force of the waves, and meet with estimates of the time during which the rocks in which they occur must have been exposed to the action of the sea, in order that the existing results might be produced. So far as the evidence to be met with on this portion of coast is concerned, the idea of caves being hollowed out by the sea does not meet with much support. Take, for instance, Macduff's cave. The sea has not approached the farther end of it for many a long year; never certainly since the wall was built which incloses the inner portion of it. And yet, standing on that wall, what a vast heap of *debris* lies before the spectator, of which the waves are altogether guilt-

less. The truth is, that the cave has been formed by the weathering out of a softer seam or stratum in the rock, and the wasting away of the *tufa* has probably gone on as rapidly since the water ceased to reach it, as ever it did before. The same is the case with regard to the Devil's cave; it is owing, not so much to the action of the waves, as to the decaying of a softer portion of the rock. There is a remarkable cave at Caiplic, noticed for another purpose at p. 11, which stands a little way above high-water mark, and there is not the slightest evidence that the water ever reached it; indeed, its existence depends on the water *never* having reached it; had it been otherwise, the whole stratum in which it is hollowed would have been swept away to the level of the beach, as is the case with that portion of it which lies within the water mark. There are several caves or arches in the neighbouring rock, and the work of erosion is still going on, one of them having fallen in within the remembrance of the present generation. Quite similar is the case of those chasms in the basaltic rock near Earlsferry chapel. They might seem to be the work of the waves; but in reality the waves have never touched them. They are softer portions of the rock which have given way under the influence of the weather.

Indeed there are not wanting some grounds for maintaining the apparent paradox, that rocks waste away more quickly when removed from the direct action of the sea than when exposed to it. At least, it is difficult on any other hypothesis to explain how it is, that both beyond Macduff's cave and at Elie harbour, the surface of the rock forms a level plain just covered by the full tide. In both places the strata are vertical, so that the phenomenon cannot be explained on the supposition of the upper strata being softer than the lower. But it may be accounted for by supposing that the rock, covered twice a day by the sea, is thereby protected from the winter cold, while the rock which the sea does not reach rapidly disintegrates under the influence of the alternate drenching spray and biting frost.

While, however, there is nothing along our coast line which indicates that there has ever been a beach some twenty feet higher than the present, there are appearances which seem to indicate changes of the same kind, but of a

more extensive character. On the west shoulder of Kin-craig hill, there are three distinctly defined terraces, one about twenty-five feet, another seventy-five feet, and the third one hundred feet above the level of the sea. Viewed from the road west of Colinsburgh, they appear as three steps on the sky-line of the hill. The terraces all terminate within a short distance of the Devil's cave, and their banks, being at this point too steep for cultivation, are distinctly laid down on the Ordnance map of the district. The lowest terrace may possibly have been produced in the manner described already, without supposing any alteration in the relative level of land and water. It is, however, impossible that the higher ones can have originated in this manner. Either the land must have been greatly elevated since the date of their formation, or, we must suppose that, before the estuary of the Forth was scooped out, a lake existed here at a much higher level than the sea, of which these terraces are the remaining shores. With the help of the contour lines on the Ordnance map, it is not difficult to trace the course of the shore of this lake, when it stood at the height of the highest terrace, on which the house of Kin-craig now stands, one hundred feet above the level of the sea. The Cocklemill burn must have debouched into it near the point where it now issues from Balcarres den, and is crossed by the high road. Thence we can trace the shore westward in the steep bank which is crowned by the avenue to Cairnie, and afterward by the high road through Colinsburgh to Balchrystie, at which point the shore line is obliterated by hills of blown sand. Soon, however, it again appears and accompanies, for some distance, the road to Largo, being at last lost in the sea-coast line at Johnston's-mill. Returning to the point from which we started, we find the same terrace extending eastward in the general direction of the high road to Abercrombie, where the shore of the supposed lake must have been very irregular, and thence, still pretty much in the line of the high road, to the west side of Pittenweem. The shore, however, is less distinctly marked in this direction, and it is not impossible that the lake may have taken in the valley of the Dreel burn, and that it may have extended as far as Anstruther. Kin-craig hill, Balbuthie, and Abercrombie

would have risen as islands above its waters. It is more difficult to trace the more contracted limits of the lake when its waters had fallen, so that the second terrace became its shore. Kilconquhar mill must have been its boundary on the north, whence the line of shore must have stretched in the direction of Pittenweem on the one hand, and of Johnston's mill on the other. No shells have as yet been found on any of the supposed margins, which throw any light on this hypothesis of a fresh water lake.

But it is full time to proceed to an examination of the sedimentary strata of which this district is composed. Here we have the assistance of Mr Landale's valuable essay on the East of Fife Coalfield, inserted in the Highland and Agricultural Society's Transactions, vols. x. and xi. ; as well as of Maclaren's useful work on the Geology of Fife and the Lothians. Landale's information, however, is confined to the *coal-fields*, strictly so called, while Maclaren's work, so far as the East of Fife is concerned, is hasty, and contains several grave errors. The only reliable information on the subject, is to be found in a paper by the Rev. Thomas Brown, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the 17th April 1860, and published in their Transactions, vol. xx. No. xvi. Of the contents of this paper we shall freely avail ourselves.

There are along the estuary of the Forth two great coal-fields. The westmost extends from Alloa to Limekilns on the north side of the water, and from beyond Falkirk to Linlithgow upon the other. The second coal-field extends from Aberdour to a point beyond Elie (as we shall see by and by) on the Fife side, and includes the Lothian coal-field on the other, from Dalkeith to Aberlady. It is of course only with this last basin that we are now concerned. The Kirkcaldy and Wemyss coal-field, which occupies the western slope of the basin, contains twenty-nine seams, 119 feet in aggregate thickness, which lie under an immense bed of red sandstone extending from Largo to Wemyss Castle. Beginning at the trap dyke at Drummochy, about 600 yards west of Largo, we find between it and the protecting ridge of Largo pier, alternations of sandstone, red and yellow, shale, sometimes pink and variegated, and slate-clay, with ironstone. These strata lie south-west and north-east, dipping to the south-east. East-

ward of the ridge of hard red quartzose sandstone just mentioned, occur various kinds of red sandstone, porphyritic red and white sandstone, shale, one bed of which is variegated with amygdaloidal pink and white spots, and slate-clay, the dip being the same. At the east end of the village of Largo occurs a fault, by which the strata are thrown up several yards. About 500 feet of confused and broken strata now present themselves, of a portion of which there is a good section at high-water mark beneath the little hamlet of Temple, while lower on the shore the strata are seen curved and twisted. Another fault now occurs, which lifts up the Drummochy coals a second time to the surface, and they have been wrought a little way inland under the name of Strathairlie coals. Mr Landale thinks that these seams may be certainly identified with the first seams at Wemyss Castle by the bed of ochre with its roof of porphyritic and quartzose sandstone which overlies them. The strata now run parallel to the shore, dipping slightly to the north. At Strathairlie burn is another fault. On the one side of the stream may be seen a large mass of soft red sandstone, which on the other side disappears. The strike and dip of the strata, however, remain unchanged. A third fault is found immediately to the west of Viewforth, and then we leave the coal measures and come upon a mass of trap, which we shall afterwards notice. Beyond this little is known of the strata till we come to the Earlsferry coals, which are on the eastern slope of the basin, the centre of which must be between Johnston's-mill and Shooter's point. These strata dip west at an angle of about 12° , and are cut off by the trap of Kincaig hill, before approaching which they meet with three small faults, each of which lifts the coal about three feet, till at last it becomes foul and blind, the strata ultimately becoming vertical. From the Earlsferry coal-field to the coal-field of St Monans and Pittenweem, the strata are much broken up and contorted, and the true reading of them seems to have eluded all inquirers until taken in hand by Mr Brown. Landale describes them as a heap of ruins, and supposes that the St Monans coals and limestones were once conformable with the Earlsferry coals, that is to say, lay underneath them. This opinion is now disproved. The key to the correct understanding of the strata between Earlsferry and St Monans is a

certain limestone which occurs immediately to the east of the Lady's tower. There belong to the system of St Monans coals, as we shall afterwards see, six distinct beds of limestone, which we shall call (as Mr Brown does) A, B, C, D, E, F; A being the uppermost or most recent, and F the lowermost, being below all the coal seams. Beneath this bed F, there lie beyond St Monans, where the strata appear disencumbered of trap intrusions, certain *estuarine* or fresh-water deposits, known to be such by the fossils they contain. The same beds with the same fossils are found below the limestone at the Lady's tower. From this it follows that instead of the St Monans coals being at any time conformable to those of Earlsferry, they constitute another basin, separated from the great basin on the east side of which the Earlsferry field lies, by an anticlinal axis between Elie Ness and Newark, which axis is obscured by the faults, intrusions, and contorted strata. This point being settled, we are prepared for an examination of the strata as they lie in order.

A fault extends through the Earlsferry coal-field, commencing at the trap rocks west of Grange, passing under Earlsferry town-house, coming out upon the shore a little to the eastward, crossing Elie sands between the town and the harbour, and, according to Landale, passing underneath the Taft. The strata on the south side of this fault are thrown up sixty-four yards, whence it derived its technical name of the thirty-fathom fault. As coal is worked on both sides of the fault, and the seams on the south side of it crop out on the shore, the strata which appear on that side must be the lower strata containing workable coal, while on the north side the higher strata must approach the surface. These strata, however, can be seen on the shore only in front of the town of Elie, where, immediately below the manse, is a bed of limestone, probably B of the series. The south side strata are intersected by another hitch, accompanied with a thin dyke of yellow wacke, extending from the junction of the trap at Chapel Green, in the direction of the harbour of Elie. The next place where we can trace the strata (still on the south side of the fault) is Woodhaven, where, between the harbour and the Mid rock, the strata are vertical. Immediately to the west of the Mid rock a bed of lime-

stone occurs, which has been almost entirely quarried out, and its place is now filled with sand. Landale says it is the same bed which is wrought at Balbuthie. On the shore it is eight feet thick, and at Balbuthie eleven feet. It is of a dark bluish colour, and contains encrinites, but not abundantly, while shells are very rare. Probably it is the bed which we have called D; and its course shews that it is doubling over the anticlinal axis to take its place in the St Monans basin. Beyond this a tract of sand conceals the strata till we arrive at the east side of the Lady's tower. Another bed of limestone occurs here, which also has been quarried out. It is the bed F already spoken of, the lowest of the six we have mentioned. The strata which occur next in order passing eastward have been deposited in fresh-water, as is negatively proved by the disappearance of the crinoids, corals, and other marine fossils abundant in the overlying beds, and positively by the occurrence of *Sphenopteris affinis*, a small fern with twice pinnatifid leaves, and of *Cypris scotoburgalensis*, a small entomostraceous crustacean; both of which are known to belong to estuarine deposits by their occurrence in the fresh-water limestones of Burdiehouse. The cypris occurs plentifully in the second of the two patches of sedimentary rocks which lie east of the Lady's tower, and are separated from each other by an intervening mass of trap.

Opposite the farm cottages of Ardross the thirty-fathom fault again appears at low-water mark. Probably it crosses the beach a little to the west in the interval between the two masses of trap, but this space being entirely covered with sand, we can only conjecture what is beneath. We have therefore now to do with strata higher in the series along the beach, while beyond the fault, at low-water mark, the estuarine strata still continue.

A thin bed of dark coloured limestone may be noticed close to the east side of the last patch of trap. Then we meet in section, at a point west of Ardross Castle, where a quarry has been wrought at high-water mark, a bed of yellow limestone full of fragments of encrinites, or *croupies*, as they are locally called. This is the bed of limestone we have called E, and it may be traced on the beach running in the segment of a circle towards the low-water mark.

In this neighbourhood is a remarkable sandstone dyke, accompanied by a slight fault, which cuts through the strata of sandstone and the limestone E. It just touches the west corner of the cliff on which stand the ruins of Ardross castle, from which it may be traced for a short distance eastward and also westward, turning towards the sea, and swelling out into one or two knots or yolks which stand high above the surrounding strata. It is well worthy of close examination, because the strata contiguous to it presents that altered and indurated appearance which, when it occurs in the neighbourhood of trap, is ascribed to the influence of heat. Here, however, heat can scarcely have been the agent, and the idea is suggested that such induration may, even in the case of trap dykes, be due to other causes.

At the eastern extremity of the little bay, of which Ardross castle forms the western extremity, the strata, almost level with the sand, run nearly parallel with the high-water mark. Highest on the beach are three parallel strata, of a somewhat shaly appearance. The one of these nearest the high-water mark is the limestone F, from which Mr Brown obtained so many fossils.

Between this and Newark, especially beyond the mass of trap lying immediately to the east of the point at which we have now arrived, the strata become much more contorted, being in fact bent back upon themselves till they take the form of the letter W. This is well seen by looking down at low water from the high ground above the shore. Hence the limestone F appears again on the west side of the bay near high-water mark, and a third time immediately to the west of Newark, where, with other strata, it is running seaward. At this point occurs, in the coal shale, the bed with nodules of clay ironstone, mentioned in Mr Brown's paper as yielding specimens of fish. Hereabouts also the fault which has accompanied us hitherto, lying near low-water mark, disappears, and the whole strata are now marine, as we are entering upon the ascending series of beds above the limestone F. The mass of sandstone on which the castle stands consists of a stratum bent back upon itself, and the other strata in succession wheel round it to seaward and reappear on the other side. This

is the case with the limestone F, which is again found on the beach east of the castle ; and the strata making another fold, this time in the opposite direction, it is met with once more immediately to the west of the trap on which St Monans church is built. Landale describes it here as a blue compact limestone, about three feet thick.

We are now on the edge of the St Monans basin, the strata of which, beginning from the trap of St Monans church, are enumerated by Landale as follows, the limestone and coal being measured at right angles to the plane of their beds ; the others along the line of section :—

	YDS.	FT.	IN.
1. Sandstone with shale,	50	0	0
2. The Sootie limestone, few organic remains (our E),	3	1	0
3. Shale and ironstone,	6	2	0
4. Schistose sandstone,	6	1	0
5. Slateclay, with ironstone nodules,	6	2	0
6. " White limestone," with encrinites (our D).	5	1	0
7. Shale and bands of ironstone,	20	1	0
8. " White lime coal,"	0	2	0
9. Shale,	0	2	0
10. " Abercrombie limestone " (our C),	0	2	6
11. Alternations of shale, slateclay, and sandstone,	9	1	0
12. " Abercrombie coal,"	0	4	0
13. Shale, slateclay, and sandstone,	6	2	0
14. A Pilkimbar limestone, grey (our B),	2	0	0
15. Shale, slateclay, and ironstone,	60	2	0
16. Little limestone (our A),	0	2	10
17. Shale and sandstone,	61	2	0
18. Sandstone, with slateclay partings,	46	2	0
19. Shale,	1	1	0
20. " Harbour coal,"			

This mass of strata is bent into a basin around the harbour coal, which, having been excavated with the superincumbent stratum, forms a little trough, which is the fair way into St Monans harbour, the pier being built on the east out-crop of the coal. Of these strata, only the sandstone and shale (Nos. 18 and 19) reappear ; and about 130 yards east of the pier, the former forms a centre from which, accompanied of course by all the underlying strata already enumerated, it sinks down again to form the Pittenweem basin. On the surface, the folding presents somewhat the appearance of the bow of a boat. As this basin is deeper than the former, several other strata fill up the space to the

surface. These, however, do not appear on the shore, but are known from the workings inland. These are the St Monans coals, known locally by the names of the three-foot coal, the four-foot coal, the thick coal, and the thin coal. The thick coal is probably the same as the harbour coal. These seams are wrought as far north as the county road. Then the Pittenweem coals, the first four seams of which, or "the four plies," occur within thirty-five feet. Fifty feet more brings us to the "mid coal," and thirty feet to the "fore coal," the first of the "six coals," which are all included in a distance of 150 feet. Their local names are the fore coal, the back coal, the parrot coal, the brassie coal, the foul-nose coal, and my lord's coal. These have been wrought to the depth of seventy-six yards, and the bottom of the trough of the three last seams has been passed over. The Pittenweem coal was wrought as far as 300 yards north-east of Waterless.

Beyond St Monans there are no intrusions of trap, so that the sequence of the strata is clearly developed on the shore towards Pittenweem, as they rise on the other side of the basin. From the description now given, it will be understood that the general form of the section of the St Monans and Pittenweem basin resembles the half of a figure 8 laid on its side, the pier of St Monans occupying the place where the lesser semicircle passes to the larger. This then is the third coal basin on the shores of the firth, the two former having been already noticed at p. 326.

Passing beyond the limestone F as it appears on the shore between St Monans and Pittenweem, the fresh-water strata with their characteristic fossils recur, and in the midst of them, two limestone beds, called G and H in the valuable paper of Mr Brown, described as yellow and pale buff, distinctly brecciated, often silicious or cherty, and much harder in structure than the sandstone. There occurs here, just below the Coal farm, a mineral spring, leaving a copious deposit of iron as it trickles to the sea. Just beyond Pittenweem, the limestone L occurs, of great value in determining the relation of the coal measures in this place; it is of a dark grey colour. Eastward among the rocks of Billowness, lie the thin limestone beds of the lower series, and the shales charged with numerous vegetable remains continuing till the anticlinal axis is reached at the harbour of Anstruther.

Here are to be noted the shell beds, the lowest of which lies among the strata in front of the town, and sweeps round toward Kilrenny. Other two lie among the higher beds eastward, while westward only one has been detected. From this point the same rocks are repeated in a reverse order, and with a contrary dip, till the bed L again appears west of Crail, this time of a reddish colour, and the synclinal axis is reached at Roome. In this little basin, however, no coal seams appear; the series of strata not rising so high as to include the limestone F. In these rocks near Caiplic, is what is termed the petrified forest, consisting of thirteen or fourteen trunks of trees projecting through the rock. They are casts of the inside of the stem, from which the bark has subsequently fallen away, and shew obscurely the markings of the genus *sigillaria*. From Roome the lower beds begin to ascend with a new change of dip, till they fold over a new anticlinal axis close to Fifeness, which forms a splendid display of yellow sandstone, descending with gentle slope towards the ocean, against which it has for ages presented an insurmountable barrier. We must not fail to notice in passing, a bed of shale, close to the farm servants' houses at Kilminning, containing fish remains.

The shore between Fifeness and St Andrews presents the same strata, of course in the reverse order. But the beds are raised much higher; so that even the limestone L never appears till near the "Rock and Spindle," and again at the Witch lake close to St Andrews. Its place would be generally several hundred feet above the present surface. The beds which appear are therefore of the lowest series, corresponding with those on either side of the anticlinal axis at Anstruther. The shell-beds are much more developed, appearing at Kingsbarns as limestones four or five feet thick, consisting of myriads of consolidated shells. At Babbetness is the great anticlinal axis, and the strata at this point are the lowest along the whole section, considerably beneath the level even of Anstruther.

It is interesting to remark the agreement in their relative order of succession between the strata on this side, and those on the other side of the great coal-field. At Tyrie, west of Inverkiel, the limestone A occurs, followed in succession by B, C, D, E, and F, the section extending as far as Kinghorn;

G is found near Pettycur, and may be traced running inland through the railway cutting, till it reappears behind the Binn, and H occurs nearer Burntisland. These two, with the other beds as far as Kinghorn, are fresh-water, like the corresponding beds at Pittenweem. The same fresh-water deposits have been long known to exist beneath the Lothian coal-field, and come to light in the limestones of Burdiehouse.

The trap rocks of this district now claim our attention, but as the subject is a very difficult one, little more can be done than to call attention to the appearances which present themselves.

The first trap which appears in the western portion of this district, is the Aithernie dyke, which commences on the shore at Drummochy, 600 yards west of Lower Largo. On the west side of it is a vertical vein of dark bluish basalt, and east of it a confused assemblage of claystone, porphyry, basalt, and altered sandstone, some of which has a flinty appearance approaching to quartz-rock, while other pieces are conglomerates of sandstone, coal, ironstone, and slateclay. Thence the Aithernie trap dyke passes to Aithernie den, Kennoway den, where it appears as a protruded mass of trap tufa, with patches of wacke and detached balls of indurated sandstone, intimately mixed with pyrites and sparkling scales of mica. It is next found at the coal-field of Balgonie, whence it passes to Lythrum Quarry, and then south of Balbirnie. Another mass of vesicular earthy greenstone, sometimes passing into tufa, nearly a mile broad, and containing imbedded lumps of basalt, large granular greenstone, and limestone of a very crystalline texture, is supposed by Landale to have flowed down from Largo Law, and is proved to be an overlying mass, by the mining operations at Strathairlie. It is found on both sides of the burn which runs by Johnston's-mill. The west and north-west slopes of Largo Law are composed of sandstone, which may be seen distorted and broken in an extraordinary manner, in a quarry about half way up. The south side is composed of basalt of the greenstone or dolerite series, beautiful columns of which present themselves on the very summit, which is cleft, along with a dull red-coloured tufa. The hill presents all the phenomena known by the name of Crag-and-tail, indicating

denudation by a current of water coming from the west. The east slope consists of soft tufa and *debris*, except Halhill craig, which is composed of the same kind of basalt as the summit. Coates hill is also composed of trap, and Mr Landale supposes it and Largo Law to have been ejected, while Halhill Craig is a stream of the lava which had flowed from the latter. The mass of trap of which Largo Law is part, extends as far north as New Gilston, and its eastern edge passes close to West Lathallan, and a little west of Rires mill, whence it passes down to Balchrystie, an offshoot passing in a westerly direction immediately south of Balcarres house to Balcarres craig. The following analysis of the basalt of Largo Law is given in the fifteenth volume of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, p. 388 :—*Specific gravity*, 2.971. *Chemical characters* : it neither effervesces nor gelatinizes with weeds. Before the blowpipe *per se*, it melts easily into a black mass ; with the salt of phosphorus, into a transparent and colourless glass ; with borax, ditto, &c. *Constituent parts* : silica, 45.2 ; alumina, 14.4 ; protoxide of iron, 14.0 ; lime, 12.7 ; magnesia, 6.55 ; soda, 5.22 ; water, 2.4 ; = 100.47. Shooter's point is the next mass of trap which occurs on the shore. The hillock or mamelon on it, is composed of black compact basalt, with some greenstone porphyry surrounded by trap tufa. According to Landale, it is supposed to be overlying. The sedimentary strata on the east side of the trap are seen at low water standing on edge, an appearance which we shall have occasion to notice in other instances, where the relation of the contiguous rocks admits of closer examination than is possible in the present case.

We now come to Kincaig hill, the western slope of which, as we meet it at high-water mark, is black tufa. Farther south is a patch of sandstone, the strata of which form arcs, the chord of which is the shore, and dip to the west ; still farther south, the strata curve south-west and then south. Looking at the southern face of Kincaig hill, we find it composed of tufa, basalt, greenstone, and amygdaloid. The centre and highest portion of the hill is occupied by a mass of columnar basalt highly picturesque, immediately to the west of which is another cliff capped with a mass less distinctly columnar. On each side of this central

portion the rock is distinctly stratified, consisting of porphyritic amygdaloid, very easily weathered. The stratification is most easily seen on the south-east face of the rock, looking from Earlsferry, and also on that part of the trap which is level with the shore beneath Kincaig braes. Viewed in that direction, the beds appear to dip at a considerable angle to the south, but to a spectator looking from the sea to the south face of the hill, the beds seem to be horizontal, at least on the east of the entrance of Macduff's cave, where one stratum may be noticed a little above high-water mark, presenting a peculiar honeycombed appearance. Between this stratified portion of the rock and the basaltic columns, is a deep bay with a shore of polished boulders of all sizes. An examination of the rocky floor of this bay shews, that it is formed of broken pieces of stratified tufa, lying in every possible direction, and cemented together into a solid rock, which rises into a lofty cliff above. West of the columns the strata of the rock are vertical, and continue so to the Devil's cave, beyond which the horizontal strata again appear, and the honeycombed bed, already noticed at Macduff's cave, may be again recognised. The whole central mass, in fact, appears to be intrusive. It may have descended by a shift from a higher level, as appears to have been the case with the trap rock on which Edinburgh castle is built, or it may have been thrust upwards from below. Dr Fleming considers these columns to be part of a spherical concretion (Wernerian Society's Transactions, 1814, p. 153). If so, the concretion cannot have been formed in the place which it now occupies. The trap of Kincaig hill does not extend farther than the house of Grange. Farther east, there is another mass which is quarried for road metal, but there is no connection between the two. We shall speak of the relations of Kincaig trap to the contiguous sedimentary rocks, when we consider the same question with regard to Earlsferry point.

The great thirty-fathom fault, of which we have already spoken, takes its origin where this trap joins the sandstone, and may be seen not far from high-water mark, where it presents some curious appearances.

According to Landale, the tufa of Kincaig sweeps round the shore beyond low-water mark. At all events, it soon

makes its appearance on the beach. Here it is greenish and very soft, so as to be worn down to a level with the shore. It extends as far as the "Coach rock," a stone between high and low-water mark, which defines the boundary of the liberties of Earlsferry. Here a small patch of sedimentary strata comes in, curved towards the shore, in a manner exactly resembling the patch similarly situated on the west side of the hill of Kincaig.

We now come to the trap of Earlsferry point, which consists of tufa, greenstone, and basalt, the latter rock predominating, and affording fine examples of a "causeway," by the close juxtaposition of its prismatic columns.

On the east side of the point, the relation between the trap and the sedimentary strata is very apparent. The section shews the former resting upon the sandstone, which is not in the very slightest degree altered by the contact. Between them is interposed a layer of buff-coloured wacke, which at one point divides into two, forming an upper and an under vein; the under lying in a crack of the sandstone, the upper between it and the trap. Certainly there is no appearance here in the least suggestive of the action of fire, or the upburst of a volcanic rock. On the west side of the point, the junction is of another character altogether. Here it is exposed in plan and not in section. At high-water mark, a rust-coloured stratum dips beneath the trap at an angle of 13° , and separated from it by a bed of wacke a foot or more thick. Other strata successively emerge, bending round in a semicircle, about the middle of which the trap may be seen fairly lying on the top of the sedimentary rocks. It is, however, a remarkable and puzzling circumstance, that in this and the other places where the sandstone dips beneath the trap, the stratum next the trap is indurated and generally stands up like a wall. This cannot be the effect of heat in cases where the trap is stratified, and, indeed, it has been already noticed, that on the other side of this point, the sandstone underlying the basalt is not in the least changed. The other extremity of the curved beds dips under the tufa at an angle of 70° , forming a projecting dyke which runs in a zigzag direction to the Coach rock already mentioned. The dip of the interior strata of the semicircle decreases within a few yards to 45° . At

the north-west shoulder of the trap, the sandstone strata are again seen dipping below it, but within a few yards they are broken off, and appear nearly at right angles to their former strike.

The line of junction between the trap of Kincaig and the coal measures, on the other side of the thirty fathom fault, presents nearly the same phenomena. There the strike of the strata is nearly at right angles to the line of junction, and they are nearly horizontal, but as they approach the trap, they sweep round so as to become parallel to the line of junction, and dive at a high angle beneath the trap.

The whole of this portion of the shore deserves the most careful study. In the mean time, the hypothesis which has been suggested to me by these appearances is, that the trap is all over-lying, and probably at one time covered the whole of the coal measures—that by some convulsion the whole strata were corrugated, like a sheet of paper when the opposite edges are forced towards each other, many cracks and faults taking place at the same time—that a process of denudation then commenced, by which the softer portions of the trap were worn down, exposing the underlying sandstones in the upper portions of their folds, and thus presenting the existing phenomena. We have already adverted to these foldings of corrugations of the strata, as very plainly developed between Ardross and Newark. There are, however, some places where it is not easy to determine, whether a fault had not occurred in the line of junction, and the strata nearest to it been forced into the vertical position. The mass of tufa at Johnston's mill affords one instance, where we pass from the sedimentary strata to the trap by crossing a fault. Another fact may be gathered, namely, that the trap does not, in this instance, lie conformably with the beds beneath it, that is to say, the strata of the coal measures must have been already in some measure inclined when it was deposited, for at the lines of junction the strata of sandstone come successively into contact with the trap.

There is not, as we have already noticed, any appearance of intrusive trap. Landale indeed says, that the trap of Kincaig, while overlying on the west side, is probably intrusive on the east, because it has broken through the coal

workings. A fault, however, would equally break through the coal workings, and the appearances produced by faults have so often been mistaken for proofs of igneous action, that we cannot trust much to such reports. Besides, the whole trap on the east side of Kincraig is distinctly stratified. It is not pseudo-stratification, but the materials of this rock, although doubtless having an igneous origin, must have been deposited from water. In such circumstances, intrusion from beneath is, of course, out of the question.

We now turn to the mass of trap which forms the harbour of Elie. It is connected with Earlsferry point, by a trap dyke which runs across the bay, but can only be seen at low water of spring tides. Here we find the whole stratified, the strata being vertical. But the most remarkable point, is a large mass of sandstone in the very heart of the trap. It might have been supposed to have been enveloped in an outburst of molten igneous rock, were it not for the stratification of that rock, which precludes the idea of such an eruption. Nor is it easy on any hypothesis to explain the phenomenon. Possibly in the convulsion which brought the strata into the vertical position, they were doubled back on one another, as we have seen to have been the case with the coal measures, and entangled the sandstone beds between them. At the southern extremity of this patch, the intermingling of the sandstone and tufa is very curious. It is not easy to discover the relations between this trap and the coal measures, which are only visible on the east side, and are much broken up; but for the most part the strata are vertical, like those of the trap, and may have been elevated along with it. Among these strata, in the centre of the bay, is the "Mid-rock," probably a dyke of greenstone.

Elie Ness, or the Sauchur point, is composed of tufa, all stratified, but owing to many faults, the strata present themselves in every variety of strike and dip.

At this point precious garnets occur, and are offered for sale by women who make a trade of gathering them. Small splinters of this mineral may easily be picked up on the sandy beach to the west of the Lady's tower. The author of the Statistical Account surmises that they may have their origin in the cargo of a vessel wrecked near this place; but they may be found *in situ* by any one who will take the

pains to search. There is one stratum in the tufa, of a coarsish conglomerate which especially abounds with them, and which occurs at several points around this headland.

The extreme point of this promontory, the "Fish-rock," is separated from the rest by a hollow ravine, through which the sea passes at high tides from one side to the other. This is evidently a fault, and the strata of the detached portion dip in every direction. At the east end of this miniature valley, the appearances are particularly deserving of notice. Here, on the north side, a dyke of trap projects from the sod, and is by and by cut off by the fault running east and west. But, in the same line with the dyke, a fault runs to the sea cutting off the strata. In this are imbedded several fragments of sandstone, and many more lie scattered about. Similar fragments also occur south of the Lady's tower. If these belonged to strata which formerly overlay the trap, and have been preserved from denudation by being entangled in the fault, the mass of sandstone imbedded in the centre of the harbour rock may have the same origin.

The mass on which the Lady's tower stands is unstratified. East of the trap, the dip of strata is reversed, and the beds of sandstone, at low-water mark, trend circularly towards the south-east. Those strata which are directly south of the trap are broken right across, and a few beds, with a strike at right angles to them, interposed between them and the trap. Thus the mass of trap, along with a portion of sedimentary rocks, has been dislocated from its former connection. But the trap itself consists of several portions—first, the rock on which stands the tower, surrounded on three sides at least by fissures which may be the lines of faults; secondly, a portion to the east of this rock, the boundaries of which are very distinctly marked, and which is a coarse mixture of many kinds of rock; and, thirdly, the mass which forms the extreme southern promontory, which is completely isolated by deep fissures. The whole of the first and second masses are worthy of study as throwing light on the mode in which trap tufa is formed, and the question whether the two masses are contemporaneous is not of easy solution.

Before proceeding, we take this opportunity of saying a

few words upon the trap tufa, so common both upon this and the other side of the Firth of Forth. The local name for it is "leck." It is a hard and solid rock when not exposed to the air, requiring much labour in quarrying it, but it very speedily weathers, and the surface becomes loose and crumbly. It is used in the neighbourhood for making the floors of ovens, as it is found to stand the heat well. Trap tufa has been defined by Jameson as a conglomerate, "composed of masses of basalt, amygdaloid, greenstone, wacke, felspar, clinkstone, trap tufa, limestone, sandstone, brown coal, &c., immersed in a basis of trap, which is sometimes of the nature of basalt, sometimes the nature of wacke," (Wernerian Society Transactions, 1814, p. 209). All these ingredients may be found in this neighbourhood, together with pieces of porphyry, and altered wood, several fragments of which may be seen imbedded at Elie Ness. The question arises, whether this conglomerate is a mechanical or a chemical formation? By mechanical formation, we mean that all the masses which appear in it are fragments of former rocks agglutinated by a new basis. By chemical formation, we mean such a process as might take place, if sugar, for example, were boiled to a thick consistence and then suffered to cool. Pieces of crystallized candy would be diffused through the mass, which might be called a conglomerate of fragments of sugar-candy. A careful study of the tufa of this neighbourhood has satisfied us that it is both of a mechanical and chemical formation. The fragments of limestone, coal, and sandstone are certainly due to mechanical admixture; but many, or most, of the other masses have been formed, where they now exist, by chemical processes. Jameson gives the following reasons for having adopted this hypothesis:—

1. The masses of basalt, amygdaloid, felspar, &c., contained in the tufa, are seen gradually passing into the trap basis in which they are contained. This fact may be verified in many places, especially at Shooter's point.

2. Contemporaneous veins of basalt and amygdaloid traverse the tufa. This appearance may be also seen in the neighbourhood of Macduff's cave, and at the Lady's tower.

3. The tufa itself sometimes occurs in globular concretions; and these concretions are again composed of curved

lamellar concretions. An example of this we shall point out, by and by, and others may be seen at Shooter's point.

4. Some varieties of tufa, like basalt and greenstone, are entirely composed of globular distinct concretions. Examples of this have been noticed in the quarry of road metal, east of Grange.

5. Contemporaneous veins of tufa traverse it in all directions.

6. Contemporaneous veins, partly of the nature of tufa, and partly of the nature of basalt, occur in the tufa. Both of these appearances occur near the Lady's tower.

7. The masses of basalt and other rocks in the tufa, are sometimes of such enormous size, and so constructed, of easily separable concretions, as to banish every idea of their being rolled fragments. See, for an example of this, the basalt at Earlsferry point; and we may add that the fragments of basalt, &c., when smaller, are neither fractured or waterworn, but present more of the appearance of either crystals or concretions.

8. The quantity of mechanical intermixture is in general inconsiderable, and it is principally composed of fragments of primitive, transition, and elder floetz rocks. The stratification of this rock shews that if it be of igneous origin, it has at least been deposited from water. Indeed the same conclusion was come to by M. Dufrensy in regard to those volcanic tuffs which compose the Campania of Naples. The characters of these beds are always the same, proving that they have the same origin. They are disposed in thin strata, and contain fossil shells and bones of whales, hippopotami, and of the mammoth, facts which, in the opinion of the author from whom we quote, incontestably prove that this tuff, notwithstanding the height at which it sometimes occurs, has been deposited under a certain depth of water in the same manner as other sedimentary formations. We would extend these remarks to the rocks of similar composition of which we are now treating. Though as yet fossils have not been found in them, we hold them on the ground of analogy to be sedimentary rocks.

With respect to the occurrence of fragments of wood in the tufa, the same fact has been noticed at Schlackenwerth

in Bohemia. There the space originally occupied by the wood has, as is often the case in the district we are examining, been filled up with groups of crystals of carbonate of lime, while the small quantity of organic matter left behind is deposited in parallel fibres. In the Bohemian tufa these crystals are radiated, and, according to their form, must have been originally arragonite or prismatic lime-haloid. When, however, they are broken, there is no trace of the crystalline structure and conchoidal transverse fracture of arragonite; but, on the contrary, we find a combination of individuals of the rhombohedral lime-haloid or calcareous. It has been conjectured that the deposition of arragonite in the wood has taken place during a high temperature, while the pseudo-morphosis of calcareous spar in arragonite has occurred at a low temperature. There seem to be but scanty data for this conclusion, but it would be interesting to observe whether the same structure exists in the carbonate of lime of the Fife specimens. At Schlackenwerth not only small fragments of wood are found, but a vast number of stems of trees, from two to seven inches in diameter, perpendicular, oblique, and horizontal, all filled with calcareous spar. In some cases round holes remain, from which the wood has rotted and has not been replaced. Near these stems in basalt tufa there are impressions of leaves of dicotyledonous plants.

The trap tufa which appears on the shore at Elie Ness extends inland as far as Elie House, which is built upon the northern edge of it, and probably the patches of the same rock, which we shall have to notice immediately, along the shore as far as St Monans, are outlying portions on the southern edge of one and the same mass. Farther inland, the basin between Elie House and the rising ground north of Colinsburgh is occupied by sedimentary rock, but the tufa appears again on the east side of Balcarres den, and in the course of the burn between Kellie mill and the Free manse of Carnbee. Balcarres craig is composed of basalt, and on the north side of it, in the den, the junction of the sedimentary rocks is interesting. It is partly at least overlying, as coal has been wrought beneath it. Kilbrachmont Knock is also trap, and a large fissure filled with basalt passes out from its base in the direction of Gibleston House.

Landale says that this is the trap which appears above Kellie mill. He did not, however, examine it personally, and at that point the rock is certainly tufa.

Returning to the shore, there is nothing to remark regarding the next two patches of trap which occur eastward of Elie Ness. The third patch immediately west of Ardross consists of tufa, some portions of which, prominent from their superior hardness, shew large fragments or crystals of basalt inclosed in crusts of calcareous spar. Through it runs a dyke of dark-coloured basalt with crystals of augite, encrusted with calcareous spar about two feet thick, tapering upwards and perfectly vertical.

Immediately to the eastward of this mass of rock, the thirty-fathom dyke appears running in from the sea and swelling into an oval mass of trap near low-water mark, between the cottages and farmhouse of Ardross. It soon contracts again into a dyke of yellow wacke, and receiving a branch issuing from the centre of the curved strata, is connected with another mass of trap forming the eastern promontory of Ardross bay. Another wacke dyke joins the same mass, after running through the sedimentary strata, from a point near high-water mark in the centre of the bay. On the western edge of the mass of tufa lies imbedded a large fragment of whitish limestone. The junction between the trap and the coal measures is displayed at high-water mark at the east end of the bay. First there is a mass of close-grained rather homogenous tufa with veins of calcareous spar lying parallel to the line of junction, rising into a cliff some thirty feet high; then a stratum containing blocks of limestone with encrinites, coal, and sandstone; then a mass of greenish wacke, reticulated with calcareous spar, and passing into amygdaloidal basalt, with a purplish lustre, the cavities in which are filled with spar; next lies a stratum of pieces of limestone, sandstone, and shale, broken off and turned aside by the mass last mentioned, but which may be traced onward close to the shoulder of the cliff of tufa, and thence passing round towards the south, but always lying between the tufa and the sedimentary rocks.

The mass of trap extends considerably along the shore, rising in one place into two lofty isolated pinnacles within

the tide mark, which owe their height to their being capped by basaltic concretions. The one to the southward presented till within the last few years a summit remarkably resembling a cart wheel, the spokes being short columns of basalt. But the most part of the area is worn down to the level of the sea, while, at low-water mark, the sandstone strata stretch along the southern edge, bearing south-west and north-east. Farther on, and toward the eastern extremity of the tufa, these strata are broken right off, and an empty space is left, once filled with a softer tufa which has been excavated by the waves. Immediately to the east of this space is a large irregular lump of yellow wacke, connected with the tufa by a dyke of wacke which passes to the north-west, slightly dislocating the strata. This wacke rests on a larger mass of tufa, apparently part of the thirty-fathom dyke, which cannot be traced farther. Tufa, indeed, occupies the adjacent portion of the space between two ridges of sandstone striking north-east, and dipping opposite ways. These, however, turn out to be one stratum doubled back upon itself; and, therefore, there can be no fault between them. It is not impossible that it may pass out to seaward. In the middle of the great field of tufa lies a long fragment of a stratum of sandstone detached and broken, but having a close resemblance to a stratum which appears on the western edge. There are no traces throughout this mass of tufa of its being overlying: everywhere where it comes in contact with the sedimentary rocks, they are disrupted. Was it originally a chasm made by the fault which passes through it, formed on one side by the mass of harder tufa lying now on the shore, and on the other by the sedimentary strata, and was it then filled with tufaceous paste and broken fragments? We do not speak confidently, but certainly this portion of the shore deserves close examination.

Before parting with this tufa, we must call attention to a remarkable dyke of tufa crossing the high-water mark just where we first come in sight of Newark castle. There is a vein within a vein of different kinds of tufa, and so curiously contorted, that the section presents a close resemblance to the letter N. The eastern edge of the traps presents a

junction with the coal measures, possessing the same features that have already been detailed.

Passing into the little bay which lies west of Newark, a trap dyke is seen in the cliffs above the shore, partly consisting of greenstone, and partly of tufa. It divides into two portions, one of which comes straight down to the shore, and is connected with a mass of tufa within tide-mark; the other holds a course more to the east, and in the section at high-water mark we find the strata interrupted for about eighteen yards by a space occupied with wacke and tufa, which is also seen within tide mark. From this several beds of tufa proceed; some nearly conformable with the strata, and one passing across them to the east and finding its way beneath the sandstone on which the castle is built. On the other side of Newark, near the pigeon-house, a mass of tufa occurs at high-water mark, accompanied with a vein of red wacke full of fragments. This might be supposed to be the same bed as was seen on the other side of the castle, doubled over in the contortion of the strata, but its boundary is distinctly traceable all round, being formed on the east and west sides by the cross fracture of the strata, and on the north and south by a bed of limestone, which appears to have been folded over it. This same bed of limestone occurs on the other side of the castle, in juxtaposition with the tufa there, whence it seems not improbable that the two beds of tufa, though not continuous, have some connection with one another. The tufaceous mass now before us is of an oval shape: its smaller diameter is about 60 yards. Around the edge it is very coarse, consisting of fragments of coal, sandstone, and wacke. The interior is much more homogenous, being a dyke, or rather a concretion of the finer parts of the mass, about forty yards long from east to west. On the south side of this nucleus is a large portion of stratified sandstone imbedded in the tufaceous conglomerate.

Further to the east, in the centre of this bay, the direction of the strata suddenly changes to one nearly at right angles. And here a mass of amygdaloidal basalt shews itself, imbedded in a mass of wacke, bounded on the three sides which are visible by the sedimentary rocks. On the east, the same limestone already observed in connection with these intrusive rocks, bounds it on the east.

Beyond this point, the section above the high-water mark shews well the corrugation of the strata. To a spectator standing at the cart-road through the "Longshank," and looking north, there appear in vertical strata, shale; tufa a foot thick; sandstone; and then tufa, which has weathered out, leaving a deep recess or cave. Then turning to the east and standing within the cart-road, he has on his right hand sandstone alone, and on his left a mass of tufa capped with sandstone. Beyond this narrow passage lies the mass of tufa on which St Monans church stands, which is exactly similar to other masses which occur on the coast, and requires no particular description. A vein of red wacke appears traversing it beneath the church. This is the last intrusion of trap along the coast, the rocks along the coast being entirely sedimentary; and here, therefore, our description closes.

The following List of Fossils has been kindly furnished to me by the Rev. THOMAS BROWN.

LIST OF FOSSILS.

The following works are referred to for figures and descriptions by the abbreviations prefixed to each:—

- A.N.H., Annals of Natural History.
- F.B.A., Fleming's British Animals.
- L.G.T., London Geological Transactions.
- M.C.F., M'Coy's Carboniferous Fossils.
- M.P.F., M'Coy's Palæozoic Fossils.
- P.G.R., Portlock's Geological Report.
- P.G.Y., Phillips's Geology of Yorkshire.
- P.P.F., Phillips's Palæozoic Fossils.
- S.M.C., Sowerby's Mineral Conchology.
- T.R.S.E., Transactions of Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Amblypterus striatus. Found in the Bed F., east of Ardross. (P. 330.)

Anatina attenuata (Schizodes spec.), M.C.F., pl. 8, fig. 6. Figd. in Mr Brown's paper. Found in F., east of Ardross, and lower beds.

Athyris ambigua (Terebratula), P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 11, fig. 21. Found in C. and D., east of St Monans

Aulophyllum fungites, M.P.F., p. 91. Found in C., D., and E., near St Monans.

Aviculopecten arenosus, P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 6, fig. 20. Found in L., west of Crail.

Aviculopecten interstitialis, P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 6, fig. 24. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Aviculopecten Sowerbyii, M.C.F., pl. 14, fig. 1. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Bellerophon decussatus, F.B.A., p. 338; P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 17, fig. 13. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Bellerophon Uriei, P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 17, fig. 11. Found in B., east of St Monans, and in F., east of Ardross.

Chemnitzia gracilis, A.N.H., 1850, p. 418. Found in L., west of Crail.

Chonetes Hardrensis, P.P.F., pl. 28, fig. 104. Found in limestones in front of Elie.

Chonetes variolata (D'Orbigny. De Koninek). Found in Shropshire; in B., east of St Monans.

Cochliodus (teeth of a new spec.). Found in shale bed above E., at Ardross.

Cypris scoto-burdigalensis, T.R.S.E., v. xiii., p. 179. Found in shales below F., east of Lady's tower, and east of Ardross.

Discina nitida, P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 11, fig. 10-13; P.G.R., pl. 32, fig. 14. Found in C., east of St Monans.

Dithyrocaris, two species, both undescribed. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Edmondia unioniformis (Isocardia), P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 5, fig. 18. Found in F., east of Ardross, and in L., west of Crail.

Euomphalus carbonarius, S.M.C., pl. 633, fig. 4. Found in B., east of St Monans.

Fenestella plebeia, M.C.F., pl. 29, fig. 3. Found in B. to F., east of St Monans.

Griffithides mucronatus (Trilobite), M.C.F., pl. 4, fig. 5. Found in B., east of St Monans.

Gyrolepis (scales of). Found in beds below F., east of Lady's tower, and above E.

Holoptychius Portlockii (scales and teeth of). Found in F., east of Ardross.

Lepidodendron and *Lepidostrobus*. Found in shale, east of Lady's Tower.

Lingula marginata, P.G.Y., v. ii., pl. 11, fig. 16. Found in shale at Caiphie.

Lingula mytiloides, S.M.C., pl. 19, fig. 1, 2. Found in all beds, from B. to F., and in nodules in their shales.

Lithostrotion fasciculatum, P.G.Y., pl. 2, fig. 16. Found in E., at Ardross.

Lithostrotion junceum, P.G.R., pl. 22, fig. 5. Found in D. and E., at St Monans, and in F., east of Ardross.

Loxonema rugifera. Found in E., at Ardross.

Loxonema sulculosa. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Macrocheilus ovalis, M.C.F., pl. 5, fig. 3. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Megalichthys (teeth and scales of). Found in beds below F., east of Lady's tower.

Nautilus subsulcatus, L.G.T., 2d ser., vol. v., pl. 40, fig. 7. Found in B., east of St Monans, and in F., east of Ardross.

Nucula attenuata, F.B.A., p. 403. Found in F., east of Ardross, and in L., at Pittenweem.

Nucula gibbosa (*tumida*), P.G.Y., vol. ii., pl. 5, fig. 15. Found in F., east of Ardross, and L., at Pittenweem.

Orthoceras annulare, F.B.A., p. 239. Found in C., east of St Monans.

Orthoceras cylindraceum, L.G.T., 2d ser., vol. v., pl. 57, fig. 28. F.B.A., p. 238. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Orthis Michelinii (*filiaria*), P.G.Y., vol. ii., pl. 11, fig. 3. Found in shale at Woodhaven.

Orthis resupinata, P.G.Y., vol. ii., pl. 11 (*spirifer*). Found in F., east of Ardross, beyond the trap.

Productus giganteus, P.G.Y., vol. ii., pl. 8, fig. 5. Large specimens found in the Abercromby limestone, C., St Monans.

Productus longispinus, S.M.C., pl. 68, fig. 1. Found in D. and E., east of St Monans.

Productus punctatus, P.G.Y., vol. ii., pl. 8, fig. 10. Found in E., at Ardross, and in F., at Newark.

Productus semireticulatus, P.G.Y., vol. ii., pl. 7, fig. 3. (*antiquatus*). Found in beds B. to F.

Rhynchonella pleurodon, P.G.Y., pl. 12, figs. 25-28. Found in thin bed of limestone (p. 23).

Sanguinolites (not yet figured or described). Found in shale bed above E., at Ardross, underlying strong beds of yellow sandstone. Perfect specimens are yet wanting.

Sanguinolites tricoatus, P.G.R., pl. 34, fig. 17. Found in L., west of Crail.

Schizodus (*Donax*) *sulcatus*, L.G.T., 2d ser., vol. v., pl. 39, fig. 1. Found in F., east of Ardross.

Serpulites carbonarius, M.C.F., pl. 23, fig. 32. Found in E. and F., at Ardross, Newark, and St Monans.

Sphenopteris affinis (figd. in frontispiece of "Miller's Testimony of the Rocks"). Found in beds below F.

Spirifer octoplicatus, S.M.C., pl. 562, fig. 4. Found in L., at Pittenweem.

Spirifer trigonalis, S.M.C. Found in B., east of St Monans.

Spirorbis (*Serpula*) *helicteres*, new species, figd. in Mr Brown's paper. Found in a thin bed of reddish limestone in the lower series.

Uronectes socialis (closely resembling a shrimp). The only specimens known have been furnished from the bed F., east of Ardross.

NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE

EAST COAST OF FIFE.

LIST OF PHENOGENOUS PLANTS, FERNS, AND MOSSES.

"Then callit she all flowers that grew on field,
Discerning all their fashions and effeirs;
Upon the awful Thistle she beheld,
And saw him keepit with a bush of spears:
Considering so able for the weirs,
A radius crown of rubies she him gave,
And said, In field go forth, and fend the lave."—DUNBAR.

N.B.—The names are given in the order of arrangement of the Catalogue of the Edinburgh Botanical Society. The genera are alphabetically arranged in each order.

RANUNCULACEÆ.—The Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*); in Kiel's Den; Apr. and May. Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*); May and Jun. Stinking Hellebore (*Helleborus foetidus*); Pitcorthie Woods; Mar. and Apr. Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). Water Crowfoot (*R. aquatilis*); ditches near Kilconquhar loch; May and Jun. Fairgrass (*R. bulbosus*). Pilewort (*R. Ficaria*); Mar. and Apr. Lesser Spearwort (*R. flammula*); Jun. to Aug. Ivy-leaved Crowfoot (*R. hederaceus*); Kilc. loch; May to Aug. Crawtaes (*R. repens*); Celery-leaved Crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*); Kilc. Loch. Probably also *R. arvensis* and *R. hirsutus*. Lesser Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum minus*); Saughur; June and July.

BERBERIDACEÆ.—Common Barbery (*Berberis vulgaris*); roadside between Pitcorthie and Balcaskie.

NYMPHACEÆ.—Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar lutea*); Kilc. loch; Jul.

PAPAVERACEÆ.—Common celandine (*Chelidonium majus*); hedges, Charlton and Lathallan; May and June; Yellow-horned poppy (*Glaucium luteum*); Kincaig cliffs; July and Aug. Long rough-headed Poppy (*Papaver Argemone*); cornfields near Colinsburgh; Jun. and Jul. Long smooth-headed Poppy (*P. dubium*); Jun. and Jul. Common red Poppy (*P. Rhæas*); Jun. and Jul.

FUMARIACEÆ.—Ramping Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata*). Common Fumitory (*F. officinalis*).

CRUCIFERÆ.—Garlick Hedge Mustard, or Sauce Alone (*Alliaria officinalis*, formerly *Erysimum Alliaria*); Elie woods; May. Hairy Wallcress (*Arabis hirsuta*); Kilc. walls; May. Yellow Rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*); Balc. den; May to Aug. Rape (*Brassica napus*); near Elie pier, probably from imported seeds. Wild navew (*B. campestris*). Sea Cabbage (*B. oleracea*); shore at Crail; May and Jun. Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*); sands; Jul. to Sep. Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). Hairy Cardamine (*Cardamine hirsuta*); Largo; Mar. to Jul. Ladies' Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*). Wild Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*); Newark; May and Jun. English Scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia Anglica*); Kincaig point. Danish Scurvy-grass (*C. Danica*); Kincaig shore, on the authority of the Statistical Account. Common Scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*). Seakale (*Crambe maritima*); Largo sands; May and Jun. Narrow-leaved Wall-mustard (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, formerly *Sinapis*); Kincaig beach, on the authority of the Stat. Acct. Common Whitlow grass (*Draba verna*); Earlsf. pnt.; Apr. and May. Common Water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*). Charlock or Field Raddish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Field Mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*). Common Mustard (*S. nigra*). Hedge Mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*). Flix Weed (*S. Sophia*); St Monans; Jun. to Sep. Common Wall-cress (*S. Thalianum*); Dumbarnie; Apr. Mithridate Mustard (*Thlaspi arvensis*); Kinc. pnt.; Jun. and Jul.

RESEDACEÆ.—Rocket Yellow-weed (*Reseda lutea*).

CISTACEÆ.—Common Rockrose (*Helianthemum vulgare*); Kinc. braes; Jul. and Aug.

VIOLACEÆ.—Dog's Violet (*Viola canina*). Yellow Pansy (*Viola lutea*). Heart's-ease (*Viola tricolor*).

DROSERACEÆ.—Round-leaved Sun-dew (*Drosera rotundifolia*); Peat inn; Jun., Jul., and Aug. Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*); Largo-links; Sept. and Oct.

POLYGALACEÆ.—Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*).

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.—Thyme-leaved Sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*); wall at Broomlees; Jul. Field Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*); Kilc. mill. Round-headed Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. glomeratum*); roadside, Balcarres. Small Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. semidecandrum*); Apr. and May. Tetrandrous Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. tetrandrum*). Trigynous Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. trigynum*); tops of walls, Balcarres. Deptford Pink (*Dianthus Armeria*); doubtful. Sea Sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*); sands; Jun. and Jul. Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*); Jun. Corn Cockle or Poppel (*L. Githago*); Jun. and Jul. Red Campion (*L. diurna*). White Campion (*L. vespertina*). Sea Pearlwort (*Sagina maritima*). Procumbent Pearlwort (*Sagina procumbens*); Largo beach. Knotted Spurry (*S. nodosa*); along the east coast. Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*). Sea Campion (*S. maritima*); Kincraig; Jul. and Aug. Lesser Stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*). Greater Stitchwort (*S. Holostea*). Common Chickweed (*S. media*). Wood Stitchwort (*S. nemorum*). Bog Stitchwort (*S. uliginosa*).

MALVACEÆ.—Mallow of the Bass (*Lavatera arborea*); Newark; Jul. to Oct. Dwarf Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*); roadside between Pittenweem and Elie. Musk Mallow (*Malva moschata*); doubtful. Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*); wall of Kilc. churchyard.

HYPERICACEÆ.—Large-flowered St John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*); near Kilc. Loch; Jul. and Aug. Hairy St John's-wort (*H. hirsutum*); Balc. den.; Jul. Common St John's-wort (*H. perforatum*); Square-stalked St John's-wort (*H. quadrangulum*).

ACERACEÆ.—Sycamore (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*).

GERANIACEÆ.—Hemlock Storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*); both white and red varieties. Musky Storksbill

(*E. moschatum*); housetops in Kilconquhar; Jun. and Jul. Jagged Cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*); Common Doves-foot Cranesbill (*G. molle*). Meadow Cranesbill (*G. pratense*); Kinc. braes; Jun. and Jul. Herb Robert (*G. Robertianum*). Bloody Cranesbill (*G. sanguineum*); Kinc. braes; Jun. to Aug.

LINACEÆ.—Purging flax (*Linum catharticum*); Saughur; Jul. and Aug. Common flax (*L. usitatissimum*).

OXALIDACEÆ.—Wood sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*); Balc. den; Apr. and May.

CELASTRACEÆ.—Spindle tree (*Euonymus europæus*); Balc. woods; May.

LEGUMINOSÆ.—Ladies' fingers (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*); Saughur; Jun. to Sep. Sweet Milkvetch; Scottice Bomariskie (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*); Kinc. pnt.; Jun. Purple Mountain Milkvetch (*A. hypoglottis*); Earlsferry links. Rough-podded Vetchling (*Lathyrus hirsutus*); cornfields, Kilc.; July. Yellow Meadow Vetchling (*L. pratensis*); Kilconquhar road; Jul. and Aug. Common bird's-foot trefoil; Scottice Catcluke or Cattenklover (*Lotus corniculatus*). Greater bird's-foot trefoil (*L. major*); St Monans burn; Jul. and Aug. Black Medick Nonsuch (*Medicago lupulina*); roadsides; Jun. to Sept. Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*); Saughur. Melilot, Scottice Kingsclover (*Melilotus officinalis*). Common Saintfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*, formerly *Hedysarum Onobrychis*). Restharrow (*Ononis arvensis*). Common Broom (*Sarothamnus scoparius*, formerly *Genista s.*). Haresfoot Trefoil (*Trifolium arvense*); Devil's cave; Jul. and Aug. Slender Yellow Trefoil (*T. filiforme*). Zigzag Trefoil (*T. medium*); roadside, Charlton; Jun. and Jul. Lesser Yellow Trefoil (*Trifolium minus*); Bowhouse; Jun. and Jul. Common Purple Clover, Sc. Cowcloos (*T. pratense*). Hop Trefoil (*T. procumbens*); roadside, Kilc.; Jun. and Jul. Dutch clover (*T. repens*); roadsides; May to Sep. Hard-knotted Trefoil (*T. scabrum*); road between Colinsburgh and Largo; May and Jun. Soft-knotted Trefoil (*T. striatum*); Kincaig; Jun. Furze or Whin (*Ulex europæus*). Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*). Hairy Tare (*V. hirsuta*, formerly *Ervum h.*). Spring Vetch (*V. lathyroides*). Bitter Vetch (*V. Orobus*, formerly *Orobus tuberosus*, and *sylvaticus*);

East Neuk. Common Vetch (*V. sativa*); Balc. Craig; May and Jun. Common Bush Vetch (*V. sepium*).

ROSACEÆ.—Common Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*); Kinc. braes; Kellie mill; Jun. and Jul. Common Ladies' Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*); Jun. and Jul. Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*); Kinc. loch; Jun. and Jul. Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxycantha*). Wood Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*). Hautboy Strawberry (*F. elatior*); near Largo. Common Avens (*Geum urbanum*); Water Avens (*G. rivale*). Hybrid Avens (*G. intermedium*); road between Largo House gardens and Kiel's den. Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*). Barren Strawberry (*P. Fragariastrum*); Balc. den; Mar. and Apr. Trailing Tormentil (formerly *T. reptans*, now a var. of *P. Tormentilla*). Probably, Common Tormentil (*P. Tormentilla*). Geen tree (*Prunus Cerasus*). Bird Cherry (*Prunus Padus*). Sloe thorn (*Prunus communis*, formerly *P. spinosa*); west of Newark; Mar. and Apr.; Rowan tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*). Common dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). Sweet briar rose (*R. rubiginosa*). Common bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). Hazel-leaved Bramble (*Rubus corylifolius*). Blue Bramble (*R. cæsius*). Raspberry (*R. Idæus*). Queen of the Meadow (*Spiræa Ulmaria*).

LYTHRACEÆ.—Spiked Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*); Kilc. loch, on the authority of the Statistical Acct.; Jul. and Aug.

ONAGRACEÆ.—Enchanter's nightshade (*Circæa Lute-tiana*); Kilc. loch; May. Great Hairy Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). Broad Smooth-leaved Willowherb (*E. montanum*). Marsh Willowherb (*E. palustre*). Small-flowered Willowherb (*E. parviflorum*). Square-stalked Willowherb (*E. tetragonum*).

HALORAGACEÆ.—Mare's tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*); Kilc. loch.

PORTULACACEÆ.—Water Blinks (*Montia fontana*); Balc. den; May.

PARONYCHIACEÆ.—Bristle-leaved Sea Sandwort (*Lepigonum marinum*, formerly *Arenaria m.*); Earlsferry pnt.; Jun. and Jul. Annual Knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*); roadside, Elie; Jul. Field Spurry (*Spergula arvensis*).

CRASSULACEÆ.—Biting Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). White English Stonecrop (*Sedum anglicum*); Balc. craig. Thick-

leaved White Stonecrop (*S. dasyphyllum*); Fifeness. Crooked Yellow Stonecrop (*S. reflexum*). Probably, Common House leek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

GROSSULARIACEÆ.—Black Currant (*Ribes nigrum*). Gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*).

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.—Golden Saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*). White meadow Saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*); Earlsferry Pnt.; May. Rue-leaved Saxifrage (*S. tridactylitis*); wall at Broomlees; Apr.

UMBELLIFERÆ.—Gout-weed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*). Fools' parsley (*Æthusa cynapium*). Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*); Balc. den. Common-beaked Parsley (*Anthriscus vulgaris*). Cow Chervil or Cow Parsley (*A. sylvestris*); Balc. den. Earthnut (*Bunium flexuosum*); several places along the coast. Rough Cow Parsley (*Chærophylum temulentum*, formerly *Myrrhis t.*). Water Hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*); Kilc. loch, on the authority of the Stat. Acct.; Aug. Common Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); Saughur. Wild Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*); Largo sands, rare. Lovage (*Haloscias scoticum*, formerly *Ligusticum*); Lady's Tower; Jul. Least Water Parsnip (*Helosciadium inundatum*, formerly *Sium i.*); May, on the authority of the Botany of Swan's Views of Fife. Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*). Marsh Penny (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*); Largo links; Jun. and Jul. Spignel or Meu (*Meum athamanticum*); coalpit, Largoward; May and Jun. Sweet Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*); May. Hemlock Water Dropwort (*Ænanthe crocata*); Largo links; Jul. Common Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). Common Parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*). Greater Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella magna*); Kilrenny; Jul. and Aug. Common Burnet Saxifrage (*P. Saxifraga*); Kincraig pnt.; Jul. and Aug. Wood Sanicle (*Sanicula europæa*). Shepherd's Needle (*Scandix Pecten Veneris*). Broad-leaved Water Parsnip (*Sium latifolium*); Kilc. loch; Jun. and Jul. Narrow-leaved Water Parsnip (*S. angustifolium*); Kilc. loch; Jul. and Aug. Alexanders (*Smyrniium Olusatrum*); Largo; May. Upright Hedge Parsley (*Torilis Anthriscus*). Spreading Hedge Parsley (*T. infesta*). Knotted Hedge Parsley (*T. nodosa*).

ARALIACEÆ.—Tuberous Moschatel (*Adoxa Moschatellina*)

Balc. den.; Apr. and May. Common Ivy (*Hedera Helix*); Kinc. cliffs.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.—Pale Perfoliate Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Caprifolium*). Common Honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*). Common Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Guelder Rose (*Viburnum lantana*).

RUBIACEÆ.—Woodruffe (*Asperula odorata*). Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*). Crosswort (*G. cruciatum*). White Water Bedstraw (*G. palustre*). Rough Marsh Bedstraw (*G. uliginosum*). Ladies' Bedstraw (*G. verum*). Field Madder (*Sherardia arvensis*).

VALERIANACEÆ.—Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); Saughur. Lamb's Lettuce (*Valerianella olitoria*, formerly *Fedia o.*); Kinc. pnt.; May.

DIPSACEÆ.—Wild Teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*); West Wemyss; Jul. Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*). Devil's-bit Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*); Largoward; Jun. and Jul.

COMPOSITÆ.—Millfoil (*Achillea Millefolium*). Sneeze-wort (*A. Ptarmica*). Autumnal Hawkbit (*Apargia autumnalis*). Rough Hawkbit (*A. hispida*). Burdock (*Arctium majus*, formerly *A. Lappa*). Lesser Burdock (*A. minus*). Common Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*). Drooping-flowered Sea-wormwood (*A. maritima*). Mugwort (*A. vulgaris*). Sea Starwort (*Aster Tripolium*); Earlsferry pnt.; Aug. Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). Nodding Bur marigold (*Bidens cernua*); Kilc. loch; Aug. and Sep. Field Thistle (*Carduus arvensis*). Curled Thistle (*C. crispus*). Welled Thistle (*C. acanthoides*, var. of last). Spear Thistle (*C. lanceolatus*). Marsh Thistle (*C. palustris*). Slender-flowered Thistle (*C. tenuiflorus*). Blue Bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). Black Knapweed (*C. nigra*). Greater Knapweed (*C. Scabiosa*). Horse Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*). Corn marigold (*C. segetum*). Smooth Hawkweed (*Crepis virens*, formerly *C. tectorum*); Largo. Common Cudweed (*Filago germanica*); Balc. craig; Jul. and Aug. Least Cudweed (*F. minima*); coast. Highland Cudweed (*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*). Marsh Cudweed (*G. uliginosum*). Broad-leaved Wall Hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*). Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*H. Pilosella*). Long-rooted Cats-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*). Common Nipple-

wort (*Lapsana communis*). Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*). Wild Chamomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*); Carnbee; Jun. and Jul. Sea Feverfue (*M. maritima*); Crail; Jun. and Jul. Common Feverfue (*M. Parthenium*, formerly *Pyrethrum p.*); Carnbee; Jun. and Jul. Common Butterbur (*Petasites vulgaris*, formerly *Tussilago v.*). Marsh Ragwort (*Senecio aquaticus*); Rennyhill; Jul. and Aug. Common Ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*). Broad-leaved Ragwort (*S. saracenicus*); Innergelly; Jul. and Aug. Mountain Groundsel (*S. sylvaticus*). Greenscaled Groundsel (*S. lividus*, var. β .); Kinc. Braes; Sept. and Oct. Stinking Groundsel (*S. viscosus*); Leven; Jun. to Oct. Common Groundsel (*S. vulgaris*). Golden Rod (*Solidago virgaurea*); East Neuk; Jul. and Aug. Corn Sow Thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). Common Sow Thistle (*S. oleraceus*). Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). Lesser Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon minor*). Yellow Goatsbeard (*T. pratensis*). Yellow Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

CAMPANULACEÆ.—Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*); Kilrenny; on auth. of the Stat. Account. Creeping Bell-flower (*C. rapunculoides*); Saughur; Jul. and Aug. Common Blue-bell (*C. rotundifolia*); Common Sheepsbit (*Jasione montana*); Kilrenny and Largoward; on auth. of the Stat. Account. Corn Bell-flower (*Specularia hybrida*, formerly *Campanula h.*; Largo Links; Aug.

ERICACEÆ.—Common Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*). Common heath (*Erica cinerea*). Cross-leaved heath (*E. Tetralix*); on authority of list in Swan's views of Fife. Intermediate Winter-green (*Pyrola media*); Balc. den; Jul. and Aug.

VACCINIACEÆ.—Red Whortleberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*).

AQUIFOLIACEÆ.—Common holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*).

OLEACEÆ.—Ash tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

GENTIANACEÆ.—Field Gentian (*Gentiana campestris*), Largo Links; Sept. and Oct. Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*); Kile. Loch; Jun. and Jul.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.—Small Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). Great Bindweed (*C. sepium*); on the auth. of list in Swans Views of Fife.

BORAGINACEÆ.—Common Borage (*Borago officinalis*);

Caiplie; Jun. and Jul. Common Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*); Saughur; May. Vipers Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*). Corn Gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*). Small Buglos (*Lycopsis arvensis*). Sea Gromwell (*Mertensia maritima*, formerly *Lithospermum m.*); Earlsferry pnt., Aug. Common-field Scorpion Grass (*Myosotis arvensis*). Early Scorpion Grass (*M. collina*); Ardross; Apr. Great Water Scorpion Grass (*M. palustris*). Yellow and Blue Scorpion Grass (*M. versicolor*); Balc. Craig; Jun. and Jul. Common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*); roadside north of Elie; May. Tuberous Comfrey (*S. tuberosum*); on the authority of list in Swan's views of Fife.

SOLANACEÆ.—Woody Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*).

ATROPACEÆ.—Common Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*); Newark; Jul.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.—Alpine Bartsia (*Bartsia alpina*); Colinsburgh. Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). Red Bartsia (*Euphrasia Odontites*, formerly *Bartsia O.*). Eyebright (*E. officinalis*). Common Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). Marsh Lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*); Kile. loch; Jun. and Jul. Common Lousewort (*P. sylvatica*). Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*). Knot-rooted Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*). Yellow Figwort (*S. vernalis*). Balc. den; Apr. Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). Trailing Speedwell (*Veronica agrestis*). Long-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. Anagallis*). Wall Chickweed Speedwell (*V. arvensis*). Short-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. Beccabunga*). German-der Speedwell (*V. Chamædrys*). Ivy-leaved Chickweed Speedwell (*V. hederifolia*). Mountain Speedwell (*V. montana*); Balc. den; May and Jun. Common Speedwell (*V. officinalis*); Thyme-leaved Speedwell (*V. serpyllifolia*).

OROBANCHACEÆ.—Red Broomrape (*Orobancherubra*); Kinc. braes; on the authority of the Statistical Account.

LABIATÆ.—Common Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*). Basil Thyme (*Calamintha Acinos*, formerly *Thymus a.*); Colinsburgh Road; Jul. and Aug. Common Wild Basil (*C. Clinopodium*, formerly *Clinopodium vulgare*). Balc. den; Aug. Red Hemp Nettle (*Galeopsis Ladanum*). Common Hemp Nettle (*G. Tetrahit*). Large-flowered Hemp Nettle (*G. versicolor*); Colinsburgh; Jul. White Dead Nettle (*Lamium album*). Henbit Dead Nettle (*L. amplexicaule*).

Cut-leaved Dead Nettle (*L. incisum*). Red Dead Nettle (*L. purpureum*). White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). Corn Mint (*Mentha arvensis*). Garden Mint (*M. sativa*). Horse Mint (*M. sylvestris*). Common Cat Mint (*Nepeta Cataria*). Ground Ivy (*N. Glechoma*, formerly *Glechoma hederacea*). Common Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*); Balcraig. Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*). Common Skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*). Corn Woundwort (*Stachys arvensis*); fields above Charlton; Jul. and Aug. Marsh Woundwort (*S. palustris*). Hedge Woundwort (*Stachysylvatica*). Water Germander (*Teucrium Scordium*); Balcraig. Jul. Wood Germander (*T. Scorodonia*). Wild Thyme (*Thymus Chamædrys*, formerly *T. serpyllum*).

LENTIBULARIACEÆ.—Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

PRIMULACEÆ.—Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*). Bog Pimpernel (*A. tenella*); Largo Links; Jul. and Aug. Sea Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*). Wood Loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*). Cowslip (*Primula veris*). Primrose (*P. vulgaris*).

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.—Sea Pink (*Armeria maritima*, formerly *Statice Armeria*).

PLANTAGINACEÆ.—Buckshorn Plantain (*Plantago Coronopus*); Saughur; Jun. and Jul. Ribwort Plantain (*P. lanceolata*). Greater Plantain (*P. major*). Sea Plantain (*P. maritima*).

CHENOPODIACEÆ.—Narrow-leaved Orache (*Atriplex angustifolia*); Colinsburgh; Jul. Frosted Sea Orache (*A. laciniata* var.). Babington's Orache (*A. Babingtonii*). Upright Spear-leaved Orache (*A. erecta*). Halbert-leaved Orache (*A. hastata* or *patula*). Grass-leaved Sea Orache (*A. littoralis*). Sea Beet (*Beta maritima*); Crail Harbour. White Goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*); Balchrystie. Mercury Goosefoot (*C. Bonus-Henricus*); Wall of Kilc. Churchyard. Stinking Goosefoot (*C. olidum*). Probably also *C. rubrum* and *C. urticum*. Shrubby Orache (*Obione portucaloides*). Common jointed Saltwort or Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*); on the authority of the list in Swan's views of Fife. Prickly Saltwort or Glasswort (*Salsola Kali*); Earlsferry Sands. Sea Saltwort (*Suaeda maritima*); Shore at Crail.

POLYGONACEÆ.—Amphibious Persicary (*Polygonum am-*

phibium); Kilc. loch; Jul. and Aug. Knot grass (*P. aviculare*). Great Snake Weed (*P. Bistorta*); Pittenweem roadside. Black bindweed (*P. Convolvulus*). Pale-flowered Persicary (*P. lapathifolium*). Spotted Persicary (*P. Persicaria*). Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). Sheep's Sorrel (*R. acetosella*). Curled Dock (*R. crispus*). Golden Dock (*Rumex maritimus*). Broad-leaved Dock (*R. obtusifolius*). Bloody-veined Dock (*R. sanguineus*); Johnston's mill-dam.

THYMELEACEÆ.—Spurge Laurel (*Daphne Laureola*). Mezereum (*Daphne Mezereum*). These two are found in Elie woods, probably introduced.

EUPHORBACEÆ.—Common Box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*). Sun Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*). Sea Spurge (*E. Paralias*). Petty Spurge (*E. Peplus*). Perennial Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*).

URTICACEÆ.—Pellitory of the wall (*Parietaria erecta*); Largo. Elm Tree (*Ulmus montana*). Great nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Small nettle (*U. urens*).

CALLITRICHACEÆ.—Vernal Starwort (*Callitriche verna*); Ditch at Balbuthie quarry holes; Apr.

AMANTIFERÆ.—Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Birch (*Betula alba*). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Bog myrtle (*Myrica Gale*). Poplar (*Populus alba*). Oak (*Quercus Robur*). White Willow (*Salix alba*).

CONIFERÆ.—Juniper (*Juniperus commnnis*). Scotch Fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

ORCHIDACEÆ.—Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactus palustris*); Kilrenny, on the auth. of Stat. Acct. Aromatic palmate Orchis (*Gymnadenia conopsea*); Caiplic; Jun. and Jul. Butterfly Orchis (*Habenaria bifolia*, formerly *Orchis b.*); on authority of list in Swan's views. Frog Orchis (*H. viridis*, formerly *Orchis v.*) Common Twayblade (*Listera ovata*); Cambo, Elie woods; Jun. Marsh Twayblade (*Malaxis paludosa*); on the authority of list in Swan's views. Drone Orchis (*Ophrys fucifera*). Broad-leaved Orchis (*Orchis latifolia*). Spotted palmate Orchis (*O. maculata*). Early purple Orchis (*O. mascula*); Balc. woods.

IRIDACEÆ.—Yellow Flower de Luce (*Iris Pseudacorus*).

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*). Elie Woods.

LILIACEÆ.—Crow Garlick (*Allium vineale*). Balbuthie

Quarry holes; Jul. Wild Hyacinth (*Endymion nutans*, formerly *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*).

JUNCACEÆ.—Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*). Toad Rush (*J. bufonius*). Round-fruited Rush (*J. compressus*). Common Rush (*J. conglomeratus*). Soft Rush (*J. effusus*). Hard Rush (*J. glaucus*). Strong-fruited Rush (*J. lamprocarpus*). Blunt-flowered Rush (*J. obtusiflorus*). Moss Rush (*J. squarrosus*). Field Rush (*Luzula campestris*). Many-headed Wood Rush (*L. multiflora* var β . *congesta*). Great Wood Rush (*L. sylvatica*). Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*); on the authority of Swan's list.

ALISMACEÆ.—Great Water Plantain (*Alisma Plantago*). Common Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*); doubtful. Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritimum*); Saughur. Marsh Arrowgrass (*T. palustre*).

TYPHACEÆ.—Floating Burreed (*Sparganium natans*). Branched Burreed (*S. ramosum*). Great Reed-mace (*Typha latifolia*).

ARACEÆ.—Cuckow Pint (*Arum maculatum*), Balc. Woods.

LEMNACEÆ.—Lesser Duckweed (*Lemna minor*). Ivy-leaved Duckweed (*L. trisulca*).

POTAMOGETONACEÆ.—Curled Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*); Pond at Balcarres; Jun. and Jul. Grassy Pondweed (*P. gramineus*); St Monans Burn.; Jul. Broad-leaved Pondweed (*P. natans*); Balbuthie Quarry holes; Jul. and Aug.

CYPERACEÆ.—Brown Club rush (*Blysmus rufus*, formerly *Schænus r.*); Largo Links. Slender Spiked Sedge (*Carex acuta*). Small-fruited Bladder Sedge (*C. ampullacea*); Kilc. Loch. Sea Sedge (*C. arenaria*). Tufted Sedge (*C. cæspitosa*). Loose Sedge (*C. distans*). Two-rowed Sedge (*C. disticha*). Yellow Sedge (*C. flava*). Hairy Sedge (*C. hirta*). Smooth Sedge (*C. lævigata*). Oval-spiked Sedge (*C. ovalis*). Pale Sedge (*C. pallescens*). Lesser Common Sedge (*C. paludosa*). Pink-leaved Sedge (*C. panicea*). Panicked Sedge (*C. paniculata*). Round-headed Sedge (*C. pilulifera*). Early Sedge (*C. præcox*). Great Common Sedge (*C. riparia*); Kilc. Loch. Little prickly Sedge (*C. stellulata*). Glaucous straight-leaved Sedge (*C. stricta*); Kilc. Loch. Pendulous Wood Sedge (*C. sylvatica*). Lesser clustered Sedge (*C. teretiuscula*); Kilc. Loch. Great compound

prickly Sedge (*C. vulpina*). Many-stalked Spike Rush (*Eleocharis multicaulis*). Common Spike Rush (*E. palustris*). Hare's tail Cotton-grass or Canna-down (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). Common Cotton-grass (*E. angustifolium*, and var. *polystachion*). Black Bog Rush (*Schoenus nigricans*). Floating Club Rush (*Scirpus fluitans*). Bulrush (*S. lacustris*). Salt marsh Club Rush (*S. maritimus*); Crail. Chocolate-headed Club Rush (*S. pauciflorus*); Crail and Kilc. Loch. Bristle-stalked Club Rush (*S. setaceus*); Elie Woods. Wood Club Rush (*S. sylvaticus*); Kilc. Loch, on the authority of the Stat. Acct.

GRAMINEÆ.—Marsh Bent grass (*Agrostis alba*). Brown Bent grass (*A. canina*); Crail. Fine Bent grass (*A. vulgaris*); on authority of Swan's list. Turfy Hair grass (*Aira cæspitosa*). Silver hair grass (*A. caryophyllæa*). Wavy hair grass (*A. flexuosa*), Early hair grass (*A. præcox*). Slender Foxtail grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*). Elbow Foxtail grass (*A. geniculatus*). Meadow Foxtail grass (*A. pratensis*). Sweet-scented Spring grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). Oatlike-Soft grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, formerly *Holcus a.*) Small Reed (*Arundo Calamagrostis*). Wild oat (*Avena fatua*); Kilrenny. Downy Oat grass (*A. pubescens*); on the authority of Swan's list. Common Quaking grass (*Briza media*). Hairy Brome grass (*Bromus asper*). Water Hair grass (*Catebrosa aquatica*, formerly *Aira a.*). Crested Dogstail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*). Cocksfoot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*, formerly *F. elatior*). Wall Fescue (*F. bromoides*, var β *pseudo-myurus*). Sheep's Fescue (*F. ovina*, and var γ *duriuscula*). Reedy Sweet grass (*Glyceria aquatica*). Floating Sweet grass (*G. fluitans*). Meadow Soft grass (*Holcus lanatus*). Creeping Soft grass (*Holcus mollis*). Sea Barley (*Hordeum maritimum*). Way Bennet (*Hordeum murinum*). Crested Hair grass (*Kæleria cristata*, formerly *Aria c.*); Kinc. pnt. Italian Ryegrass (*Lolium italicum*). Common Ryegrass (*L. perenne*). Bearded Darnel (*L. temulentum*); Kilrenny. Purple Melick grass (*Molinia cærulea*, formerly *Melica c.*); Largo Links. Mat grass (*Nardus stricta*); Largoward. Reed Canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*); Kilc. Loch. Seaside Catstail grass (*Phleum arenarium*). Common Catstail grass (*Phleum pratense*). Common Reed (*Phragmites*

communis, formerly *Arundo Phragmites*). Annual Meadow grass (*Poa annua*). Wood Meadow grass (*P. nemoralis*). Smooth Meadow grass (*P. pratensis*). Roughish Meadow grass (*P. trivialis*). Annual Beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*); on the authority of Swan's list. Sea Bent (*Psamma arenaria*, formerly *Arundo a.*). Reflexed Sweet grass (*Schlerochloa distans*, formerly *Glyceria d.*). Darnel Wheat grass (*Schlerochloa loliacea*, formerly *Triticum l.*); Elie harbour; Crail. Creeping sea Sweet grass (*Schlerochloa maritima*, formerly *Glyceria m.*). Soft Bromegrass (*Serrafalcus mollis*). Smooth Rye Bromegrass (*S. secalinus*); these two formerly *Bromus*. Green's Bristle grass (*Setaria viridis*); on the authority of Swan's list. Decumbent Heath grass (*Triodia decumbens*); Crail. Sea Wheat grass (*Triticum junceum*). Couch grass (*T. repens*).

EQUISETACEÆ. — Corn Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*). Smooth naked Horsetail (*E. limosum*). Marsh Horsetail (*E. palustre*). Wood Horsetail (*E. sylvaticum*). Telmatean Horsetail (*E. Telmateia*); Caiplic. Sand Horsetail (*E. variegatum* var β *arenarium*).

FERNS.

True Maidenhair (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*). Black Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*). Sea Spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*). Wall rue Spleenwort (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria*); wall near Colinsburgh. Common Maidenhair Spleenwort (*A. Trichomanes*). Lady Bracken (*A. Filix femina*, formerly *Aspidium F.*). Smooth Rock Spleenwort (*Athyrium fontanum*); doubtful. Rhætian Spleenwort (*Athyrium rhæticum*); Fife Ness. Northern hard Fern (*Blechnum boreale*); Balc. den. Common Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*); Largo Links. Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*); Ardrie woods. Male Shield Fern (*Lastrea Felix-mas*, formerly *Aspidium F.*). Jagged Shield Fern (*L. incisa*). Heath Shield Fern (*L. Oreopteris*, formerly *Aspidium O.*). Prickly-toothed Shield Fern (*L. spinulosa*, formerly *Aspidium s.*); doubtful. Broad harp-toothed Shield Fern (*L. dilatata*, formerly *Aspidium d.*). Marsh Shield Fern (*L. Thelypteris*, formerly *Aspidium T.*). Tender Three-branched Polypody (*Polypodium Dryopteris*);

Airdrie woods. Common Polypody (*P. vulgare*). Common prickly Shield Fern (*Polystichum aculeatum*, formerly *Aspidium a.*). Common Brake (*Pteris aquilina*).

MOSSES.

N.B.—According to Hooker's Arrangement.

Hoary-branched beardless-moss (*Anictangium ciliatum*); Balc. craig. Pendent Anomodon (*Anomodon curtispiculum*); Elie woods, not in fruit. Common Apple-moss (*Bartramia pomiformis*). Marsh Thread-moss (*Bryum affine*); Kilc. loch, in fruit, May. Silver Thread-moss (*Bryum argenteum*). Fleshy Thread-moss (*Bryum carneum*); Balbuthie quarry holes. Lesser matted Thread-moss (*B. caespitium*). Greater matted Thread-moss (*B. capillare*). Pale-leaved Thread-moss (*B. dealbatum*); Largo links. Swan's neck Thread-moss (*B. hornum*). Long-leaved Thread-moss (*B. ligulatum*). Marginated Thread-moss (*B. marginatum*); Largo links. Pendulous Thread-moss (*B. nutans*); Largo links. Marsh Thread-moss (*B. palustre*); Peat Inn. Dotted Thread-moss (*B. punctatum*); Kellie den. Long-beaked Thread-moss (*B. rostratum*); Kellie den. Conical-fruited Thread-moss (*B. turbinatum*); Largo links. Swollen-fruited Thread moss (*B. ventricosum*); Largo links. Fountain Lattice-moss (*Cinclidotus fontinalioides*); Kellie mill. Adiantum-like Fork-moss (*Fissidens adiantioides*); Largo links. Mungo Park's moss (*F. bryoides*); ditch at Balchrystie. Yew-leaved Fork-moss (*F. taxifolium*); ditch at Balchrystie. Red-necked Fork-moss (*Dicranum cerviculatum*); Elie woods. Silky-leaved Fork-moss (*D. heteromalum*); Elie woods. Broom Fork-moss (*D. scoparium*). Drooping-leaved Fork-moss (*D. squarrosum*). Variable Fork-moss (*D. varium*). Inclined-fruited Twin-moss (*Didymodon inclinatus*). Purple Twin-moss (*D. purpureus*). Greater Water-moss (*Fontinalis antipyretica*). Common Extinguisher-moss (*Encalypta vulgaris*). Firm-fruited Extinguisher-moss (*E. rhaptocarpa*); Largo links. Flexible-fruited Extinguisher-moss (*E. streptocarpa*); Balc. park-wall. Capless-moss (*Anacalypta lanceolata*); Fifeness. Hygrometric Cord-moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*). Sessile Grimmia (*Grimmia apocarpa*). Seaside Grimmia (*G.*

maritima); Devil's cave. Grey-cushioned *Grimmia* (*G. pulvinata*). Blunt-lidded Beardless moss (*Gymnostomum conicum*); road near Broomlees. Long-stalked Beardless-moss (*G. Heimii*); Saughur. Sharp pear-shaped Beardless-moss (*G. pyriforme*); Largo links. Spruce-tree Feather-moss (*Hypnum abietinum*); Largo links. Flat Feather-moss (*H. complanatum*); Kellie den. Clustered Feather-moss (*H. confertum*). Heart-leaved Feather-moss (*H. cordifolium*); Kilc. loch. Cypress-leaved Feather-moss (*H. cupressiforme*). Curved Feather-moss (*H. curvatum*). Pointed Bog Feather-moss (*H. cuspidatum*). Tree-like Feather-moss (*H. dendroides*). Floating Feather-moss (*H. fluitans*); Peat Inn. Rambling mountain Feather-moss (*H. loreum*). Rough-stalked Yellow Feather-moss (*H. lutescens*); Largo links. Plumy-crested Feather-moss (*H. molluscum*); Largo links. Marsh Feather-moss (*H. palustre*). Hair-pointed Feather-moss (*H. piliferum*). Very long Feather-moss (*H. praelongum*). Proliferous Feather-moss (*H. proliferum*). Neat Feather-moss (*H. purum*). Long-beaked water Feather-moss (*H. ruscifolium*). Common rough-stalked Feather-moss (*H. rutabulum*), Schreberian Feather-moss (*H. Schreberi*); Largo links. Scorpion Feather-moss (*H. scorpioides*); Largo links. Creeping white-veiled Feather-moss (*H. serpens*). Splendid Feather-moss (*H. splendens*). Drooping-leaved Feather-moss (*H. squarrosum*). Yellow-starry Feather-moss (*H. stellatum*). Common striated Feather-moss (*H. striatum*). Three-sided Feather-moss (*H. triquetrum*). Sick-leaved Feather-moss (*H. uncinatum*). Waved Feather-moss (*H. undulatum*); Airdrie woods. Pale straight-leaved Bristle-moss (*Orthotrichum affine*). Curled Bristle-moss (*O. crispum*). Sessile-fruited Bristle-moss (*O. cupulatum*); Johnston's mill. Translucent Bristle-moss (*O. diaphanum*); walls at Grange. Leafy-fruited Bristle-moss (*O. phyllanthum*); Fifeness. Elegant Bristle-moss (*O. pulchellum*); Elie woods. Rock Bristle-moss (*O. rupicola*). Common Bristle-moss (*O. striatum*). Common Hair-moss (*Polytrichum commune*). Slender Bog-moss (*Sphagnum acutifolium*). Long-leaved Bog-moss (*S. cuspidatum*). Blunt-leaved Bog-moss (*S. obtusifolium*). Wall Screw-moss (*Tortula muralis*). Great hairy Screw-moss (*Tortula ruralis*); Largo links, in flower.

Awl-shaped Screw-moss (*T. subulata*). Birds-claw Screw-moss (*T. unguiculata*). Hoary Fringe-moss (*Trichostomum canescens*); Largo links. Serrated hoary Fringe-moss (*T. heterostichon*). Many-leaved Fringe-moss (*T. polyphyllum*). Green-cushioned Weissia (*Weissia controversa*); Peat Inn.

On the subject of MARINE NATURAL HISTORY, I have been favoured by Dr James M'Bain, R.N., with the following lists which entirely supersede any researches of my own. As any Algæ, Zoophytes, Mollusca, &c., known to inhabit the Firth of Forth, may probably at times be found on the eastern shores of Fife, the lists have been extended so as to embrace the whole marine Flora and Fauna of the Firth, and are, I believe, more perfect than any which have been hitherto published.

LIST OF ALGÆ FOUND IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

N.B.—According to Harvey's Arrangement.

1st Series.—MELANOSPERMEÆ.

Family, FUCEÆ.—1. *Halidrys siliquosa*, on rocks and stones between high and low water-mark. 2. *Fucus vesiculosus*, from Alloa to mouth of Firth, tide marks. 3. *F. serratus*, on rocks at half-tide, Elie. 4. *F. nodosus*, between high and low water-mark, Elie. 5. *F. canaliculatus*, between high water and half-tide, Elie. 6. *Himanthalia lorea*, rocks near low water-mark, Elie.

Fam. SPOROCHNOIDEÆ.—7. *Desmarestia aculeata*, cast ashore, Elie, 1850, M'B. 8. *D. viridis*, cast ashore, Elie, 1850, M'B. 9. *Arthrocladia villosa*, Firth of Forth, Mr Hasall, Harv. Phyc. Brit. 10. *Sporochnus pedunculatus*, Firth of Forth, Mr Hasall, Prestonpans.

Fam. LAMINARIÆ.—11. *Alaria esculenta*, on rocks near low water-mark, Elie, M'B. 12. *Laminaria digitata*, Laminarian zone, Elie, M'B. 13. *L. bulbosa*, Laminarian zone, Elie, M'B. 14. *L. saccharina*, Laminarian zone, Elie, M'B. 15. *L. Phyllitis*, in pools between tide-mark, Elie, M'B.

Fam. DICTYOTÆ.—16. *Chorda filum*, from half-tide to 10–15 feet, Elie, M'B. 17. *C. lomentaria*, in tide pools, Elie, M'B. 18. *Dictyota atomaria*, Firth of Forth, Dr Greville, Harv. Phyc. Brit. 19. *Dictyota dichotoma*, tide pools near low water-mark, Elie, M'B. 20. *Dictyosiphon feniculaceus*, do., Elie, M'B. 21. *Punctaria plantaginea*, do., Elie, M'B. 22. *Asperococcus echinatus*, do., Elie, M'B. 23. *Litosiphon pusillus*, on *Chorda filum*, Elie, M'B.

Fam. CHORDARIÆ.—24. *Chordaria flagelliformis*, pools between tide marks, Elie, M'B. 25. *Mesogloia vermicularis*, do., Elie, M'B. 26. *M. virescens*, do., Elie, M'B. 27. *Leathesia tuberiformis*, on rocks, corollines, and algæ, Elie, M'B. 28. *Ralfsia deusta*, on rocks from high water-mark to half-tide, Elie, M'B. 29. *Elachistea fucicola*, on *F. serratus* and *F. nodosus*, Elie, M'B. 30. *E. scutulata*, on *H. lorea*, Elie, M'B.

Fam. SPHACELARIÆ.—31. *Cladostephus verticillatus*, pools Lady's tower, 1850, M'B. 32. *C. spongiosus*, do., 1850, M'B. 33. *Sphacelaria plumosa*, cast ashore, Elie, M'B. 34. *S. cirrhosa*, on algæ, Elie, M'B. 35. *S. racemosa*, Firth of Forth, opposite Caroline park, Sir John Richardson.

Fam. ECTOCARPEÆ.—36. *Ectocarpus siliculosus*, pools near the Lady's tower, Elie, 1850, M'B. 37. *E. tomentosus*, do., Elie, 1850, M'B. 38. *E. litoralis*, do., Elie, 1850, M'B. 39. *E. spherophorus*, rare, pools, on *Pol. nigrescens*, Lady's tower, 1850, M'B.

2d Series.—RHODOSPERMEÆ.

Family, RHODOMELEÆ.—40. *Odonthalia dentata*, on rocks between tide mark, Elie, M'B. 41. *Rhodomela lycopodiodes*, on *L. digitata*, Elie, M'B. 42. *R. subfusca*, pools, Elie, M'B. 43. *Polysiphonia urceolata*, do., M'B. 44. *P. fibrata*, do., M'B. 45. *P. elongella*, do., M'B. 46. *P. elongata*, do., M'B. 47. *P. violacea*, do., M'B. 48. *P. Brodiai*, do., M'B. 49. *P. nigrescens*, do., M'B. 50. *P. atro-rubescens*, do., M'B. 51. *P. fastigiata*, parasitical on various algæ, do., M'B. 52. *P. parasitica*, do., M'B. 53. *P. Byssoides*, Firth of Forth, Sir J. Richardson. 54. *Dasya coccinea*, on Laminarian roots, Elie, M'B.

Fam. CHONDRIÆ.—55. *Laurencia pinnatifida*, between

tide marks, Elie, M'B. 56. *L. obtusa*, Firth of Forth, Dr Greville, Phyc. Brit. 57. *Chrysomenia clavellosa*, on *L. digitata*, Elie, M'B. 58. *Chylocladia kaliformis*, cast on shore at Largo, 1850, M'B. 59. *C. articulata*, between tide marks, Elie, M'B.

Fam. CORRALLINEÆ.—60. *Corallina officinalis*, between tide marks, Elie, M'B. 61. *Jania rubens*, on algæ, do., do. 62. *Melobesia polymorpha*, on the litoral rocks, and beyond low water-mark, Elie, M'B.

Fam. DELESSERIEÆ.—63. *Delesseria sanguinea*, fine specimens near Lady's tower, Elie, 1850, M'B. 64. *D. sinuosa*, on *L. digitata*, &c., do. 65. *D. alata*, do., do. 66. *D. hypoglossum*, do., do. 67. *Nitophyllum punctatum*, on various algæ, do. 68. *N. laceratum*, do. 69. *Plocanium coccineum*, do.

Fam. SPHÆROCOCOIDEÆ.—70. *Rhodymenia bifida*, on various algæ. 71. *R. laciniata*, do. 72. *R. cristata*, Firth of Forth, Dr Greville, Harv. Phyc. Brit. 73. *R. palmata*. 74. *Hypnea purpurascens*.

Fam. COCCOCARPEÆ.—75. *Gigartina mamillosa*, on rocks near low water, Elie, M'B.

Fam. SPONGIOCARPEÆ.—76. *Chondrus crispus*, on rocks near low water, Elie, M'B. 77. *Phyllophora rubens*, dredged, M'B. 78. *P. membranifolia*, on rocks between tide marks, Elie, M'B. 79. *Gymnogongrus plicatus*, do., do. 80. *Polyides rotundus*, do., do. 81. *Furcellaria fastigiata*, do., do.

Fam. GASTEROCARPEÆ.—82. *Dumontia filiformis*.

Fam. NEMASTOMEÆ.—83. *Iridæa edulis*, on rocks near Lady's tower, Elie, M'B. 84. *Catenella opuntia*, rocky caverns at Kincaig, Elie, M'B.

Fam. CERAMICEÆ.—85. *Ptilota plumosa*, in pools and on larger algæ, M'B. 86. *Ceramium rubrum*, do., M'B. 87. *C. Deslongchampsii*, Firth of Forth, Dr Greville, Phyc. Brit. 88. *C. diaphanum*, on larger algæ, Elie, M'B. 89. *C. fastigiatum*, Firth of Forth, Dr Greville, Phyc. Brit. 90. *C. acanthonotum*, on rocks at Elie harbour, 1850-51, M'B. 91. *C. ciliatum*, do., M'B. 92. *Griffithsia Equisetifolia*, Firth of Forth, Mr Yalden (Light). 93. *G. corallina*, dredged, M'B. 94. *G. setacea*, cast ashore, Elie, M'B. 95. *Callithamnion plumula*, on algæ, Elie, M'B. 96. *C.*

Turneri, do., do. 97. *C. arbuscula*, do., do. 98. *C. Hookeri*, do., do. 99. *C. polyspermum*, do., do. 100. *C. Daviessii*, on laminaria, M'B. 101. *C. Rothii*, in rocky caves, Kin-craig, do.

3d Series.—CHLOROSPERMEÆ.

Fam. SIPHONÆ.—102. *Bryopsis plumosa*, in pools, very fine, beyond Kin-craig, 1850, M'B.

Fam. CONFERVEÆ.—103. *Cladophora rupestris*, between tide marks, Elie, M'B. 104. *C. lætevirens*, near the Lady's tower, Elie, June 1850, M'B. 105. *C. refracta*, pools between tide marks, Lady's tower, Elie, M'B. 106. *C. al-bida*, do., M'B. 107. *C. lanosa*, on Furcel. fastigiata, Elie, 1850, M'B. 108. *C. arcta*, pools, Elie, 1850, M'B. 109. *C. uncialis*, pools, Lady's tower, Aug. 1850, M'B. 110. *C. glaucescens*, pools, Lady's tower, Elie, June 1850, M'B. 111. *Conferva tortuosa*, pools, Fish rock, Elie, 1850, M'B. 112. *C. inplexa*, do do. 113. *C. Melagonium*, do. 114. *C. Orea*, do.

Fam. ULVACEÆ.—115. *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, between tide marks, Elie. 116. *E. compressa*, do. 117. *Ulva latis-sima*, do. 118. *U. linza*, do. 119. *U. lactuca*, do. 120. *Por-phyra laciniata*, do. 121. *P. vulgaris*, do. 122. *Bangia fusco-purpurea*, F. of Forth, Prof. Arnott, Phyc. Brit.

LIST OF THE MOLLUSCA, &c., INHABITING THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

1st Series.—MOLLUSCOIDA.

Fam. TUBULIPORIDÆ.—*Tubulipora patina*, on shells, zoo-phytes, rocks, and algæ, M'B. *T. hispida*, on algæ, M'B. *T. serpens*, on zoophytes, M'B.

Fam. CRISIADÆ.—*Crisia eburnea*, M'B. *C. denticulata*, M'B.

Fam. EUCRATIADÆ.—*Gemellaria loriculata*, M'B.

Fam. CELLEPORIDÆ.—*C. pumicosa*, on corallines, stones, and fuci, M'B. *C. cervicornis*, Fife coast, Goodsir. *Lepralia hyalina*, algæ, stones, and corallines, M'B. *L. variolosa*, on bivalve shells and stones, M'B. *L. biforis*, on shells, &c.,

M'B. *L. variolosa*, common on stones, &c., M'B. *L. nitida* on shells, rocks, &c., M'B. *L. innominata*, on shells and stones, M'B. *L. coccinea*, on stones, &c., M'B. *L. ciliata*, on rocks and fuci, M'B. *L. immersa*, do., M'B. *Membranipora pilosa*, on Laminariæ, &c., M'B. *Membranipora membranacea*, on stones, l. w. mark.

Fam. ESCHARIDÆ.—*Cellularia ciliata*, on roots of fuci. *Cellularia neritina*, M'B. *C. scruposa*, M'B. *C. reptans*, M'B. *Fiustra foliacea*, M'B. *F. truncata*, M'B. *F. carbacea*, M'B. *F. avicularis*, M'B. *F. membranacea*, M'B. *F. lineata*, M'B.

Fam. ALCYONIADÆ.—*Alcyonidium gelatinosum*, M'B. *A. hirsutum*, M'B. *A. parasiticum*, M'B. *A. hispida*, on *Fucus serratus*, M'B. *Cycloum papillosum*, on *F. serratus*, M'B. *Sarcophytum polyzoum*, do., M'B.

Fam. VESICULARIADÆ.—*Vesicularia spinosa*, M'B. *Serialaria lendigera*, M'B. *Valkeria cuscuta*, M'B. *V. uva*, Jameson.

Fam. PEDICELLINÆ.—*Pedicellina echinata*, M'B.

Fam. BOTRYLLIDÆ.—1. *Botryllus Schlosseri*, M'B. 2. *B. polycyclus*, M'B.

Fam. ASCIDIADÆ.—3. *Ascidia intestinalis*, M'B. 4. *A. prunum*, M'B. 5. *Cynthia rustica*, M'B.

2d Series.—MOLLUSCA PROPER.

Family, TEREBRATULIDÆ.—6. *Hypothyris Psittacea*, dead valves, off Isle of May, 1854, M'B.

Fam. PHOLIDÆ.—7. *Pholas dactylus*, Laskey. 8. *P. crispata*, M'B. 9. *P. candida*, M'B.

Fam. GASTROCHÆNIDÆ.—10. *Saxicava rugosa*, *Hiatella* Flem. Br. An., M'B. 11. *S. arctica*, M'B.

Fam. MYADÆ.—12. *Mya truncata*, M'B. 13. *M. arenaria*, M'B.

Fam. CORBULIDÆ.—14. *Corbula nucleus*, M'B. 15. *Sphænia Binghami*, M'B. 16. *Necera cuspidata*, off Isle of May, 1854, M'B.; off Port Seton and Fidra, Lieut. Thomas.

Fam. ANATINIDÆ.—17. *Thracia phaseolina*, M'B. 18. *T. convexa*, dead shells, M'B. 19. *T. distorta*, M'B. 20. *Cochlodesma pretenue*, Laskey.

Fam. SOLENIDÆ.—21. *Solen siliqua*, M'B. 22. *S. ensis*. M'B. 23. *S. pellucidus*, M'B.

Fam. TELLINIDÆ.—24. *Psammobia vespertina*, Laskey. 25. *P. Ferroensis*, M'B. 26. *Tellina crassa*, M'B. 27. *T. tenuis*, M'B. 28. *T. fabula*, M'B. 29. *T. solidula*, M'B. 30. *T. proxima*, dead shells, off Isle of May, 1854, M'B. 31. *Syndosmya alba*, off Elie, M'B. 32. *S. prismatica*, do., M'B. 33. *Scrobicularia piperata*, dead shells, M'B.

Fam. DONACIDÆ.—34. *Donax anatinus*, M'B.

Fam. MACTRIDÆ.—35. *Mactra solida*, M'B. 36. *M. truncata*, M'B. 37. *M. elliptica*, M'B. 38. *M. subtruncata*, M'B. 39. *M. stultorum*, M'B. 40. *Lutraria elliptica*, M'B.

Fam. VENERIDÆ.—41. *Tapes pullastra*, M'B. 42. *T. virginea*, M'B. 43. *Venus striatula*, M'B. 44. *V. fasciata*, M'B. 45. *V. ovata*, M'B. 46. *Artemis exoleta*, M'B. 47. *A. lincta*, M'B. 48. *Lucinopsis undata*, M'B.

Fam. CYPRINIDÆ.—49. *Cyprina Islandica*, M'B. 50. *Astarte sulcata*, M'B. 51. *A. elliptica*, dead shells, M'B. 52. *A. compressa*, M'B.

Fam. CARDIADÆ.—53. *Cardium echinatum*, M'B. 54. *Cardium edule*, M'B. 55. *C. Norvegicum*, M'B.

Fam. LUCINIDÆ.—56. *Lucina borealis*, M'B. 57. *L. flexuosa*, M'B.

Fam. KELLIADÆ.—58. *Montacuta ferruginosa*, M'B. 59. *M. substriata*, off Isle of May on *Spatangus purpurens*, 1854, M'B.

Fam. CYCLADIDÆ.—60. *Cyclas cornea*, M'B. 61. *Pisidium annicum*, M'B.

Fam. MYTILIDÆ.—62. *Mytilus edulis*. 63. *Modiola modiolus*. 64. *Crenella discors*, M'B. 65. *C. nigra*, M'B. 66. *C. marmorata*, off Elie, M'B.

Fam. ARCADÆ.—67. *Nucula nucleus*, M'B. 68. *Leda caudata*, M'B. 69. *L. oblonga*, fossil, Tyrie brick-clay, E. of Kinghorn, M'B. 70. *Pectunculus glycymeris*, M'B.

Fam. OSTREADÆ.—71. *Pecten varius*, M'B. 72. *P. pusio*, M'B. 73. *P. tigrinus*, M'B. 74. *P. similis*, fossil, Tyrie brick-clay, large size, M'B. 75. *P. opercularis*. 76. *Pecten maximus*. 77. *Ostrea edulis*. 78. *Anomia ephippium*, M'B. 79. *A. aculeata*, M'B. 80. *A. patelliformis*, M'B. 81. *A. striata*, M'B.

Fam. CHITONIDÆ.—82. *Chiton fascicularis*, M'B. 83. *C. ruber*, M'B. 84. *C. cinereus*, M'B. 85. *C. asellus*, M'B. 86. *C. marmoreus*, Black rocks, Leith. Knapp.

Fam. PATELLIDÆ.—87. *Patella vulgata*. 88. *P. pellucida*, M'B. 89. *Acmaea testudinalis*, M'B. 90. *A. virginea*, M'B.

Fam. DENTALIADÆ.—91. *Dentalium entalis*, M'B.

Fam. CALYPTREIDÆ.—92. *Pileopsis Hungaricus*, alive off Inchkeith, May 1861, M'B.

Fam. TROCHIDÆ.—93. *Trochus zizyphinus*, M'B. 94. *T. tumidus*, M'B. 95. *T. cinereus*, M'B.

Fam. LITTORINIDÆ.—96. *Littorina neritoides*, M'B. 97. *L. littorea*. 98. *L. rudis*, M'B. 99. *L. littoralis*. 100. *Lacuna pallidula*, M'B. 101. *L. vineta*, M'B. 102. *L. crassior*, M'B. 103. *Rissoa striata*, M'B. 104. *R. parva*, M'B. 105. *R. rubra*, Dunbar, Laskey. 106. *Skenea planorbis*, M'B.

Fam. TURRITELLIDÆ.—107. *Turritella communis*.

Fam. CERITHIADÆ.—108. *Aporrhais pes-pellicani*, M'B.

Fam. NATICIDÆ.—109. *Natica monilifera*, M'B. 110. *N. nitida*, N. Alderi, M'B. 111. *N. helicoides*, haddock's stomachs, Knapp.

Fam. MURICIDÆ.—112. *Purpura lapillus*. 113. *Nassa reticulata*, M'B. 114. *N. incrassata*, M'B. 115. *Buccinum undatum*. 116. *Fusus islandicus*. 117. *F. propinquus*, off Isle of May, 1854, M'B. 118. *F. antiquus*, do., M'B.

Fam. CONIDÆ.—119. *Mangelia turricula*, M'B. 120. *M. septangularis*, M'B.

Fam. CYPRÆADÆ.—121. *Cypræa Europæa*, Largo bay, &c., M'B.

Fam. BULLIDÆ.—122. *Cylichna cylindracea*, M'B. 123. *C. truncata*, M'B. 124. *C. obtusa*, M'B. 125. *C. umbilicata*, M'B. 126. *Tornatella fasciata*, M'B. 127. *Philine aperta*, M'B. 128. *P. pruinosa*, Flem.

Fam. APLYSIADÆ.—129. *Aplysia hybrida*.

Fam. DORIDÆ.—130. *Doris tuberculata*, M'B. 131. *D. bilamellata*, M'B. 132. *Polycera quadrilineata*, M'B. 133. *Ancula crustata*, off Seafeld, March 1857, M'B.

Fam. TRITONIDÆ.—134. *Triton plebeia*, M'B.

Fam. EOLIDÆ.—135. *Dendronotus arborescens*, M'B. 136. *Doto coronata*, off Inchkeith, M'B. 137. *Eolis papillosa*. 138. *E. coronata*, on *Coryne decipiens*, N. Queensferry, 1858, M'B. 139. *E. Drummondii*, on *Tub. indivisa*, do., M'B. 140. *E. Landburgi*, on *Eudendrium rameum*, do., M'B. 141. *E. nana*, on *Hydractinia echinata*, Morrison's haven, Wright. 142. *Hernæa bifida*, Leith, D. Landsburgh, jun.

Fam. LIMACIDÆ.—143. *Arion Empiricorum*, M'B. 144. *A. hortensis*, M'B. 145. *Limax agrestis*, M'B. 146. *L. cinereus*, M'B. 147. *L. flavus*. (Terrestrial.)

Fam. HELICIDÆ.—148. *Vitrina pellucida*, M'B. 149. *Zonites cellarius*, M'B. 150. *Z. alliarius*, M'B. 151. *Z. nitidulus*, M'B. 152. *Z. radiatulus*, M'B. 153. *Z. crystallinus*, M'B. 154. *Helix aspersa*, M'B. 155. *H. arbustorum*, M'B. 156. *H. nemoralis*, M'B. 157. *H. caperata*, M'B. 158. *H. ericitorum*, M'B. 159. *H. rufescens*, M'B. 160. *H. hispida*, M'B. 161. *H. sericea*, M'B. 162. *H. aculeata*, M'B. 163. *H. pulchella*, M'B. 164. *H. rotundata*, M'B. 165. *Bulimus obscurus*, M'B. 166. *Pupa umbilicata*, M'B. 167. *P. muscorum*, M'B. 168. *P. minutissima*, Flem. 169. *Balea fragilis*. 170. *Clausilia nigricans*, M'B. 171. *Succinea putris*, M'B. (Terrestrial.)

Fam. LIMNÆADÆ.—172. *Planorbis marginatus*, M'B. 173. *P. vortex*, M'B. 174. *Limnæus pereger*, M'B. 175. *L. truncatulus*, M'B. 176. *L. palustris*, M'B. (Freshwater.)

Fam. AURICULIDÆ.—177. *Carychium minimum*. (Fresh.)

Fam. OCTOPODIDÆ.—178. *Octopus vulgaris*, Grant. 179. *Eledone cirrhosus*, Kirkcaldy bay, 1855, M'B.

Fam. TEUTHIDÆ.—180. *Loligo vulgaris*, off Seafield, 1854, M'B. 181. *L. media*, Aberlady bay, 1857, M'B. 182. *Ommastrephes todarus*, common, Leith shores, M'B.

ZOOPHYTA OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

Fam. TUBULARIDÆ.—*Clava multicornis*, Kincardine to Fifeness, M'B. *C. repens*, Scougal rocks, near Tantallan, Dr T. S. Wright. *C. membranacea*, Queensferry, Wright. *C. Gossii*, do., Wright. *Hydractinia echinata*, common on various univalves, M'B. *Coryne pusilla* v. *glandulosa*, M'B. *C. gravata*, N. Berwick, Wright. *C. decipiens*, Wright. *C. Bodotria*, Inchgarvie, Wright. *Stauridia producta*, Wright. *Trichydra pudica*, Wright. *Eudendrium ramosum*, M'B. *E. pusillum*, Wright. *E. sessile*, Wright. *Garvia aurantia*, Wright. *Bimeria vestita*, Wright. *Atractylis repens*, Wright. *A. sessilis*, Wright. *A. Dalyellii*, Wright. *A. arenosa*, Largo, Wright. *Tubularia indivisa*, M'B. *Tubularia larynx*, M'B. *T. gracilis*, M'B.

Fam. SERTULARIDÆ.—*Halecium halecinum*, M'B. *H. Beanii*, Queensferry, Wright. *H. muricatum*, M'B. *Sertularia polyzonius*, M'B. *S. rugosa*, M'B. *S. rosacea*, M'B. *S. pumila*, M'B. *S. fallax*, M'B. *S. abietina*, M'B. *S. filicula*, M'B. *S. operculata*, M'B. *S. argentea*, M'B. *S. cupressina*, M'B. *S. tamarisca*, M'B. *Thuiaria Thuia*, M'B. *Antennularia antennina*, M'B. *A. ramosa*, M'B. *Plumularia falcata*, M.B. *P. pinnata*, M'B. *P. setacea*, M'B. *P. Catherina*, M'B. *Laomedea dichotoma*, var. a., cells plain, Johnston. *L. longissima*, var. b., cells denticulated, Johnston. *Laomedea acuminata*, Wright. *L. lacerata*, Wright. *L. geniculata*, M'B. *L. flexuosa*, M'B. *Campanularia volubilis*, M'B. *C. dumosa*, M'B. *C. verticillata*, M'B.

Fam. ACTINIADÆ.—*Sagartia troglodytes*, M'B. *S. dianthus*, M'B. *S. ornata*, M'B. *Bunodes crassicornis*, M'B. *Actinia mesembryanthemum*, M'B.

Fam. PENNATULADÆ.—*Pennatula phosphorea*, M'B. *Virgularia mirabilis*, M'B. *Alcyonium digitatum*, M'B.

ECHINODERMATA OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

Fam. OPHIURIDÆ.—*Ophiura texturata*, M'B. *O. albida*, M'B. *Ophiocoma granulata*, M'B. *O. neglecta*, Dr Howden. *O. filiformis*, do. *O. brachiata*, do. *O. bellis*, do. *O. rosula*, M'B.

Fam. ASTERIADÆ.—*Uraster rubens*, M'B. *U. violacea*, Howden. *Cribella oculata*, M'B. *Solaster endica*, M'B. *S. papposa*, M'B. *Asterias aurantiaca*, M'B. *Luidia fragillissima*, Howden.

Fam. ECHINIDÆ.—*Echinus sphæra*, M'B. *Spatangus purpureus*, M'B. *Amphidotus cordatus*, M'B. *Ocnus lacteus*, M'B.

CRUSTACEA OF THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

Fam. LEPTOPODIADÆ.—*Stenorynchus phalangium*, mud and sand, generally distributed. *Inachus Dorsettensis*, brought up by the deep sea lines, Dr Howden.

Fam. MAIDÆ.—*Hyas araneus*, sandy beaches, at low

water. *H. coarctatus*, Largo bay, Inchkeith, Gulaneness, &c.

Fam. PARTHENOPIDÆ.—*Eurynome aspersa*, Prestonpans and Portseaton, Dr Howden.

Fam. CANCERIDÆ.—*Cancer Pagurus*, common in the Laminarian zone.

Fam. PORTUNIDÆ.—*Carcinus mœnas*, everywhere. *Portunus variegatus*, Prestonpans and Portseaton. *Portunus depurator*, common. *P. marmoreus*, Portobello and Musselburgh beaches. *P. pusillus*, off Prestonpans, Dr Howden.

Fam. PINNOTHERIDÆ.—*Pinnotheres pisum*.

Fam. CORYSTIDÆ.—*Atelecyclus heterdon*, Portobello beach, H. Goodsir, M'B. *Corystes Cassivelaunus*, off Inchkeith, M'B.

Fam. HOMOLADÆ.—*Lithodes maia*, dredged up at mouth of the Firth occasionally.

Fam. PAGURIDÆ.—*Pagurus Bernhardus*, common. *P. ulidianus*, Dr Howden. *P. Hyndmanni*, Musselburgh and Prestonpans, Dr Howden. *P. lævis*, Dr Howden. *P. Forbesii*, Dr Howden.

Fam. PORCELLANADÆ.—*Porcellana platycheles*, Crail and Fifeness, at low water, Dr Howden. *P. longicornis*, upper part of the Firth. *Galathea squamifera*, common under stones, L. W. *G. strigosa*, off the Ban. *G. nexa*, off Portseaton. *Munida Rondeletii*, Dunbar, Mr Gray.

Fam. ASTACIDÆ.—*Homarus vulgaris*, low water, many places. *Nephrops norvegicus*, Largo, Leith, &c.

Fam. CRANGODIDÆ.—*Crangon vulgaris*, on sandy beaches, Seafield.

Fam. PALÆMONIDÆ.—*Hippolyte varians*, in pools. *Pandalus annulicornis*, Black rocks, Leith; Seafield, M'B.

Fam. MYSIDÆ; Order, STOMOPODA.—*Mysis chamæleon*, rock pools, Seafield, &c.

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ERRATA.

- Page 3, line 10, for *are*, read *i*.
- P. 18, l. 7, for *west*, read *east of Largo*.
- P. 18, l. 8, for *beyond*, read *to the west*.
- P. 184, l. 4, for *Baldaslard*, read *Baldastard*.
- P. 173, l. 25, after *lodge*, add *and within the boundary wall*.
- P. 225, l. 17, for *Christie*, read *Chrystie*.
- P. 234, l. 9, after *acquired*, add *in 1784*.
- P. 250, line 8, for *with*, read *within*.
- P. 253, l. penult., for *first*, read *second*; and l. ult., for *second*, read *first*.
- P. 259, l. 81, for "1837," read "1845."
- P. 281, l. 12, add, *He + in 1603*.
- P. 281, l. 14, delete *2d*; and l. 16, for "1699," read "1669."
- P. 288, l. 15, for *predeceased his father in 1657*, read "*+ in 1689*."
- P. 288, l. 30. The names from John to the end of the paragraph should have been inserted as children of Patrick, the 3d laird.





